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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 5, 1988

### Major Releases

#### Raw Materials Price Index, November 1987

- Despite a third straight monthly decrease, the RMPI was up 10.6% from a year earlier.

#### Industrial Product Price Index, November 1987

- At 4.2%, the year-to-year advance of the IPPI was above 4.0% for the first time in three years.

### Data Availability Announcements

Taxfilers Profiles, 1986

Domestic and International Shipping Statistics, 1986

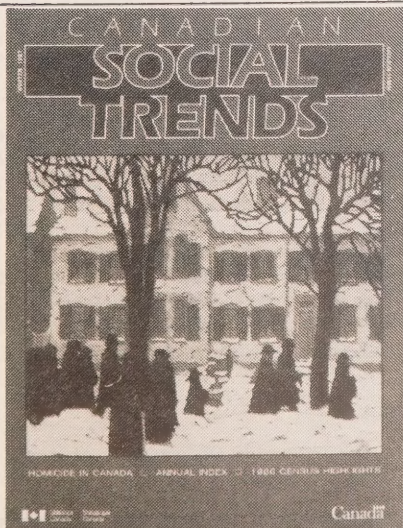
Telephone Statistics, October 1987

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, November 1987

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics, August 1987

### Publications Released

### Index to Data Releases, December 1987



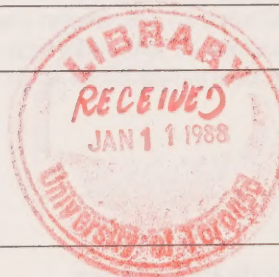
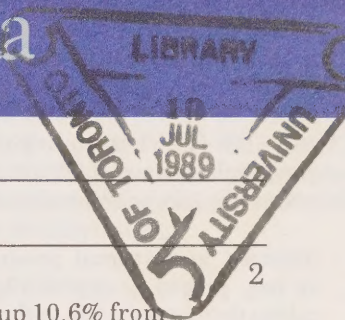
#### Canadian Social Trends

Winter 1987

*Canadian Social Trends*, Statistics Canada's flagship quarterly publication, continues to interpret the major social and demographic trends affecting Canadian society, with the release today of its winter 1987 issue.

This issue features articles on homicide rates in Canada, women in male-dominated professions, urbanization, social housing, and lone-parent families headed by women. A statistical profile on Calgary is also featured, as well as a 1986 Census highlight on the aging of the Canadian population.

Order *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, \$12.50/\$44), now available from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). Further information is available from the editors (613-951-2560).



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## Major Releases

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### Raw Materials Price Index

November 1987

#### Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) decreased 0.1% between October 1987 and November 1987 to a preliminary level of 104.4. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component decreased 0.2% from October. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Animals and animal products, down 3.3% as hog prices dropped 15.0%, cattle and calves decreased 1.9% and poultry fell 1.8%.
- Vegetable products, down 1.2%, as potato prices plunged (46.2%).
- Non-ferrous metals, up 6.6%, as copper prices climbed 23.1%, nickel rose 10.1% and zinc increased 2.6. Precious metals, however, decreased 2.7%.

#### Year-over-year Change

Between November 1986 and November 1987, the RMPI increased 10.6%. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the index increased 5.7%. The main contributors to the year-over-year change were:

- Mineral fuels, up 18.4% between November 1986 and November 1987 due to a 23.8% increase in crude oil prices.
- Non-ferrous metals, up 30.2% over the year due mainly to higher prices for copper, nickel, lead, and other base metal.
- Wood, up 11.1% from November 1986 because of higher prices (+17.2%) for logs.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165), available towards the end of January. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

### Raw Materials Price Index

(1981=100)

	Relative Importance	Index Nov. '87 <sup>1</sup>	% Change	
			Nov. '87/ Oct. '87	Nov. '87/ Nov. '86
<b>Raw materials total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Mineral fuels	45	95.4	0.0	18.4
Vegetable products	11	84.0	-1.2	-2.9
Animal and animal products	20	115.9	-3.3	-2.0
Wood products	8	124.8	-0.1	11.1
Ferrous materials	2	111.6	1.5	1.7
Non-ferrous metals	11	117.6	6.6	30.2
Non-metallic minerals	3	127.7	0.2	-1.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	111.8	-0.2	5.7

<sup>1</sup> These indexes are preliminary.

## Industrial Product Price Index

November 1987

Preliminary figures indicate that the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) rose 0.4% in November 1987. Between November 1986 and November 1987, the IPPI advanced 4.2%. This was the first time since December 1984 that the year-to-year advance of the IPPI was over 4.0%. With the petroleum and coal products component excluded, the annual rate of change in the IPPI would have been 3.8%.

### Highlights

Continuing the advance begun in March 1987, the price index for **primary metal products** rose 2.8% in November 1987, mainly as a result of strong price increases for copper and copper alloys (20.5%) and, to a lesser extent, price increases for nickel (6.7%) and aluminum (2.4%).

The rise of 0.5% in the price index for **chemicals and chemical products** was mainly the result of increases of 1.5% for organic industrial chemicals, 0.7% for soaps and cleaning products and 0.6% for toilet preparations.

The 1.3% decrease of the Canadian dollar in relation to the U.S. dollar, by increasing the value in Canadian dollars of export products quoted in American currency, was in large part responsible for the price increases for **woodpulp** (1.5%), **newsprint paper** (1.4%) and **motor vehicles** (0.8%).

With price decreases of 3.1% for pork, 4.1% for smoked ham and 4.8% for smoked bacon, the price index for **meat products** fell by 1.3%.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the price index for **petroleum and coal products**, which had been advancing regularly since the beginning of 1987, posted its second straight monthly decrease (-0.6%), mainly as a result of the drop in prices for fuel oils.

The price index for **lumber and sawmill products** fell 0.4% as a result of the combined effect a rise of 0.4% in prices for softwood lumber and a decrease of 6.9% in prices for softwood veneer and plywood.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165), available towards the end of January. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.



# Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance <sup>1</sup>	Index <sup>2</sup> Nov.'87	% Change	
			Nov.'87/ Oct.'87	Nov.'87/ Nov.'86
<b>Industrial Product Price Index - Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Intermediate goods</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	116.8	1.9	12.5
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	123.0	0.2	3.7
<b>Finished goods</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>130.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	132.2	-0.3	1.1
Capital equipment	10.2	132.2	0.4	1.0
All other finished goods	17.9	128.3	0.2	3.1
<b>Aggregation by commodities:</b>				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	126.4	-0.6	0.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	118.9	0.1	2.1
Beverages	1.9	143.1	0.1	3.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	152.9	0.4	2.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	123.2	0.2	4.7
Textile products	2.4	114.7	0.1	2.8
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	122.4	-	3.8
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	123.0	-0.4	1.4
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	134.0	-	4.4
Paper and paper products	8.1	133.1	1.1	8.3
Printing and publishing	2.4	142.3	-	4.8
Primary metal products	8.8	121.8	2.8	13.4
Metal fabricated products	5.3	127.0	0.1	2.6
Machinery and equipment	4.8	126.7	0.2	2.4
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	134.8	0.6	-0.8
Electrical and communication products	5.0	127.3	0.1	2.5
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	136.0	0.3	3.5
Petroleum and coal products <sup>3</sup>	10.7	104.1	-0.6	8.0
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	122.4	0.5	6.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	132.7	0.4	3.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	105.7	0.8	8.6

<sup>1</sup> Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

<sup>2</sup> Indexes are preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> This index is estimated for the current month.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Taxfilers Profiles

1986

The Labour Force Profile and the Economic Dependency Profile are now available. Derived from income tax returns for 1986, these profiles are aggregated by Census Divisions.

For more information, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

### Domestic and International Shipping Statistics

1986

Revised domestic and international shipping statistics for 1986 are now available. While the domestic sector registered a 0.7% decrease from 1985 to 121.0 million tonnes, the international sector posted a 1.7% increase, at 206.6 million tonnes. This represents an overall increase of 0.3% over 1985, relative to these two sectors' composite tonnage level of 327.6 million tonnes.

Order *Shipping in Canada*, 1986 (54-205, \$32), scheduled for release in March 1988. Contact Gaston Levesque (613-951-8696).

### Telephone Statistics

October 1987

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$943.7 million in October 1987, up 3.9% from October 1986.

Operating expenses were \$646.7 million, an increase of 1.5% over October 1986. Net operating revenue was \$297.0 million, an increase of 9.5% over October 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), scheduled for release this week. Contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

### Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

November 1987

Canadian manufacturers shipped 183 985 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in November 1987, an increase of 7.1% from the 171 820 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to November 1987 domestic shipments totalled 2 029 013 thousand square metres, up 3.6% from 1 957 828<sup>r</sup> (revised figure) thousand square metres for the same period in 1986.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of January 11. Contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.



## Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

August 1987

The seven major railways reported a combined net operating loss of \$18.6 million in August 1987. Operating revenues of \$559.9 million were up \$7.1 million from the August 1986 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 6.4% during the month. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 12.4% while freight car-kilometres decreased by 11.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the August 1987 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the second week of January 1988. Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.

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### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)  
Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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## Publications Released

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**Canadian Social Trends**, Winter 1987.  
**Catalogue number 11-008E**  
(Canada: \$12.50/\$44; Other Countries:  
\$15/\$50).

**Monthly Production of Soft Drinks**,  
November 1987. **Catalogue number 32-001**  
(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30).

**Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture  
Products**, Quarter Ended September 30, 1987.  
**Catalogue number 35-006**  
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24).

**Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances**,  
October 1987. **Catalogue number 43-003**  
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries**,  
October 1987. **Catalogue number 43-005**  
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

**Production and Shipments of Blow-  
moulded Plastic Bottles**, Quarter Ended  
September 30, 1987.  
**Catalogue number 47-006**  
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24).

**Railway Transport in Canada –  
Commodity Statistics**, 1986.  
**Catalogue number 52-211**  
(Canada: \$42.50; Other Countries: \$44).

**Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations**,  
1986. **Catalogue number 53-219**  
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

**Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-  
demand in Canada**, Second Quarter 1987.  
**Catalogue number 57-003**  
(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries:  
\$26.50/\$106).

**Department Store Sales and Stocks**,  
June 1987. **Catalogue number 63-002**  
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries:  
\$14/\$140).

**Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics**,  
September 1987. **Catalogue number 63-011**  
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

**Computer Service Industry**, 1985.  
**Catalogue number 63-222**  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

**Science Statistics Service Bulletin**, Vol. 11,  
No. 12, **R&D Expenditures of Private  
Non-profit Organizations**, 1986.  
**Catalogue number 88-001**  
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

**Profiles – Census Metropolitan Areas and  
Census Agglomerations: Part I**, 1986.  
**Catalogue number 94-127**  
(Canada: \$27; Other Countries: \$28).

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*Publications may also be ordered through  
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Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore  
agents or other booksellers.*

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 6, 1988

### Major Release

#### General Social Survey – Health and Social Support, 1985 2

- More than half the adult population either smoke regularly or are exposed to second-hand smoke in their own homes.

### Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots, Week Ending December 19, 1987 3

Honey Products – Alberta, 1987 3

Oilseed Crushings, November 1987 3

### Publications Released 4



#### Market Research Handbook 1987-88

Published in hardcover and in colour, the new Handbook's 764 pages, including 59 charts, present up-to-date marketing information essential to planners, researchers and analysts in business and government.

Extensive economic statistics include the latest data available on the national economy, small business, Canada-U.S. trade, personal income and expenditure, as well as data on housing, labour and consumers in 59 urban regions.

The Handbook has also captured the latest demographic data on Canada, the provinces and urban regions, including the newly released 1986 Census of population, and updated population and household projections to the year 2006.

Order the 1987-88 edition of the *Market Research Handbook* (63-224, \$85), now available. Contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Industry Division. Users wishing to examine the Handbook before buying it, can do so by visiting the nearest regional reference centre (see page 5).



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## Major Release

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### General Social Survey, Health and Social Support

1985

More than half of the adult Canadian population either smoke regularly or are exposed to second-hand smoke in their own homes. Data from the first cycle of the General Social Survey (GSS) show that while only three Canadians in 10 smoke daily, an additional two in 10, or over three million persons, are non-smoking adults who live with someone who smokes.

This finding is but one of the highlights presented in the first major report of the GSS. The report presents initial analyses and findings based on this survey and includes comparisons with findings from the 1978-79 Canada Health Survey.

Other health related findings from this survey include:

- Over 80% of Canadians rate their health as good or excellent. An even higher proportion express satisfaction with their health.
- Sixty-three percent of the adult Canadian population can be classified as current drinkers. While this figure is approximately the same as the 65% reported in the 1978-79 Canada Health Survey, those who do drink are now consuming less alcohol per week.
- Nearly 40% of the Canadian population 20 years of age and older can be classified as having excessive weight. This compares with over 50% found in the 1978-79 Canada Health Survey.
- Canadians who are obese, underweight, or who smoke are more likely to report a range of health problems than are non-smokers who are within recommended weight limits.

Findings related to seniors show that:

- Most people 55 years of age and older living outside institutions feel they are able to carry out routine daily activities such as light housework, grocery shopping and meal preparation without assistance. However, three in 10 say that they require help or are unable to do yard work, while one in five report having trouble with, or being unable to do heavy housework.
- Seniors who have many social activities report being happier and healthier than those with few activities, even when compared to those of similar health status.

This survey, a continuing program with a single-survey cycle each year, has two principal objectives: first, to gather data on social trends in order to monitor changes in Canadian society over time, and second, to provide information on specific social policy issues. The first GSS, conducted in September and October 1985, collected data on health for the adult population and social support relative to older Canadians. A sample of 11,200 persons aged 15 and over was interviewed in the 10 provinces. A public use micro-data file has been available since early 1987 for indepth analyses.

Order *Health and Social Support*, 1985 (11-612E, No. 1, \$30), now available from Publication Sales and Service (613-951-7276). For more information, contact Janet Hagey (613-951-2572), Ed Praught (613-951-9180), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division or Owen Adams (613-951-1631), Health Division.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Steel Ingots

Week Ending December 19, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending December 19, 1987 totalled 288 229 tonnes, an increase of 5.7% from the preceding week's total of 272 726 tonnes and up 1.1% from the year-earlier level of 285 148 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 14 170 761 tonnes, an increase of 4.4% from 13 575 019 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

### Honey Products – Alberta

1987 (Preliminary Estimates)

Alberta beekeepers in 1987 numbered 1,680 with 193,000 colonies. The 1987 total Alberta honey production was 25,500,000 pounds, for an average yield of 132 pounds per colony. Preliminary value estimates for Alberta honey and wax are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1056.

Contact (613-951-8727), L. D. Kemp, Agriculture Division.

### Oilseed Crashings

November 1987

Domestic crashings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for November 1987 were as follows:

- Canola-rapeseed: 158 728 tonnes of crashings, with 64 219 tonnes of oil and 90 733 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans: 85 699 tonnes of crashings, with 15 024 tonnes of oil and 66 206 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release early in February. Contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

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## Publications Released

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- ✓ **General Social Survey, Analysis Series, Health and Social Support, 1985.**  
Catalogue number 11-612E  
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$32).
- ✓ **Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, November 1987.**  
Catalogue number 32-022  
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 2, Pack of Processed Raspberries, 1987.**  
Catalogue number 32-023  
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).
- ✓ **Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, October 1987. Catalogue number 41-006**  
(Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).
- ✓ **Coal and Coke Statistics, September 1987.**  
Catalogue number 45-002  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- ✓ **Railway Carloadings, September 1987.**  
Catalogue number 52-001  
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).
- ✓ **Electric Power Statistics, Volume III, Inventory of Prime Mover and Electric Generating Equipment, December 31, 1986.**  
Catalogue number 57-206  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area, October 1987. Catalogue number 63-004**  
(Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30).
- ✓ **Market Research Handbook, 1987-88.**  
Catalogue number 63-224  
(Canada: \$85; Other Countries: \$101).

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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### Maritime Provinces

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Local calls: 426-5331  
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

### Nipissing Region

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225 Holditch Street  
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Local calls: 753-4888  
If outside the local calling area,  
please dial the toll free number given  
for Ontario residents.

### Southern Alberta

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Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164





# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 7, 1988

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## Data Availability Announcements

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Electric Power Statistics, October 1987	2
Sawmills East of the Rockies, October 1987	2

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## Publication Released

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Canada



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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Electric Power Statistics

October 1987

#### Highlights

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in October 1987 increased to 39 156 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 4.8% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 7.4% to 3 513 gwh, while imports fell to 463 gwh from 469 gwh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 394 284 gwh, up 6.6% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 41 005 gwh, were up 26.2%, while imports, at 2 605 gwh, fell 39.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90), available the third week of January. Contact Dave Madsen (613-951-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Sawmills East of the Rockies

October 1987

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 1.1% to 2 171 829 cubic metres (920,369,000 feet board measure) in October 1987 from 2 195 941 cubic metres (930,587,000 feet board measure) after revisions in October 1986.

Stocks on hand at the end of October 1987 totalled 2 166 493 cubic metres (918,108,000 feet board measure), an increase of 2.7% compared to 2 108 972 cubic metres (893,732,000 feet board measure) in October 1986.

Year-to-date production in 1987 amounted to 20 320 309 cubic metres (8,611,261,000 feet board measure) after revisions, an increase of 2.0% compared to 19 913 297 cubic metres (8,438,778,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2 and 2.2) and 122 (series 2).

Order the October 1987 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$9/\$90), to be released the week of January 18. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

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## Publication Released

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✓ **Labour Force Information**, December 1987.

**Catalogue number 71-001P**

(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries:

\$6.50/\$65).

Available January 8th at 7:00 a.m.

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*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*

**The  
Daily**

### **Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information**

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 8, 1988

## Major Releases

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| <b>Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, November 1987</b>                                       | 8  |
| • Canada continued to attract record numbers of visitors from countries other than the United States. |    |
| <b>Estimates of Labour Income, October 1987</b>   | 10 |
| • Labour income grew 7.0% from a year earlier.  |    |
| <b>Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, November 1987</b>                     | 12 |
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## Major Releases

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### Labour Force Survey

December 1987

#### Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey indicate that employment jumped by 76,000 in December 1987, while unemployment declined by only 11,000. The marginal decline in the number of unemployed was the result of a substantial increase in the overall size of the labour force. The unemployment rate declined to 8.1, equalling the rate recorded in September 1981.

#### Employment

For the week ended December 12, 1987, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,190,000 – a rise of 76,000 from November.

- Employment grew by 24,000 among persons aged 15 to 24 and by 52,000 among those aged 25 and over. In both cases, the gains were shared among males and females.
- Full-time employment posted a fifteenth consecutive increase, rising to 10,351,000 (+74,000). The rise was concentrated among males, with an estimated increase of 54,000. Part-time employment grew by 20,000 – with an increase of 28,000 for females.
- The estimated level of employment increased sharply in trade (+46,000). Other sectors, which posted more moderate seasonal slowdowns than have been observed in recent years, also contributed to the overall advance in employment. These were: agriculture (+7,000), manufacturing (+15,000) and construction (+12,000). There was little or no change in employment in the other industries.

- Estimated levels of employment increased by 30,000 in Quebec, 39,000 in Ontario and 14,000 in British Columbia. There was little or no change in employment in the other provinces.

#### Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment declined by 11,000 in December 1987, to 1,070,000. The unemployment rate was estimated at 8.1, a decrease of 0.1.

- Unemployment decreased by 19,000 among persons aged 15 to 24, to 352,000 while it rose to 718,000 among persons aged 25 and over.
- The unemployment rate declined by 0.7 among persons aged 15 to 24, to 12.6, a rate comparable to those recorded in the second quarter of 1981. The unemployment rate was estimated at 6.9 for persons aged 25 and over (+0.1), the same as in March 1982.
- The estimated number of unemployed dropped by 29,000 in Ontario. It rose by 3,000 in Newfoundland, 10,000 in Quebec and 4,000 in Alberta. There was little or no change in unemployment in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate decreased by 0.3 in Nova Scotia (11.1), 0.2 in New Brunswick (12.5), 0.6 in Ontario (5.3) and 0.3 in Manitoba (7.1). It rose by 1.0 in Newfoundland (18.0), 0.2 in Prince Edward Island (13.5), Quebec (9.7), Saskatchewan (7.2) and Alberta (8.7) and 0.1 in British Columbia (10.5).

#### Participation Rate/Employment Ratio

The participation rate and the employment/population ratio both posted an appreciable increase of 0.3, reaching new records of 66.5 and 61.1, respectively.

*(continued on page 4)*

- The participation rate rose by 0.3 for youths (69.6) and adults (65.7).
- The employment/population ratio increased mainly among persons aged 15 to 24, to 60.8 (+0.7). The ratio increased to 61.2 (+0.2) among persons aged 25 and over.

#### Changes since December 1986 (Unadjusted Estimates)

- Employment grew by 486,000 (+4.2%), the largest year-over-year increase in 1987. Employment was estimated at 12,031,000.
- Full-time employment increased by 456,000 (+4.7%), to 10,061,000 while part-time employment increased slightly to 1,970,000 (+1.5%).
- The sectors recording the strongest employment increases were manufacturing (+4.5%), construction (+14.4%), and finance, insurance and real estate (+5.2%).
- The estimated number of unemployed persons declined by 155,000 (-13.1%) to 1,025,000.
- The unemployment rate declined by 1.4, to 7.9.
- The participation rate increased by 0.9, to 65.5, while the employment/population ratio increased by 1.7, to 60.3.
- Average full-time employment increased by an estimated 309,000 (+3.1%) to 10,133,000 while part-time employment was little changed at 1,822,000.
- Average employment increased by 3.0% in the service-producing industries as the result of advances in finance, insurance and real estate (+6.2%) and community, business and personal services (+4.0%). Employment gains in the goods-producing industries (+2.1%) were led by advances of 8.4% in construction.
- Annual average employment increased by an estimated 151,000 in Ontario, 100,000 in Quebec, 32,000 in British Columbia, 10,000 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and 5,000 in Newfoundland. Slight gains were posted in the remaining provinces.
- The annual average unemployment rate declined in all provinces: 1.4 in Newfoundland (18.6), 0.1 in Prince Edward Island (13.3), 0.9 in Nova Scotia (12.5), 1.2 in New Brunswick (13.2), 0.7 in Quebec (10.3), 0.9 in Ontario (6.1), 0.3 in Manitoba (7.4), 0.4 in Saskatchewan (7.3), 0.2 in Alberta (9.6) and 0.6 in British Columbia (12.0).
- The participation rate and employment/population ratio set new records for annual averages with 66.2 (+0.5) and 60.3 (+0.9), respectively.

#### 1987 Annual Averages

Continuous employment growth throughout 1987 reduced the average annual rate of unemployment to 8.9, a decrease of 0.7 from the average in 1986. The rise in employment of 321,000 to 11,955,000 in conjunction with an increase in labour force participation, resulted in a moderate decline of 69,000 in the average level of unemployment to 1,167,000. The number of unemployed and the unemployment rate were the lowest since 1981.

- Annual average employment advanced by an estimated 315,000 among persons aged 25 and over while there was little change in employment among persons aged 15 to 24.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the December 1987 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$22/\$220), available the third week of January. Contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5.50/\$55).

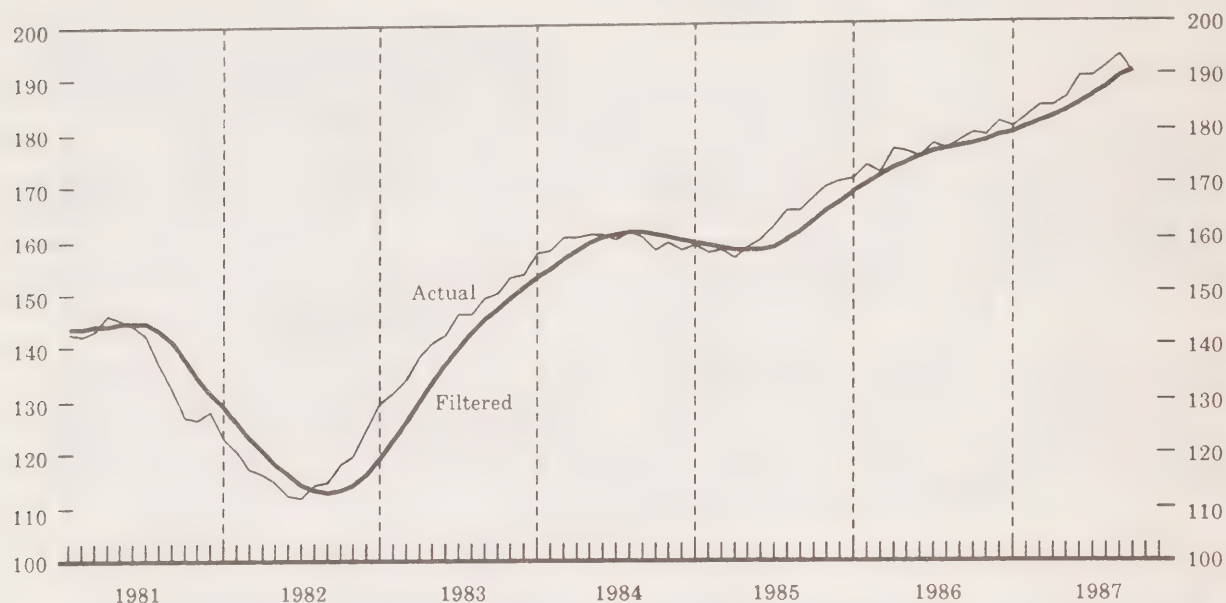
## Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	December 1987	November 1987	December 1986
Seasonally Adjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	13,260	13,195	12,930
Employment ('000)	12,190	12,114	11,716
Unemployment ('000)	1,070	1,081	1,214
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.1	8.2	9.4
Participation Rate (%)	66.5	66.2	65.7
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.1	60.8	59.5
Unadjusted Data			
Labour Force ('000)	13,057	13,073	12,725
Employment ('000)	12,031	12,049	11,545
Unemployment ('000)	1,025	1,024	1,180
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.9	7.8	9.3
Participation Rate (%)	65.5	65.6	64.6
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	60.3	60.5	58.6



## The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)

January 1981 to October 1987



### Composite Leading Indicator

October 1987

The composite leading indicator posted an additional gain of 0.6% in October, rising to 190.6, following an advance of 0.9% in September. As in September, eight out of 10 components were up in October.

The manufacturing indicators continued to show strength, supported by an increase in car exports and Canadian business investment. A decrease of 1.6% in the unfiltered index in October was mainly due to the drop of 22.9% in stock market prices and a decline of 3.1% in the residential construction index, its second drop in a row.

Real GDP by industry posted a gain of 0.5% in October, rising to a level 1.2% higher than the third-quarter average. The October

increase was mainly due to advances in the primary sector and in service industries. Residential construction declined for the second month straight. The advance followed particularly strong gains in August (0.8%) and September (0.7%), led by manufacturing.

(see table on page 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

For further information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, or about ordering contact L. Bussière (613-951-1640). For general information, contact P. Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

## Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level
	August	September	October	October
Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)				
Filtered	0.9	0.9	0.6	190.6
Unfiltered	1.0	1.0	-1.6	190.4
Retail Trade				
Furniture and appliance sales	1.0	1.3	1.1	144,879 <sup>4</sup>
New motor vehicle sales	1.7	1.1	0.8	786,777 <sup>4</sup>
Residential construction index <sup>1</sup>	0.1	-1.2	-2.1	129.7
Manufacturing				
New orders - durable	0.7	1.1	0.8	3,609 <sup>5</sup>
Shipment to inventory ratio - (finished goods) <sup>2</sup>	0.01	0.02	0.02	1.78
Average workweek (hours)	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	38.8
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost <sup>2</sup>	0.00	0.03	0.05	-0.5
United States composite leading index (1972 = 100)	0.6	0.5	0.5	192.3
TSE 300 stock price index (excluding oil and gas)	2.1	1.5	-2.2	3,691
Money supply (M1) (\$1971) <sup>3</sup>	0.5	0.2	0.2	11,227 <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

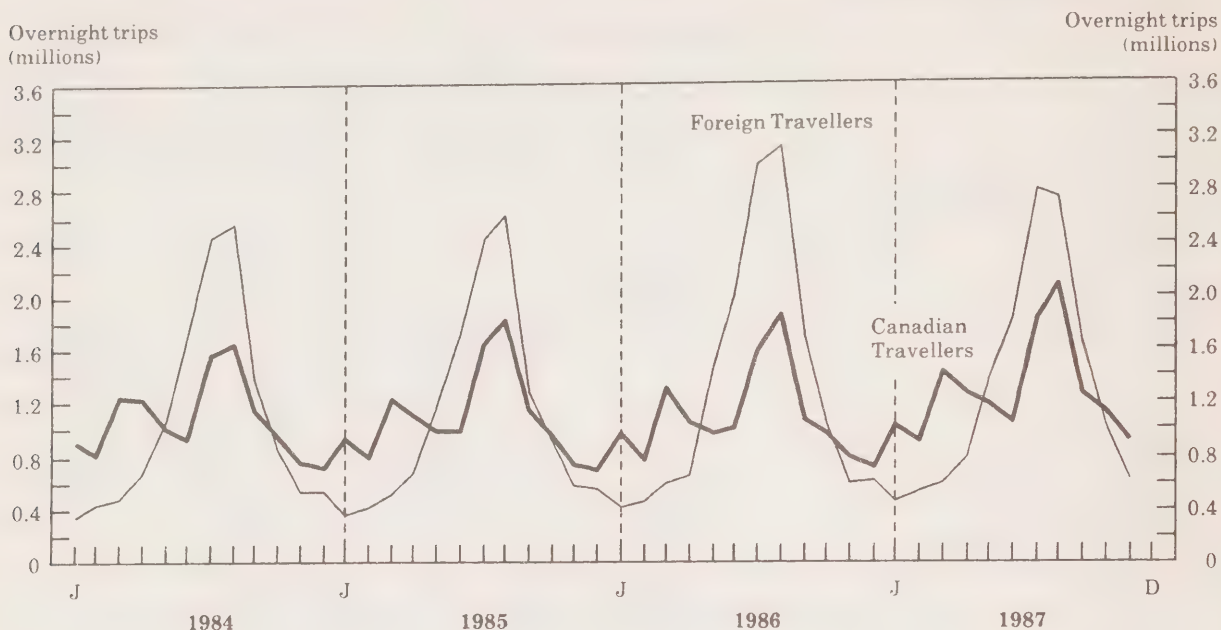
<sup>2</sup> Difference from previous month.

<sup>3</sup> Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

<sup>4</sup> Thousands of 1971 dollars.

<sup>5</sup> Millions of 1971 dollars.

## International Travel Flows



## Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

November 1987

### Overnight Travel

Canada continues to attract increasing numbers of "off-shore" visitors. November 1987 marked the nineteenth consecutive month to record a significant increase over the previous year in visits of one or more nights by residents of countries other than the United States. Over 96,800 trips of one or more nights by residents of other countries were recorded during the month, an increase of 17% over November 1986.

### Highlights

- During November, the number of overnight trips by United States residents remained relatively stable at 517,200 – however, this was still the largest volume recorded for the month of November since 1972, when present statistical methodologies were introduced.

- Overnight trips to the United States by Canadian residents reached 750,700 during November, 15% above the same period in 1986.
- Trips of one or more nights to countries other than the United States numbered 161,200 – 8% above the 1986 level and the highest volume for the month since 1972.

### Total Travel

Total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents reached 3.4 million during the month, 21% above 1986. Total trips to the United States by Canadian residents reached 3.2 million while trips to all other countries numbered 161,200.

- Total trips to Canada by United States residents increased 1% from November 1986 to 2.1 million.

(continued on page 9)



- Total trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased by 20% to 111,900 during the month.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for November 1987 and the first 11 months of the year covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

Order the November 1987 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5.50/\$55), available mid-January. Contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

## International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

November 1987

Residence of Travellers	Total trips				Overnight trips <sup>1</sup>			
	November		Jan.-Nov.		November		Jan.-Nov.	
	Number 1987	% change from '86	Number 1987	% change from '86	Number 1987	% change from '86	Number 1987	% change from '86
<b>Non-residents</b>								
<b>All countries</b>	<b>2,221,200</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>37,347,900</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>614,000</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>14,374,900</b>	<b>-4.4</b>
United States	2,109,300	1.0	34,831,900	-3.5	517,200	0.1	12,196,000	-6.8
Other countries	111,900	20.2	2,516,000	16.1	96,800	17.0	2,178,900	12.1
<b>Residents of Canada</b>								
<b>All countries</b>	<b>3,377,800</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>44,033,400</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>911,900</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14,092,500</b>	<b>13.9</b>
United States	3,216,600	21.9	41,534,200	16.9	750,700	15.4	11,593,300	13.4
Other countries	161,200	8.0	2,499,200	16.3	161,200	8.0	2,499,200	16.3

<sup>1</sup> Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

## Estimates of Labour Income

October 1987

Labour income, which represents approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was estimated at \$24,855 million for October 1987, a gain of 7.0% from October 1986. The year-over-year increases in labour income have been generally rising since January 1987 when the growth rate was 5.4%.

### Seasonally Adjusted

The estimate of wages and salaries <sup>1</sup> for October 1987 increased slightly (+0.3%) from September 1987. For the first nine months of 1987, month-to-month increases in wages and salaries were between 0.3% (July) and 0.8% (May).

In the goods-producing industries, the October 1987 estimate of wages and salaries was 0.6% higher than the previous month. All industries within this group increased except for manufacturing which remained virtually unchanged (+0.1%).

In the service-producing industries, the estimate of wages and salaries remained virtually unchanged (+0.2%) from September. Transportation, communication and other utilities showed little change in October (+0.1%) as a result of the Canada-wide postal strike. All other industries within this group increased with the exception of commercial and personal services, education and related services and public administration.

On a provincial basis, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries increased from September 1987 in Prince Edward Island (+3.4%) and Nova Scotia (+1.6%). The remaining provinces showed a change of less than 1%.

### Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation

On a year-over-year basis, the estimate of wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries increased by 9.4% from October 1986. This change was mainly due to the strong growth rates in manufacturing (+9.3%) and construction (+8.9%). The remaining goods-producing industries showed little change in yearly growth rates compared to the previous month.

In the service-producing industries, the year-over-year growth rate in wages and salaries was 5.8%. Finance, insurance and real estate had the highest growth rate (+8.8%). All other industries within this group showed increases exceeding 5.8% except for transportation, communication and other utilities and public administration.

At the provincial level, the yearly growth rates in wages and salaries showed little change from the previous month except for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

(see table on page 11)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

Order the October-December 1987 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$17.25/\$69), available in April 1988. Contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

<sup>1</sup> Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

## Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	October 1987 <sup>p</sup>	September 1987 <sup>r</sup>	August 1987 <sup>f</sup>	October 1986
Unadjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	206.7	260.3	291.0	196.7
Forestry	183.9	191.7	184.1	135.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	558.4	551.8	552.5	526.8
Manufacturing industries	4,663.4	4,665.2	4,603.1	4,267.6
Construction industry	1,486.6	1,494.9	1,473.2	1,364.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,220.8	2,234.0	2,193.4	2,117.3
Trade	3,056.4	3,014.6	3,008.9	2,869.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,781.8	1,768.3	1,793.6	1,638.1
Commercial and personal service	2,900.5	2,920.5	2,947.2	2,732.0
Education and related services	1,966.6	1,924.5	1,587.1	1,851.8
Health and welfare services	1,570.9	1,561.6	1,581.9	1,472.8
Federal administration and other government offices	744.5	747.8	758.1	773.1
Provincial administration	570.4	584.2	595.1	542.0
Local administration	466.5	472.3	485.1	443.7
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>	<b>22,377.5</b>	<b>22,391.9</b>	<b>22,054.4</b>	<b>20,932.2</b>
Supplementary labour income	2,477.2	2,478.2	2,442.0	2,301.8
<b>Labour income</b>	<b>24,854.7</b>	<b>24,870.1</b>	<b>24,496.5</b>	<b>23,233.9</b>
Adjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	188.9	185.0	184.6	178.5
Forestry	166.1	160.8	162.9	119.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	551.6	547.7	545.2	520.5
Manufacturing industries	4,632.3	4,628.0	4,561.7	4,239.3
Construction industry	1,312.8	1,286.7	1,274.9	1,205.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,207.3	2,206.0	2,166.3	2,105.2
Trade	3,048.4	3,024.3	3,019.8	2,863.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,792.6	1,754.1	1,770.3	1,648.5
Commercial and personal service	2,860.4	2,873.3	2,848.6	2,695.8
Education and related services	1,894.0	1,907.8	1,944.6	1,788.8
Health and welfare services	1,586.0	1,580.1	1,564.6	1,486.1
Federal administration and other government offices	748.9	750.1	742.9	778.7
Provincial administration	571.1	575.7	572.1	542.3
Local administration	471.0	478.5	471.2	448.1
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>	<b>22,043.9</b>	<b>21,971.5</b>	<b>21,807.0</b>	<b>20,606.7</b>
Supplementary labour income	2,437.7	2,429.7	2,411.5	2,265.5
<b>Labour income</b>	<b>24,481.6</b>	<b>24,401.3</b>	<b>24,218.5</b>	<b>22,872.2</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>f</sup> Final estimates.



## Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

November 1987

The non-residential construction building material price index (1981=100) showed no change in November from the revised previous month's index of 132.5. Prices were up 3.9% from the year-earlier level of 127.5.

Between October and November 1987, there were relatively few price fluctuations. The most significant decrease was for plywood, which offset some minor increases, primarily in structural materials.

Between November 1986 and November 1987, prices for structural materials increased 4.3%, mainly due to increases in concrete bricks

and blocks. Mechanical materials were up 4.2%, attributable to rubber or plastic pipe fittings and hot water heating equipment. Architectural materials rose 3.9%, due mainly to increases in prices for metal roofing and siding, wooden doors and foamed and expanded plastics. Electrical materials increased 3.2%, due to building wires and cables.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66), available in March 1988. Contact the Information Service (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

## Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

November 1987

(1981 = 100)

	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	% Change	
				Nov. 1987/ Oct. 1987	Nov. 1987/ Nov. 1986
<b>Total materials</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>127.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Architectural materials	134.4	134.9	129.4	-0.4	3.9
Structural materials	131.9	131.3	126.5	0.5	4.3
Mechanical materials	135.2	135.2	129.8	-	4.2
Electrical materials	123.3	123.1	119.5	0.2	3.2

- Nil or zero.

## Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

November 1987

The November price index for residential construction building materials (1981=100), at 136.7, was down 0.5% from the previous month but was 3.9% higher than a year ago.

Between October and November 1987, a sizeable fall in the price for all types of plywood and roof trusses outweighed a steep rise in the price for copper pipe and fittings.

Between November 1986 and November 1987, prices for mechanical materials rose 5.5%, due principally to increases in copper

pipe and fittings. There were also increases in prices for structural materials of 5.2%, primarily concrete bricks and blocks and lumber. Electrical materials increased 3.4%, due mainly to increases in building wires and cables. Architectural materials were up 3.1% because of increases in metal roofing and siding and wooden doors.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66), available in March 1988. Contact the Information Service (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

## Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

November 1987  
(1981=100)

	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	% Change	
				Nov. 1987/ Oct. 1987	Nov. 1987/ Nov. 1986
Total materials	136.7	137.4	131.6	-0.5	3.9
Architectural materials	136.0	137.1	131.9	-0.8	3.1
Structural materials	142.4	142.9	135.3	-0.3	5.2
Mechanical materials	136.3	135.1	129.2	0.9	5.5
Electrical materials	121.0	120.9	117.0	0.1	3.4

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Estimates of Total Population for Canada, the Provinces and Territories

July 1, 1981 – July 1, 1987

After each Census, Statistics Canada revises postcensal estimates to provide intercensal estimates based on data obtained from the most recent Census. This revision affects the 1981-86 intercensal period as well as the post-1986 period. Consequently, estimates from July 1, 1986 are now based on June 3, 1986 Census counts adjusted to June 1.

The estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories as well as current quarterly figures on immigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages are now available on CANSIM: quarterly population estimates, matrix 1; annual population estimates, matrix 60; immigration, matrices 2, 3 and 397; births, deaths and marriages, matrices 4, 5 and 6; interprovincial migration (Revenue Canada), matrix 6981; interprovincial migration (Family Allowances), matrices 5731 and 6982.

Total population estimates will be published in catalogues 91-002 (quarterly estimates) and 91-210 (annual estimates) in the next few weeks. For more information, contact the nearest regional office, or the relevant division. For vital statistics (birth, deaths, marriages), Owen Adams (613-951-1631), Health Division; for other demographic estimates, Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

### For-hire Trucking 1986

Preliminary 1986 data for motor carriers of freight and household goods movers are now available.

#### Highlights

- The number of for-hire carriers reporting decreased marginally to 6,212 in 1986 from 6,270 in 1985.

- Total operating revenues increased 5.2% during the same period to \$8,638 million.
- Total operating expenses rose 4.9% to \$8,231 million in 1986 from \$7,845 million in 1985.
- The number of employees decreased 4.3% to 97,719 in 1986.

Order the 1986 issue of *Trucking in Canada* (53-222, \$32), available in June 1988. Contact Ray Forcier (613-951-8700), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

### Coal and Coke Statistics

October 1987

#### Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 823 kilotonnes in October 1987, up 14.8% from the corresponding month last year. Year-to-date production reached 49 494 kilotonnes, up 3.3%.

Exports in October rose 16.2% from October 1986 to 2 537 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 22 012 kilotonnes, 0.6% below last year's level.

Coke production increased 4.4% to stand at 370 kilotonnes in October 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$9/\$90), available the third week in January. Contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.



## Steel Ingots

Week Ending January 2, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending January 2, 1988 totalled 248 846 tonnes, an increase of 12.2% from the preceding week's total of 221 815 tonnes and up 0.9% from the year-earlier level of 246 533 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 248 846 tonnes, an increase of 0.9% from 246 533 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

## Deliveries of Major Grains

October and November 1987

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during October and November 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	October 1987	November 1987
• Wheat (excluding durum),	2 235.4	2 191.4
• Durum wheat,	350.8	465.3
• Total wheat,	2 586.2	2 656.7
• Oats,	58.3	63.3
• Barley,	457.4	571.6
• Rye,	33.4	24.3
• Flaxseed,	93.0	54.2
• Canola (rapeseed)	415.1	231.8

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$10/\$100), scheduled for release in early February 1988. Contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

## Steel Ingots

Week Ending December 26, 1987

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending December 26, 1987 totalled 221 815 tonnes, a decrease of 23.0% from the preceding week's total of 288 229 tonnes but up 6.0% from the year-earlier level of 209 204 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1987 was 14 392 576 tonnes, an increase of 4.4% from 13 784 223 tonnes for the same period in 1986.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

## Rigid Insulating Board

November 1987

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 4 208 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in November 1987, an increase of 2.4% compared to 4 110 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in November 1986.

For January to November 1987, year-to-date shipments amounted to 50 653 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 50 166 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1986, an increase of 1.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

Order the November 1987 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of January 18. Contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

## **Asphalt Roofing**

November 1987

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 019 306 bundles in November 1987, an increase of 24.7% from the 1 618 777<sup>r</sup> bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to November 1987 shipments reached 36 870 256 bundles, up 13.0% from the 32 632 798 <sup>r</sup> bundles shipped during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

Order the November 1987 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of January 18. Contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

## **Vegetable Oil Mills Industry**

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the vegetable oil mills industry (SIC 1061) totalled \$732.1 million, down 25.8% from \$987.1 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5390 and to be released in catalogue 32-250B 1061.

Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

## **Waferboard Industry**

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the waferboard industry (SIC 2593) totalled \$247.9 million, up 6.8% from \$232.1 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5471 and to be released in catalogue 35-250B 2593.

Contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

## **Building Board Industry**

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the building board industry (SIC 2714) totalled \$100.8 million, up 20.1% from \$83.9 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5486 and to be released in catalogue 36-250B 2714.

Contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

## **Lime Industry**

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lime industry (SIC 3581) totalled \$144.4 million, up 3.0% from \$140.1 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6859 and to be released in catalogue 44-250B 3581.

Contact Sharon Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

## Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending December 14, 1987

### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.7 million tonnes, an increase of 21.6% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 18.5% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 12.7%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.1% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period ending December 14, 1987	Year to date
<b>Carload Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	5 662 747	239 205 251
% change from previous year	21.6	5.1
Cars	80,106	3,488,520
% change from previous year	15.3	2.3
<b>Piggyback Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	262 627	12 282 671
% change from previous year	18.5	6.2
Cars	8,957	433,030
% change from previous year	12.7	4.0

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484),  
Surface Transport Unit, Transportation  
Division.

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Monday, January 11, 1988

### Major Releases

<b>New Housing Price Index, November 1987</b>	2
• New housing prices continued to move upward, rising 0.3% from October 1987 and 12.0% from a year earlier	
<b>Farm Product Price Index, November 1987</b>	4
• Farm prices dropped 2.0% from October.	

### Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, October 1987	6
The Dairy Review, November 1987	6
Production of Eggs, November 1987	6
Fruit and Vegetable Production, 1987	7

### Publications Released

### Major Release Dates, January 11-15

#### Input-Output Publications

Two new occasional publications presenting revised historical data for the period 1961 to 1981 on the input-output structure of the Canadian economy are now available. These publications also include new benchmark estimates of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost by industry.

The input-output tables provide the most complete description available of the structure and interdependence of the economy. They include the commodity detail of industry outputs and inputs and of final expenditure as well as tables of direct and indirect industry requirements of commodity demand.

This long series will be of special interest to researchers, analysts and policy makers as the data are capable of a wide variety of applications such as historical time series, measurement of growth and productivity, cross-section and impact studies, and as input into simulation and forecasting models.

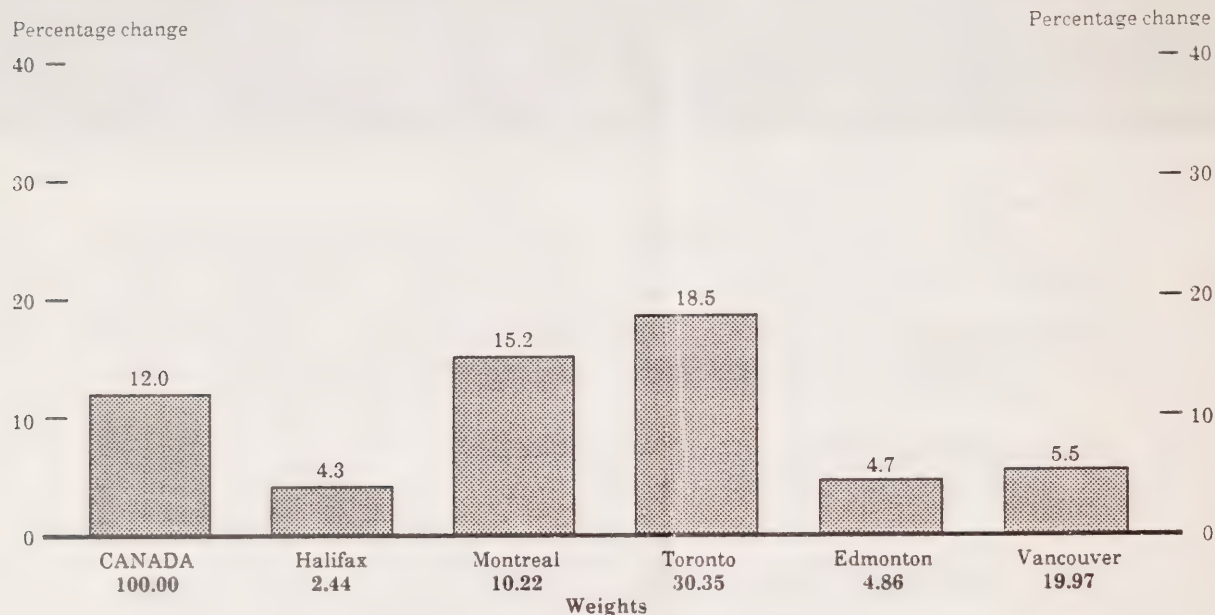
Available on CANSIM: matrices 7711-7790 (publication 15-510) and matrices 4683-4762, 7000-7079 and 7791-7870 (publication 15-511).

Both the *Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981* (15-510, \$66) and the *Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy in Constant Prices, 1961-1981* (15-511, \$66), are now available from Publications Sales (613-951-7276). Contact Yusuf Siddiqi (613-951-8909).



## Major Releases

### Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, November 1987



### New Housing Price Index November 1987

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 122.9 in November, up 0.3% from October. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 12.0% higher than the year-earlier level. Between October and November, the estimated house only index increased 0.2%, while the estimated land only index increased 0.5%.

Among the cities surveyed, Hamilton showed the largest monthly increase (1.5%) in new housing prices, followed closely by St. Catharines-Niagara (1.2%). Toronto, although posting a monthly increase of only 0.1%, nevertheless continued to show the largest 12-month gain (18.5%) of all cities surveyed. This, however, is substantially below that city's peak year-over-year increase of 33.6%, recorded for April 1987.

Generally, Southwestern Ontario cities, together with Montreal, maintained yearly gains that were significantly higher than those experienced by other Canadian cities. In Alberta and British Columbia cities surveyed, index levels were still below their 1981 price reference level of 100.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66), available in March 1988. Contact the Prices Division (613-951-9607).



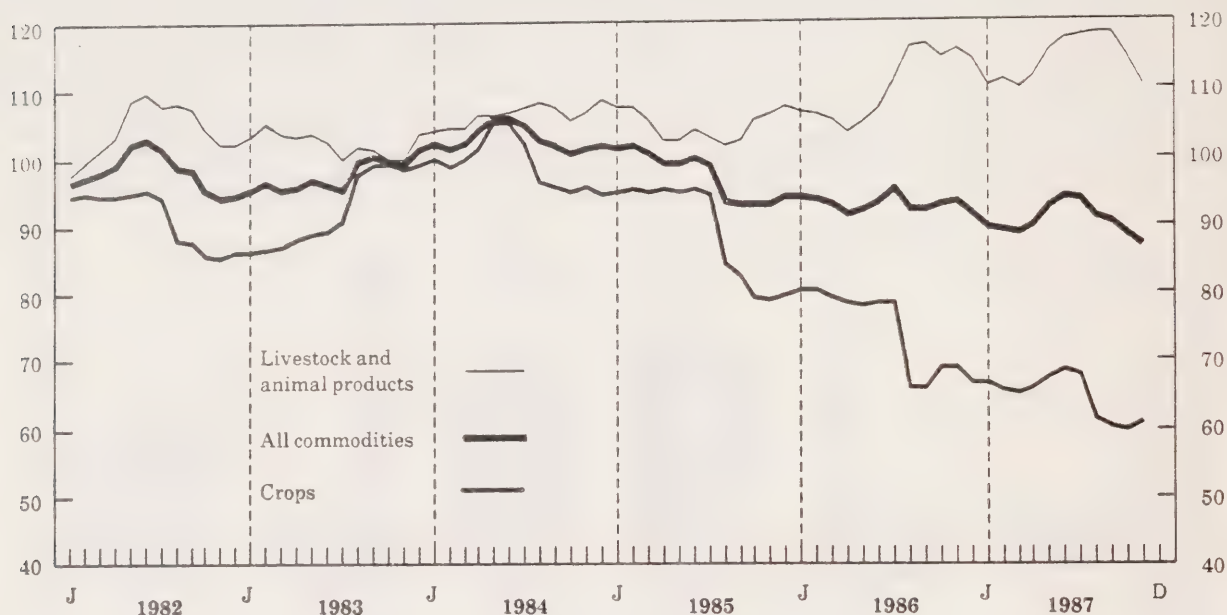
# New Housing Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

	Weights 1987 <sup>1</sup>	Nov. '87	Oct. '87	Nov. '86	Change	
					Nov. '87/ Oct. '87	Nov. '87 Nov. '86
<b>Canada Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>
<b>Canada (House only)</b>		<b>129.4</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>
<b>Canada (Land only)</b>		<b>111.7</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>
St. John's	0.87	114.3	113.8	108.9	0.4	5.0
Halifax	2.44	130.8	129.9	125.4	0.7	4.3
Saint John-Moncton	0.98	133.3	133.3	127.7	-	4.4
Quebec City	2.26	149.6	149.2	138.1	0.3	8.3
Montreal	10.22	159.5	158.3	138.5	0.8	15.2
Ottawa-Hull	5.74	140.9	140.0	132.1	0.6	6.7
Toronto	30.35	153.0	152.8	129.1	0.1	18.5
Hamilton	2.98	169.0	166.5	146.8	1.5	15.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.30	162.3	160.4	148.7	1.2	9.1
Kitchener-Waterloo	2.08	167.7	167.7	146.6	-	14.4
London	1.58	151.3	151.1	137.0	0.1	10.4
Windsor	0.90	122.6	122.7	115.6	-0.1	6.1
Winnipeg	3.11	135.6	135.6	129.6	-	4.6
Regina	0.90	118.2	117.5	114.9	0.6	2.9
Saskatoon	1.30	111.4	111.4	107.3	-	3.8
Calgary	4.37	97.2	97.1	91.2	0.1	6.6
Edmonton	4.86	90.8	90.7	86.7	0.1	4.7
Vancouver	19.97	78.4	78.3	74.3	0.1	5.5
Victoria	2.79	70.6	70.4	67.8	0.3	4.1

<sup>1</sup> Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size.  
The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.  
- Nil or zero.

## Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



## Farm Product Price Index

November 1987

The Farm Product Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 86.7 in November, down 2.0% from the revised October level of 88.5. This was the fifth consecutive decrease in the index following three monthly increases. Livestock prices fell in November while those for crops rose. The November 1987 index stood 7.2% below the year-earlier level of 93.4.

The percentage changes in the index between October and November 1987 by province were as follows:

● Newfoundland	-1.4%
● Prince Edward Island	-2.3%
● Nova Scotia	-1.7%
● New Brunswick	-3.6%
● Quebec	-4.1%
● Ontario	-2.4%
● Manitoba	-1.5%
● Saskatchewan	+1.7%
● Alberta	-2.7%

● British Columbia	-1.4%
● Canada	-2.0%

## Livestock and Animal Products

The total livestock and animal products index decreased 3.9% in November 1987 mainly due to lower hog prices. Cattle and poultry prices also decreased while those for milk and eggs showed little change. This was the third consecutive decrease in the index since it reached a record level in August 1987.

- Hog prices dropped 15.7% in November. This was the largest monthly drop in the index in more than 10 years. Associated with the price decrease was increased pork production in both Canada and the U.S. After increasing 32% between March and June 1987, the hog index has fallen 29% during the past three months. In November, the index stood at 95.7, 27% below its year-earlier level.

(continued on page 5)

- The cattle index decreased 2.6% in November mainly due to lower prices for slaughter and feeder cattle. The cattle index, at 114.3, had been trending upward from July 1986 and reached a record level in September 1987. The index has fallen 3.5% since September.

### Crops

The crops index increased 2.0% in November, after falling during the previous four months, and stood at 61.1. Oilseed and cereal prices rose in November while potato prices were lower. The crops index has been relatively steady since August 1987 at around the level set in February 1978.

- The oilseeds index increased 4.1% in November to a level of 78.0. This was the second consecutive increase in the index after three monthly decreases. Prices were higher for canola, flaxseed and soybeans. With the increase in November 1987, the oilseeds index remained 5.1% higher than its year-earlier level.
- The cereals index stood at 46.7% in November, up 2.4% from the previous month. A larger proportion of high quality wheat was delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board in November, resulting in higher wheat prices. The index was 18.5% below its year-earlier level, largely due to lower Canadian Wheat Board initial prices for wheat and barley which took effect in August 1987. Since August 1987, the index has been at its lowest point since July 1973 and was 56% below the January 1981 peak of 107.0.

- The potato index decreased for the fifth consecutive month mainly due to lower table potato prices. The index, at 69.4, has fallen 44% during this period and was at its lowest level since June 1986. Potato prices have fallen as the potato crops harvested in both Canada and the United States in 1987 were larger than in the previous year.

### User Note

The index is designed to measure changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1986 are final prices. Beginning in August 1986, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

Order the November issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6.50/\$65), scheduled for release January 22. Contact Paul Murray (613-951-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.



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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

October 1987

Highlights from the October issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- An operating income of \$485.3 million was reported for the Level I air carriers for the period January to October 1987, up from \$251.4 million reported for the same period in 1986. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Total aircraft movements at Transport Canada tower controlled airports for the first nine months of 1987 increased by 5.6% from the same period in 1986.
- The volume of scheduled passengers enplaned and deplaned at 30 selected Canadian airports during the first six months of 1987 reached 22.9 million, an increase of 2.6% relative to the same period in 1986.
- Preliminary airport activity data indicate that 123 350 tonnes of cargo were enplaned and deplaned on scheduled services at the top 30 Canadian airports (as ranked by total enplaned plus deplaned cargo) during the first quarter of 1987, a slight increase (1.1%) from the first quarter of 1986.
- This issue features a special release showing that passenger traffic on local carrier non-scheduled unit toll services increased by 43.2% in the first quarter 1987 relative to the same period a year earlier.

Order the Vol. 20, No. 1 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the second week of January. Contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

### The Dairy Review

November 1987

In November 1987, creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 030 tonnes, an increase of 11.8% compared to November 1986. The November 1987 production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 416 tonnes, an increase of 14.7% compared to November 1986.

An estimated 588 238 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in October 1987, an increase of 0.2% over October 1986. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first 10 months of 1987 to 6 221 407 kilolitres, unchanged from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5667 and 5673.

Order the November 1987 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11/\$110), scheduled for release on January 27. Contact Dave Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

### Production of Eggs

November 1987

Canadian egg production slightly decreased to 40.2 million dozen in November 1987 from 40.3 million a year earlier. The average number of layers decreased slightly from November 1986 to 1987, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,066 from 2,061.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110), scheduled for release on January 29. Contact Peter Beerstecher (613-951-2505), Agriculture Division.

## Fruit and Vegetable Production

1987

Estimates of commercial fruit and vegetable production for 1987 are available for most commodities grown in Canada. Notable exceptions are commercial vegetables in Manitoba and British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1406, 5614-5620, 5623, 5624 and 5627.

Order *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$16.50/\$66), available in late January. Contact A. Mathieson (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division.

**The  
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### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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## Publications Released

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✓ **The Input-output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981.**  
Catalogue number 15-510  
(Canada: \$66; Other Countries: \$79).

✓ **The Input-output Structure of the Canadian Economy in Constant Prices, 1961-1981. Catalogue number 15-511**  
(Canada: \$66; Other Countries: \$79).

✓ **Employment, Earnings and Hours, September 1987.**  
Catalogue number 72-002  
(Canada: \$35/\$350; Other Countries: \$36.50/\$365).

*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.*

*Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).*

*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*



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## Major Release Dates: January 11-15

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(Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>January</b>		
11	New Housing Price Index	November 1987
11	Farm Product Price Index	November 1987
12	New Motor Vehicle Sales	November 1987
13	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	November 1987
14	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	November 1987
14	Help-wanted Index	December 1987
15	Housing Starts	November 1987

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 12, 1988

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## Major Releases

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### **New Motor Vehicle Sales, November 1987** 2

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 120,688 units, up 13.9% over the November 1986 level.

### **Local Government Services Employment, Third Quarter 1987** 5

- Employment in local government services rose 3.0% from a year earlier.

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## Data Availability Announcement

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Major Appliances, November 1987 7

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## Publications Released

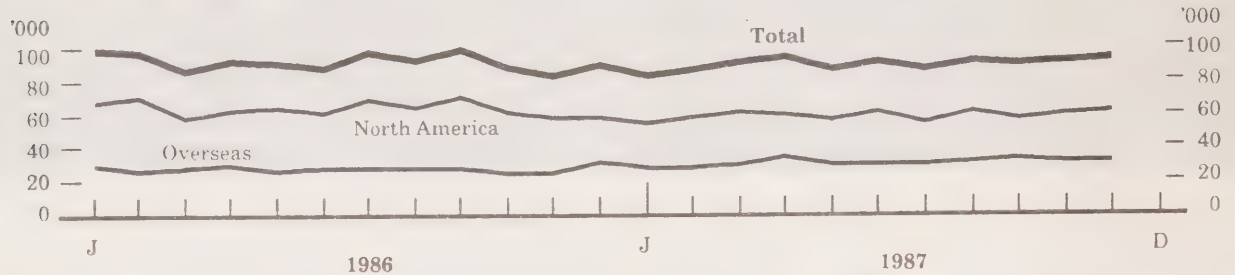
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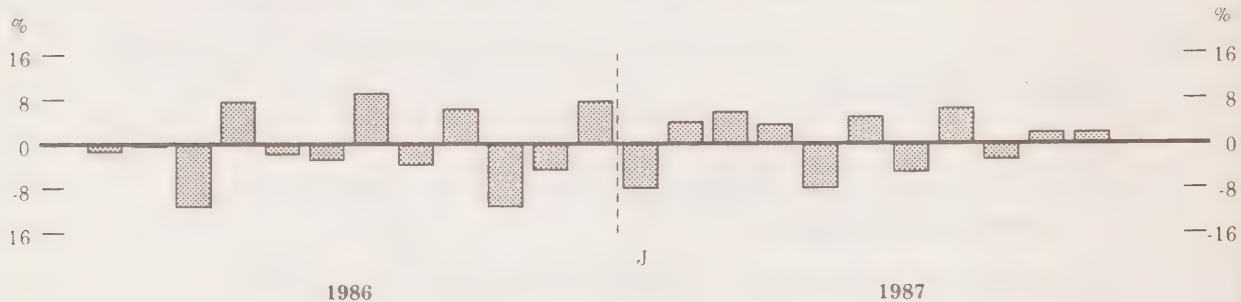


## Major Releases

### Monthly Sales of New Passenger Cars by Origin, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1986-1987



### Month-to-month Changes in Total New Passenger Car Sales (Seasonally Adjusted)



### New Motor Vehicle Sales

November 1987

#### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 134,876 units in November 1987, an increase of 1.9% from the revised October 1987 level of 132,339 units. In November, higher sales were posted for both passenger cars (+2.0%) and commercial vehicles (+1.8%).
- The 1.9% increase in sales in November 1987, the second consecutive monthly increase, further extended the trend of fluctuating but moderately rising sales observed since the beginning of 1987.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American built passenger cars recorded an increase of 1.7% in November 1987 to a level of 60,585 units, while imported passenger cars increased by 2.4% to a level of 31,490 units. The gain in November for imported passenger car sales followed a decrease of 4.2% in October, whereas North American built passenger car sales increased for the second consecutive month.

#### Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 120,688 units in November 1987, up 13.9% over the November 1986 level. In November 1987, passenger car sales advanced by 8.9% to 82,126 units, while commercial vehicle sales recorded a sharp rise of 26.0% to 38,562 units.

(continued on page 3)

- The November increase in passenger car sales comprised an increase of 16.7% for imported passenger cars and a gain of 5.0% for North American built passenger cars. The increase in imported passenger car sales was attributable to a 24.1% rise in Japanese car sales and to a 14.4% increase in imported cars from other countries. Partly offsetting these increases was a 9.8% decrease in South Korean passenger car sales.
- In terms of market share, North American manufacturers held 64.0% of the Canadian passenger car market in November 1987 (based on unit sales), down from the 66.4% share in the same month last year. The Japanese market share rose to 24.5% from 21.5% a year earlier. Manufacturers from other countries (including South Korea) held 11.5% of the market in November 1987, down slightly from 12.1% in November 1986. South Korea, the largest component of the "other countries" category, held 4.5% of the market in November 1987, compared to a 5.4% share in November 1986.
- All provinces registered higher unit sales of motor vehicles in November 1987 compared to November 1986, with the exception of Saskatchewan (-3.4%) and Manitoba (-2.4%). The increases ranged from 41.0% in Newfoundland to 1.0% in Prince Edward Island.

- For the first 11 months of 1987, total new motor vehicle sales increased by 0.7% from the same period last year to 1,425,858 units. Sales of domestic cars were down 8.6% to 657,994 units, while imported passenger car sales rose 10.5% to 340,360 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 427,504 units during this period, up 10.3% from a year earlier.

#### Note to Users:

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Order the November 1987 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$9/\$90), available the third week of February 1988. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

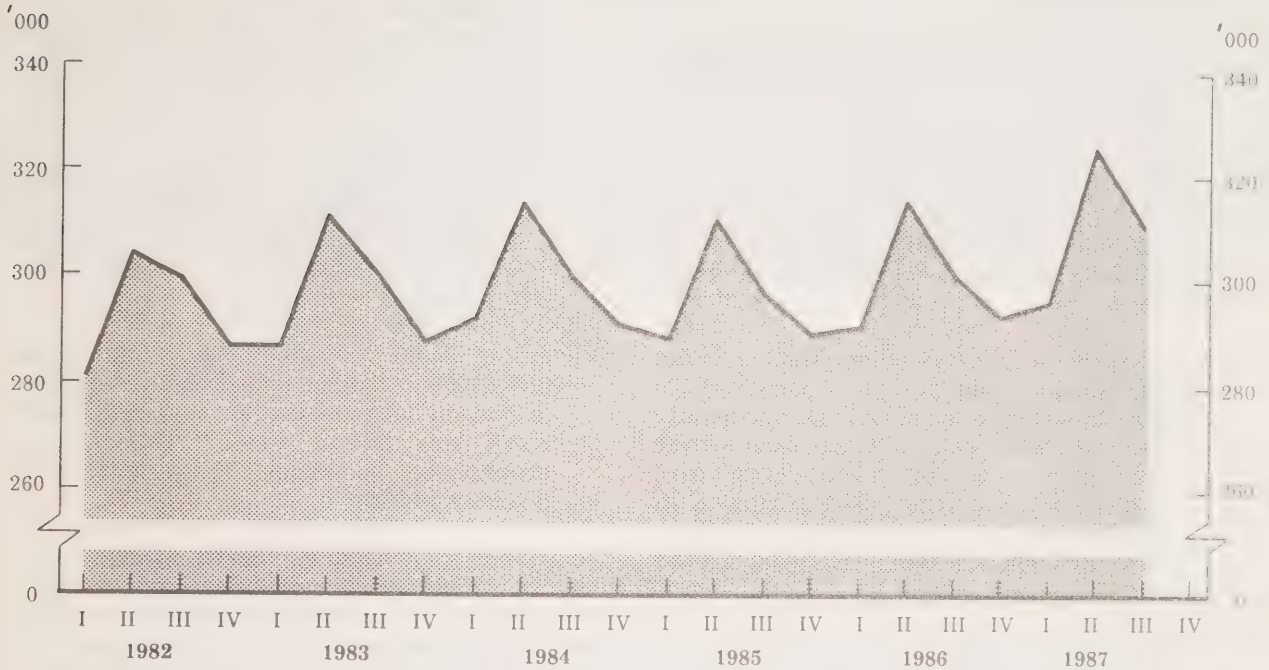
# **New Motor Vehicle Sales (Unadjusted) – Canada**

November 1987

	November 1987	Change 1987/86 <sup>r</sup>	Jan.-Nov. 1987	Change 1987/86 <sup>r</sup>
	Units	%	Units	%
<b>Total New Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>120,688</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>1,425,858</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Passenger Cars by Origin:</b>				
North America	52,595	5.0	657,994	-8.6
Japan	20,085	24.1	227,104	22.1
Other Countries				
(Including South Korea)	9,446	3.5	113,256	-7.3
(South Korea)	(3,687)	(-9.8)	(47,639)	(-27.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,126</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>998,354</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
<b>Commercial Vehicles by Origin:</b>				
North America	34,002	26.6	380,081	11.6
Overseas	4,560	22.0	47,423	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,562</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>427,504</b>	<b>10.3</b>
	Value \$000	%	Value \$000	%
<b>Total New Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>1,975,036</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>22,318,937</b>	<b>10.3</b>
<b>Passenger Cars by Origin:</b>				
North America	780,009	17.1	9,401,216	1.0
Japan	302,953	28.4	3,315,648	29.6
Other Countries				
(Including South Korea)	186,184	17.3	2,001,205	7.8
(South Korea)	(33,777)	(-3.9)	(425,585)	(-24.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,269,146</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>14,718,069</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Commercial Vehicles by Origin:</b>				
North America	633,335	31.0	6,869,997	16.9
Overseas	72,555	28.5	730,871	13.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>705,890</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>7,600,868</b>	<b>16.6</b>



## Local Government Services Employment, 1982-1987



Note: Employment figures do not include the number of employees pertaining to hospitals, schools or government enterprises.

## Local Government Services Employment

Third Quarter 1987

### Highlights

- Employment in the local government services increased significantly in September 1987 compared to the same month last year.
- There were 310,090 employees in local government services in September 1987, an increase of 3.0% or 9,086 employees from 301,004 in September 1986. This marks a continuation of recent year-over-year increases.

At the provincial level, changes in employment from a year earlier were as follows:

• Newfoundland	-234	(-8.4%)
• Prince Edward Island	21	(5.4%)
• Nova Scotia	579	(8.9%)
• New Brunswick	64	(1.5%)
• Quebec	1,293	(2.1%)
• Ontario	6,776	(4.9%)
• Manitoba	-258	(-2.3%)
• Saskatchewan	624	(5.4%)
• Alberta	-136	(-0.4%)
• British Columbia	337	(1.1%)
• Yukon	-19	(-8.0%)
• Northwest Territories	39	(3.7%)

(continued on page 6)

### Provincial Detail

- The decline in employment in Newfoundland was provincewide. One-quarter of the decrease occurred in St. John's, principally as the result of hiring fewer temporary employees than last year in recreation and community services, public works and sanitation services. This marks the second consecutive year in which employment decreased from the previous September.
- The increase in employment in Nova Scotia was provincewide. The major portion of the growth was reported in Halifax, due mainly to increased hiring of wage earners for public works and recreation and community services. The increase in employment in Nova Scotia marks a reversal from the decrease noted a year earlier.
- The major portion of the increase in employment in Quebec occurred principally in Quebec City, Montreal and St. Jean-sur-Richelieu, mainly as the result of hiring temporary staff for the Quebec Exhibition, road services and social services. This continues the recent year-over-year increases in employment.
- The rise in Ontario was largely the result of higher employment in the Toronto metropolitan area due to increased hiring for recreation and community services, Exhibition Place, social services and sanitation services. Other increases in metropolitan area employment were reported in Ottawa-Hull, Kitchener, Oshawa, St. Catharines-Niagara and Sudbury.
- The gain in employment in Saskatchewan was due principally to preparations for the Canadian Western Agribition in Regina. This marks the third consecutive year-over-year growth in Saskatchewan.
- The decrease in employment in the Yukon reflected a reduction in municipal services in Watson Lake and the fact that employees were not hired under the Local Employment Opportunity Program, as they had been in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: local government services monthly data by province and territory are located in matrix 2725, and that for municipalities over 10,000 population by metropolitan area and major urban area in matrix 2726. Data on hospitals, school boards and government enterprises from January 1985 to March 1986 are also available from CANSIM.

Order the July-September 1987 issue of *Local Government Employment* (72-009, \$11.50/\$46), to be released by mid-February 1988. Contact M. Fathy (613-951-1843) or C. Doucet (613-951-1846), Public Institutions Division.

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## Data Availability Announcement

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### Major Appliances

November 1987

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers decreased to 200,805 units in November 1987, down 24.6% from 266,384 units in October 1987 but up 13.9% from the 176,310 units sold in the same month of 1986.

Year to date domestic sales to November 1987 amounted to 2,198,053 units, up 10.5% from 1,989,468 units for the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

Order the November 1987 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of January 18, 1988. Contact J. P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

**The  
Daily**

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## Publications Released

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✓ **Gross Domestic Product by Industry, September 1987. Catalogue number 15-001**  
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

✓ **Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, Fourth Quarter/Annual 1986. Catalogue number 51-005**  
(Canada: \$38/\$152; Other Countries: \$39/\$156).

✓ **Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, October 1987. Catalogue number 53-003**  
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

✓ **Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, July-September 1987. Catalogue number 62-010**  
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16.50/\$66).

✓ **Industry Price Indexes, October 1987. Catalogue number 62-011**  
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$18.50/\$185).

✓ **Housing Starts and Completions, September 1987. Catalogue number 64-002**  
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).

✓ **Federal Scientific Activities, 1987-88. Catalogue number 88-204**  
(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$41.50).

*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.*

*Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).*

*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 13, 1988

### Major Releases

<b>Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act – Part 1 – Corporations, 1985</b>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foreign control of Canadian non-financial corporations declined, following marginal movements in recent years.</li> </ul>	
<b>Causes of Death in Canada, 1986</b>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cardiovascular disease remained the leading cause of death for men and women in Canada, accounting for 43% of deaths in 1986.</li> </ul>	
<b>Provincial and Territorial Government Employment, Second Quarter 1987</b>	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General government employees increased 0.2% from a year earlier.</li> </ul>	

### Data Availability Announcements

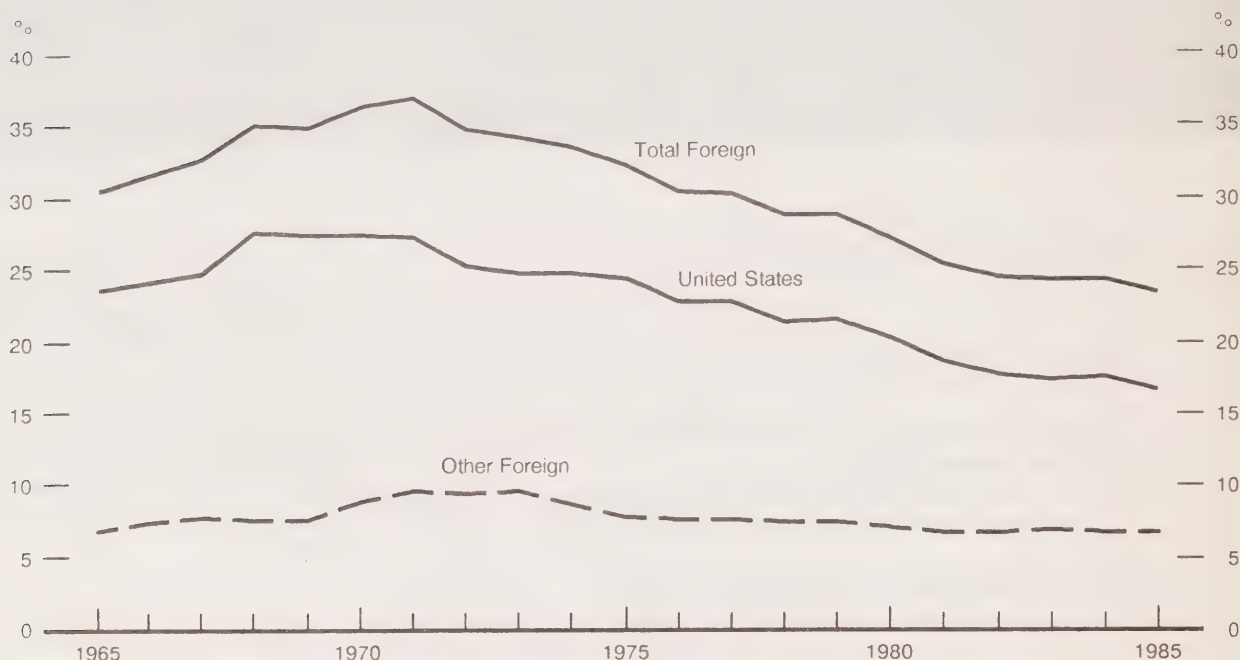
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, November 1987	10
Housing Starts, November 1987	11
Enrolment and Graduates of Community Colleges, 1986	11
Gypsum Products, November 1987	11
Footwear Statistics, November 1987	12
Sawmills in British Columbia, October 1987	12
Notifiable Disease Summary, Four-week Period Ending November 21, 1987	12

<b>Publications Released</b>	13
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## Major Releases

The Foreign-controlled Assets Share, by Country of Control, 1965-1985



### Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA), Part I - Corporations 1985

In 1985, foreign control of Canadian non-financial corporations declined, following marginal movements in recent years. Most of the decline was due to Canadian acquisitions of United States-controlled firms in the mining and petroleum industries.

Highlights of the report *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA), Part I - Corporations*, 1985, released today, include:

#### Assets

The foreign-controlled share of assets declined by 0.8 percentage points to 23.4%. This compared to a peak of 37.0% in 1971.

#### Sales

The foreign-controlled share of sales decreased by 0.7 percentage points to 29.0%, following marginal increases in the preceding three years. This represented an 8.6 percentage point reduction from the 1971 peak of 37.6%.

#### Profits

The foreign-controlled share of profits declined by 2.5 percentage points to a level of 40.7%, a 6.1 percentage point decline from the historic high recorded in 1969.

#### Taxable Income

In 1985, 44.1% of all taxable income was generated by foreign-controlled firms, slightly less than the average of 44.7% recorded from 1976 to 1984.

(continued on page 3)



Foreign-controlled firms generated 60.2% of Alberta's taxable income and 46.3% of Newfoundland's. All other provinces were below the national average of 44.1%.

#### **United States-Controlled Firms**

Among foreign-controlled firms, U.S.-controlled companies continued to hold a dominant position. In 1985 they represented 71.5% of the assets, 75.6% of the sales and 85.9% of the profits of all foreign-controlled firms.

United States-controlled firms generated \$1.47 in sales for each dollar of assets, compared to \$1.04 for Canadian-controlled companies.

Since 1965, U.S.-controlled firms have accounted for 96% of the overall decline in the share of foreign-controlled assets.

#### **Concentration**

Since 1975, Canada's leading 25 enterprises have increased their share of total assets by 4.3 percentage points to 33.5%, their share of sales by 2.4 percentage points to 23.2%, and their share of profits by 9.3 percentage points to 31.5%.

#### **Industrial Dimension**

Since 1971, the peak year of foreign control, the manufacturing and mining industries have accounted for over 70% of the overall decline in foreign control.

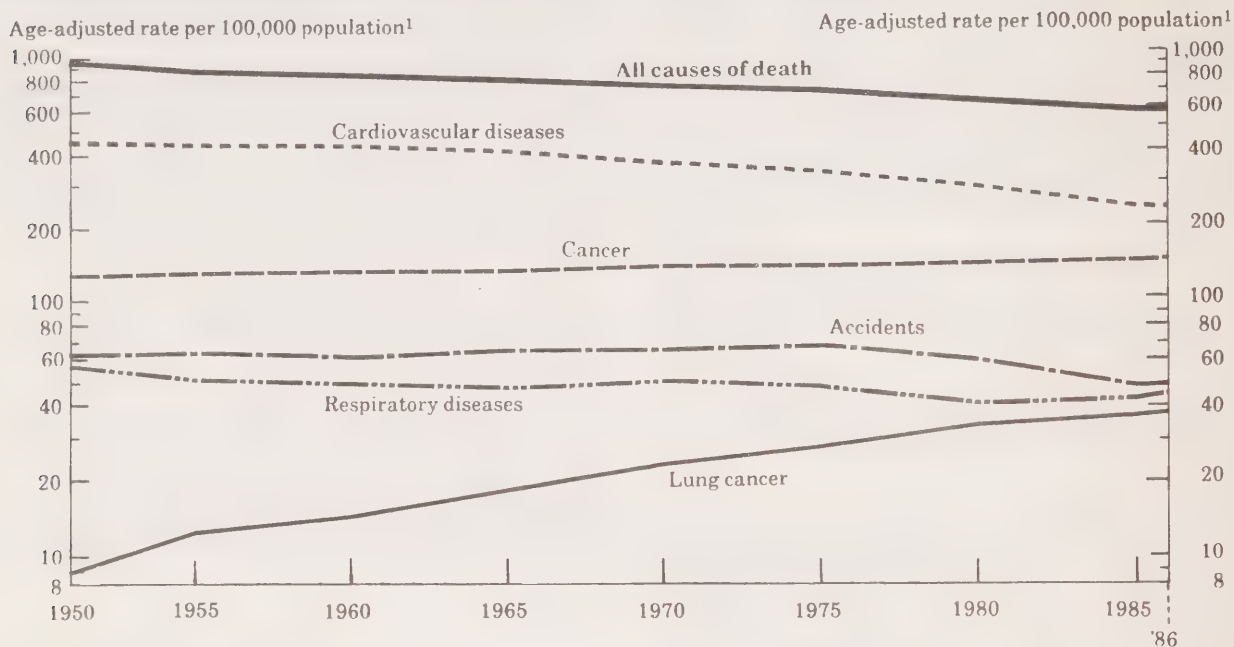
Within manufacturing, the petroleum and coal industry has seen the sharpest drop in the share of foreign-controlled assets, declining over the past 21 years from 99.7% to 42.1%.

Within mining, mineral fuels have seen foreign-controlled assets decline from a peak of 80.8% in 1965 to 37.7% in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9001-9022, 9026-9182, 9201-9234, 9301-9310, 9331-9340, 9381-9390 and 9411-9430.

*Order Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Report for 1985, Part I - Corporations* (61-210, \$35), now available. Contact William Krause (613-951-6904) Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

## Trends in Age-adjusted Death Rates for Selected Causes of Death, Canada, 1950-1986



<sup>1</sup> Standard population: Canada 1971

### Causes of Death in Canada 1986

A total of 184,224 deaths were recorded in Canada in 1986. The number of deaths is influenced by the growth and aging of the population, and has risen virtually each year since 1950.

The age-adjusted death rate<sup>1</sup> of 582 deaths (per 100,000 population) in 1986 represents a slight increase over rates in the previous two years and signals that a plateau has been reached after more than three decades of declining death rates in Canada.

<sup>1</sup> These rates eliminate the effects of changes in the age structure, such as aging in the population. They are expressed per 100,000 population. The standard population is that of Canada in 1971.

### The Leading Causes of Death

#### Cardiovascular Disease<sup>2</sup>

- Cardiovascular disease remained the leading cause of death in men and women in Canada, accounting for 43% of deaths in 1986. Deaths from heart disease, the major component of cardiovascular disease, were responsible for almost one in three deaths.

(continued on page 5)

<sup>2</sup> Cardiovascular disease refers to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) codes 390-459.

- In the last five years, age-adjusted death rates for cardiovascular disease have fallen by 14%, continuing the marked decline which started in the 1960s. It is not clear if the decline is explained by a reduction in risk factors (such as cigarette smoking, high blood pressure, high cholesterol levels and obesity) and thus a lower incidence of disease, by reduced severity, by improved treatment, or by a combination of these factors.

## Cancer

- Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Canadian men and women. It was responsible for one-quarter of all deaths in 1986. Lung cancer (accounting for 33% of cancer deaths in men) and breast cancer (20% of cancer deaths in women) predominate among causes of cancer deaths.
- Age-adjusted death rates for all cancers increased slightly between 1981 and 1986, by 4.5% in men and by 4.1% in women. For men this is a continuation of the trend of steadily increasing rates since 1950. For women, the increases are recent, observed in the last decade only, and are a reversal of the earlier trend of slowly decreasing rates. Rates for men and women less than 65 years old are however stable – the overall increase is due to increases in the death rate at older ages.
- Lung cancer death rates in men have levelled off in recent years. Steep increases had been recorded over the last five decades but age-adjusted rates appear to have reached a peak (57.9 deaths per 100,000 men) in 1984, with the first slight decrease reported in 1985. Lung cancer death rates in women are still rising steeply, particularly at ages over 65 where they increased by 47% from 1981 to 1986.
- Age-adjusted death rates for breast cancer in women remained virtually unchanged between 1950 and 1984, but showed slight increases in the last two years.

## Respiratory Diseases

- Since 1985, deaths from respiratory diseases (8.1% of deaths in 1986) have outnumbered those due to accidents (7.5%).
- Age-adjusted death rates for respiratory diseases have risen, albeit unevenly, by 17% in the last five years. Chronic obstructive lung disease as well as pneumonia and influenza were responsible for this increase. As was observed for cancer, rates were stable in persons under 65 years, while large increases (27% from 1981 to 1986) occurred for those over 65 years old.

## Accidents<sup>3</sup>

- While accidental deaths ranked fourth overall, they ranked third in men (9.4% of deaths), followed by respiratory diseases (8.8% of deaths). In women, respiratory diseases (7.3% of deaths) took more lives than accidents (5.1% of deaths).
- In children and young adults, under 25 years of age, accidents are by far the leading causes of death: they were responsible for 43% of all deaths in this age range.
- Age-adjusted death rates for all accidents, which had been on the decrease in the last 10 years, have levelled off in the most recent years. Rates for fatal motor vehicle accidents (29% of all accidental deaths in 1986) continued their downward trend which started in the mid-1970s. This reduction in risk has been attributed to the lowering of speed limits (implemented in 1976-1977) and mandatory use of seat belts (implemented over the period 1976-1986 in most provinces).

(continued on page 6)

<sup>3</sup> Accidents refer to all external causes of injury and poisoning, International Classification of Disease (ICD) codes E800-E999.



## Life Expectancy

Life expectancy has continued to increase for Canadian males and females since the 1980-1982 period. According to preliminary abridged life tables<sup>4</sup>, life expectancy at birth has reached 73 years for men and almost 80 years for women (Table 1). Between 1980-82 and 1984-86, males have gained .32 years more than females. Although the expectation of life at birth for both males and females has converged by half a year during the 1975 to 1986 period, female life expectancy remains nearly seven years greater than that for males.

## Potential Years of Life Lost

Compared to the count of deaths, the measure of potential years of life lost (PYLL)<sup>5</sup> gives heavier weight to deaths at younger ages and

thus serves as a useful indicator of premature death. Several contrasts emerge when leading causes of PYLL before age 75 are compared with the leading causes of death in 1986:

- Cancer and heart diseases have a much smaller impact on PYLL than on the number of deaths. While these causes accounted for 60% of deaths below age 75 in Canada in 1986, they represented just 42% of potential years of life lost.
- Accidents, in contrast, are much more prominent as a cause of PYLL. They caused 12% of deaths before age 75 but more than twice this proportion, 25%, of potential years of life lost.

(see table on page 7)

Order *Causes of Death* (84-203, \$40), available in February 1988. Contact Anna Brancker (613-951-1769), Vital Statistics and Health Status Section, Health Division.

<sup>4</sup> Prepared from age/sex-specific counts of death occurring during the 1984-86 period and centred on the June 1, 1985 population estimates (from the Population Estimates Section, Demography Division).

<sup>5</sup> This calculation is applied to deaths occurring between birth and age 75, multiplying the number of deaths in a specific age group by the remaining years of life to age 75.

**Table 1**  
**Life Expectancy at Birth: Canadian Males and Females, 1975-77 to 1984-86**

	1975-77 <sup>1</sup>	1980-82 <sup>1</sup>	1984-86	1980-82/ 1975-77	1984-86/ 1980-82
	Years			Change in years	
Males	70.19	71.88	73.00	1.69	1.12
Females	77.48	78.98	79.78	1.50	.80
Male-female Difference	-7.29	-7.10	-6.78	0.19	.32

<sup>1</sup> Sources: 1975-77 and 1980-82 issues of *Life Tables, Canada and Provinces*, Health Division, Catalogue 84-532.

**Table 2**  
**The Leading Causes of Death, Canada, 1981, 1985 and 1986**

Cause of death	Sex	Numbers			Age-adjusted rates <sup>1</sup>			% change in rate from 1981 to 1986
		1981	1985	1986	1981	1985	1986	
Cardio-vascular disease	M	43,429	41,911	41,838	327.8	285.2	281.2	-14.2
	F	36,098	36,599	37,421	236.5	205.7	207.1	-12.4
	Total	79,527	78,510	79,259	279.4	242.5	241.5	-13.6
Cancer	M	22,440	25,534	26,184	168.5	173.7	176.1	4.5
	F	17,974	20,799	21,264	126.1	130.2	131.3	4.1
	Total	40,414	46,333	47,448	145.6	150.0	151.6	4.1
Respiratory disease	M	6,999	8,570	8,847	53.1	58.2	59.5	12.1
	F	3,980	5,486	6,084	26.6	31.0	33.8	27.1
	Total	10,979	14,056	14,931	38.7	43.0	45.1	16.5
Accidents and adverse effects	M	11,096	9,404	9,532	86.0	68.8	69.9	-18.8
	F	4,436	4,013	4,209	33.2	27.5	28.4	-14.5
	Total	15,532	13,417	13,741	59.4	47.9	48.9	-17.7
All causes of death	M	97,055	100,460	100,969	738.7	693.5	690.3	-6.6
	F	73,974	80,863	83,255	504.5	481.0	487.4	-3.4
	Total	171,029	181,323	184,224	615.3	579.7	581.7	-5.5

<sup>1</sup> Per 100,000 population.

## Provincial and Territorial Government Employment

Second Quarter 1987

### Highlights

#### General Government

- Employment increased slightly in June 1987 compared to June 1986.
- There were 513,538 employees in June 1987, compared to 512,540 employees in June 1986, an increase of 0.2% or 998 employees. This continues the gradual year-over-year increase in provincial and territorial general government employment that has occurred for the last two years.
- Employment for the departmental component of general government rose slightly over June 1986 to 330,257 employees. The small increase of 0.9% or 3,051 employees continues the trend of the last few months.
- Employment for the institutional component increased 1.9% or 2,693 employees as compared to June 1986. Higher employment at most community colleges, especially in Ontario, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island was mainly responsible for the increase.
- Employment for the other special funds component had a significant decrease of 10.4% or 4,746 employees to 40,916 as compared to June 1986. This decline was due to the large decrease in employees with the Expo 86 Corporation (mainly temporary employees hired for Expo 86).

Significant variations in general government employment were noted in six provinces and territories when compared to June 1986:

#### Increases

• Yukon Territory	424	(18.3%)
• Northwest Territories	739	(17.5%)
• Ontario	5,202	(4.0%)
• New Brunswick	1,279	(3.9%)

#### Decreases

• British Columbia	2,932	(-4.9%)
• Alberta	3,012	(-4.1%)

The increase in employment for the Yukon Territory is due to increased seasonal hiring by some departments and higher employment by the Department of Education for an expansion of services. The Northwest Territories showed higher employment due to greater seasonal hiring and the continued conversion of federal employees, at nursing stations in the Baffin Island region, to territorial employees. Ontario's increase in employment is due mainly to increased seasonal employment in the Ministries of Natural Resources and Agriculture as well as those special funds associated with tourism. For New Brunswick, both the Departments of Highways and of Tourism recorded larger increases in seasonal hirings. The decrease in employment for British Columbia reflected the layoffs by the Expo 86 Corporation as noted above. For Alberta, a reduction in departmental person-years and an early retirement incentive program were primarily responsible for the decline in employment.

(continued on page 9)



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### Government Enterprises

- Employment decreased in government enterprises by 4.0% or 6,539 employees to 156,108 employees as compared to June 1986.

Four provinces had significant employment decreases during this period:

- Prince Edward Island            58    (-16.3%)
  - Saskatchewan                    1,566    (-10.8%)
  - Quebec                            3,519    (-8.6%)
  - Ontario                            1,358    (-3.2%)
- Privatization of some enterprises, layoffs and lower seasonal hiring by government business enterprises were the primary reasons for these decreases.

### Total Government Employment

- Compared to June 1986, total provincial and territorial government employment decreased slightly by 0.8% or 5,541 employees to 669,646. This decrease continues the trend of the last few months.

Available on CANSIM: monthly data by province or territory are located in matrix 2722. General government data are in series 1 to 1.12 and their corresponding payroll in series 2 to 2.12. Government enterprise employment data are in series 3 to 3.12 and their corresponding payroll in series 4 to 4.12.

Order the April-June 1987 issue of *Provincial and Territorial Government Employment* (72-007, \$16.50/\$66), to be released at the end of January. Contact Terry Moore (613-951-8306) or Peter Dudley (613-951-1845), Public Institutions Division.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

November 1987

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,352 million in November 1987, down 0.8% from the November 1986 level of \$1,362 million. Adjusted to remove the affect of the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department, sales rose 1.9% over the November 1986 level.
- Cumulative sales for the period January to November 1987 totalled \$10,882 million, up 1.0% over the corresponding period in 1986. Adjusted sales were up 3.2% over the 1986 period.
- Department store sales during November 1987, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from November 1986 in parentheses):

#### Province

- Newfoundland, \$18.3 million (4.1%)
- Prince Edward Island, \$8.7 million (23.5%)
- Nova Scotia, \$51.8 million (4.9%)
- New Brunswick, \$35.3 million (12.9%)
- Quebec, \$245.6 million (-0.1%)
- Ontario, \$565.6 million (4.2%)
- Manitoba, \$59.8 million (-10.1%)
- Saskatchewan, \$39.6 million (-8.8%)
- Alberta, \$147.3 million (-11.1%)
- British Columbia, \$180.0 million (-6.7%)

#### Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$58.5 million (-7.3%)
- Edmonton, \$63.3 million (-11.8%)
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$27.0 million (-8.1%)
- Hamilton, \$41.7 million (9.7%)
- Montreal, \$142.1 million (-4.3%)
- Ottawa-Hull, \$63.4 million (1.9%)
- Quebec City, \$34.7 million (-1.1%)
- Toronto, \$226.4 million (2.5%)
- Vancouver, \$105.1 million (-7.4%)
- Winnipeg, \$54.5 million (-8.8%)

### Note to Users:

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas have been affected by major structural changes during 1987, including the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department to Canada Safeway Ltd. and the inclusion in the department store industry of outlets previously classified as variety stores. The adjusted provincial percentage changes in November are as follows: Alberta (-2.4%) and British Columbia (+4.7%). The confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act preclude the release of adjusted movements for Prince Edward Island, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* during the week of January 18, 1988.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the first week of February 1988. Contact Colleen Loggie (613-951-3548), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

## Housing Starts

November 1987

### Highlights

#### Total (all areas)

- Housing starts in November 1987 began to recover, following the relative slowdown of the past months. Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, 234,000 housing units were started in November, a 4.9% increase from 223,000 the previous month.
- Activity increased in both the single and multi-family sectors.

#### Urban Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

- Urban starts were up 5.6% from October.
- On a regional basis, Quebec and the Prairie region reported substantial increases while Ontario and British Columbia posted declines. Housing starts in the Atlantic region levelled off during November.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091 and 4092.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$15/\$150), scheduled for release the third week of February. Contact P. Pichette (613-951-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

## Enrolment and Graduates of Community Colleges

1986

Data on full-time and part-time enrolments (1986-87) and graduates (1985-86 academic year) of postsecondary programs of community colleges and related institutions are now available for all provinces.

Available on CANSIM: table 00580402.

Contact T.M. Omiecinski or R. Lortie (613-951-1526/25), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

## Gypsum Products

November 1987

Manufacturers shipped 28 664 949 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in November 1987, up 12.8% from the 25 407 960 square metres shipped in November 1986 but down 3.6% from the 29 732 909 square metres shipped in October 1987. Year-to-date shipments were 311 854 769 square metres, an increase of 15.6% over the January to November 1986 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

Order the November 1987 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4/\$40), to be released this week. Contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.



## Footwear Statistics

November 1987

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,820,716 pairs of footwear in November 1987, a decrease of 14.2% from the 3,286,393 pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for the January to November 1987 period totalled 36,544,122 pairs of footwear, down 10.2% from 40,684,154 pairs produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Order the November issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4/\$40), to be released the week of January 20. Contact Carla Mouradian (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

## Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending November 21, 1987

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending November 21, 1987 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division.

## Sawmills in British Columbia

October 1987

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 359 000 cubic metres (1,423.5 million board feet) of lumber and ties in October 1987, an increase of 62.8% over the 2 062 900 cubic metres (874.2 million board feet) produced in October 1986.

January to October 1987 production was 31 371 600 cubic metres (13,294.5 million board feet), an increase of 15.4% over the 27 184 200 cubic metres (11,520.0 million board feet) produced over the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2 and 2.2).

Order the October 1987 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6.50/\$65), to be released the week of January 18. Contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

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## Publications Released

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- ✓ **Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins**, October 1987. Catalogue number 46-002  
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
- ✓ **Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada**, October 1987.  
Catalogue number 47-004  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Oil Pipe Line Transport**, September 1987.  
Catalogue number 55-001  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- ✓ **Telephone Statistics**, October 1987.  
Catalogue number 56-002  
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).
- ✓ **Electric Power Statistics**, September 1987.  
Catalogue number 57-001  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- ✓ **Retail Trade**, September 1987.  
Catalogue number 63-005  
(Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries: \$15/\$150).
- ✓ **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade**, December 1987.  
Catalogue number 65-001P  
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).  
Available January 14th at 7:00 a.m.
- ✓ **Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments**, Third Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 67-001  
(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries: \$26/\$104).
- ✓ **Security Transactions with Non-residents**, September 1987. Catalogue number 67-002  
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).
- ✓ **Agriculture – Newfoundland**, 1986 Census.  
Catalogue number 96-103  
(Canada: \$44; Other Countries: \$45.50).
- ✓ **Agriculture – Prince Edward Island**, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 96-104  
(Canada: \$44; Other Countries: \$45.50).
- ✓ **Agriculture – Nova Scotia**, 1986 Census.  
Catalogue number 96-105  
(Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$51.50).
- ✓ **Agriculture – New Brunswick**, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 96-106  
(Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$51.50).
- ✓ **Agriculture – Quebec**, 1986 Census.  
Catalogue number 96-107  
(Canada: \$66; Other Countries: \$76).
- ✓ **Agriculture – Ontario**, 1986 Census.  
Catalogue number 96-108  
(Canada: \$61; Other Countries: \$71).
- ✓ **Agriculture – Manitoba**, 1986 Census.  
Catalogue number 96-109  
(Canada: \$55; Other Countries: \$56.50).
- ✓ **Agriculture – Saskatchewan**, 1986 Census.  
Catalogue number 96-110  
(Canada: \$55; Other Countries: \$65).
- ✓ **Agriculture – Alberta**, 1986 Census.  
Catalogue number 96-111  
(Canada: \$55; Other Countries: \$56.50).
- ✓ **Agriculture – British Columbia**, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 96-112  
(Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$60).





# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 14, 1988

## Major Releases

**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, November 1987** 2

- Exports and imports rose to record levels.

**Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Third Quarter 1987** 7

- Seasonally adjusted operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations rose 5.7%, compared to an 11.2% average for the previous three quarters.

**Help-wanted Index, December 1987** 10

- The Help-wanted Index increased for the eighth consecutive month, advancing to 140 from 139 in November.

## Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots, Week Ending January 9, 1988 12

Railway Carloadings, November 1987 12

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics, September 1987 12

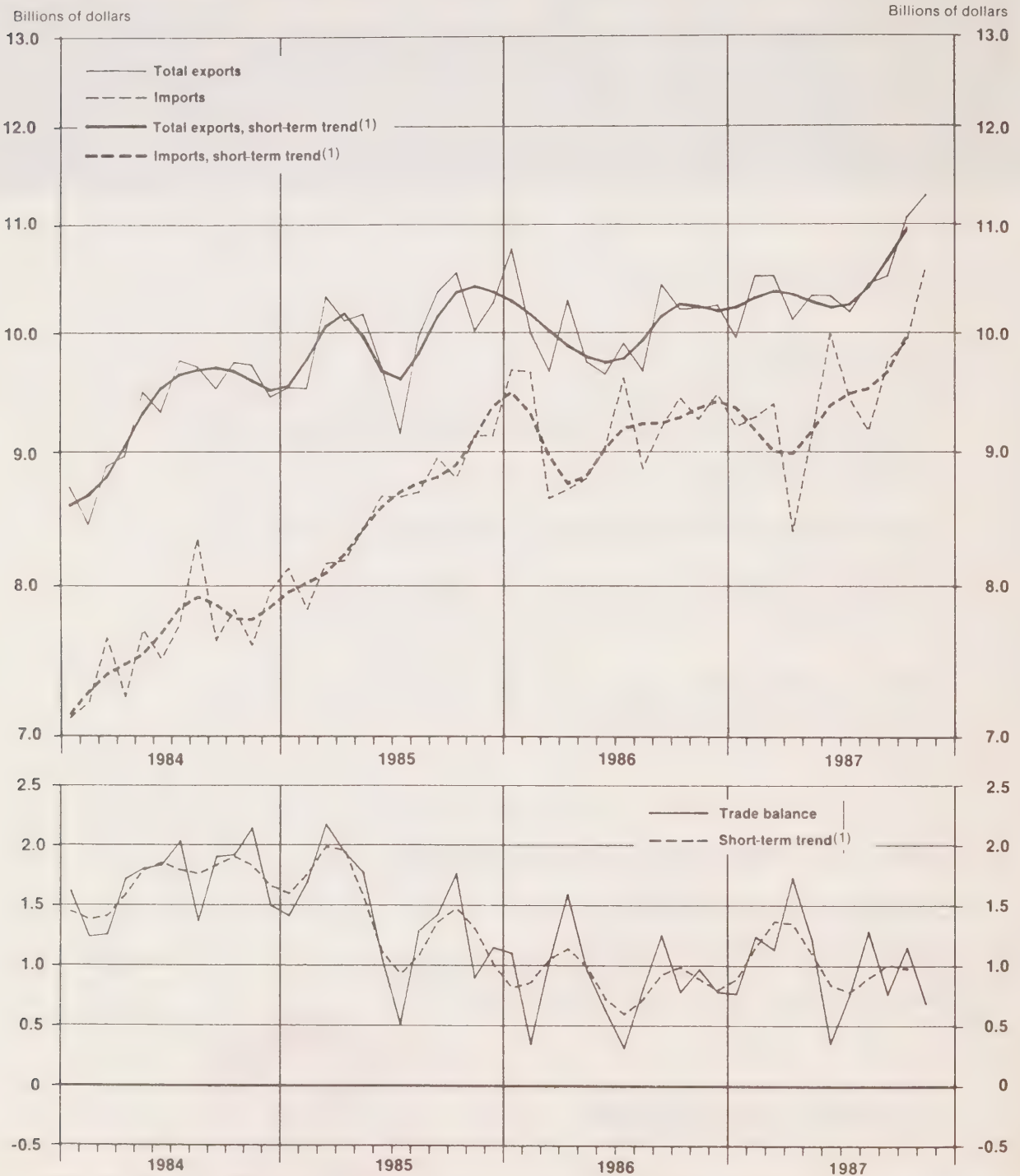
Export and Import Price Indexes, November 1987 12

**Publications Released** 13



## Major Releases

### Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted Balance of Payments Basis



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

## Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis  
November 1987

### Month-to-month Overview

The seasonally adjusted, balance of payments basis data on international merchandise trade indicate that Canada's surplus declined by \$461 million in November 1987 from the October level. The balance was \$677 million in November, down from \$1.1 billion in October. For the first 11 months of 1987, the average monthly balance was \$995 million, \$121 million more than the average for the first 11 months of 1986. The November decrease in the balance occurred because imports grew more than exports. The small surpluses that Canada had in trade with Japan from July to October gave way to a \$101 million deficit in November.

Exports reached a peak of \$11.3 billion in November, a gain of \$215 million from the previous month's level and the fourth consecutive monthly increase. This rise was mainly the result of recovery in the machinery and equipment sector.

Imports grew by \$676 million, \$461 million more than the rise in exports, and totalled \$10.6 billion, a peak never before reached. In particular, imports of machinery and equipment and of aircraft contributed strongly to the increase in overall imports in November from the October level.

### Short-term Trend (excludes latest month)

#### Exports

The short-term trend for exports was up for the fourth time straight and grew by 2.6% from the September figure. Exports of passenger autos, wheat and other end products posted the largest increases. Lumber exports rose for the fifth month straight, although the rate of increase fell from 6.8% in September to 4.9% in October. The largest decreases were those for exports of trucks, industrial machinery, and television and telecommunication equipment. The decline in the short-term trend for exports of electricity continued in October, though at a slower pace.

#### Imports

The short-term trend for imports was up for the sixth time straight in October, with the rate of increase rising from 1.6% in September to 3.3% in October – the largest increase in the last four years. The largest gains were for imports of motor vehicle parts, passenger autos and "other communication and related equipment". The trend for aircraft imports, which had been down from July to September, strengthened in October, with an increase of 4.5%. The only large decrease was that for imports of crude petroleum, which dropped by 2.8%.

### Commodity Highlights

#### Exports

Exports rose by 1.9% in November from the October level. The largest gains were for exports of aircraft (+\$125 million), passenger autos (+\$103 million) and trucks (+\$84 million). Exports of lumber and woodpulp, which had fallen sharply in October, strengthened in November and posted increases of \$59 million and \$75 million. As far as decreases were concerned, the largest drops were for exports of coal (-\$99 million), motor vehicle parts (-\$61 million) and wheat (-\$53 million). Aluminum exports, which had risen by \$49 million in October, dropped by \$35 million in November.

#### Imports

Total imports increased by 6.8% in November from the October level. The largest increases were for motor vehicle parts (+\$251 million), aircraft (+\$109 million), and "other communication and related equipment" (+\$71 million). The large increase in imports of motor vehicle parts took the value of imports for this category up to \$1.6 billion, the highest level since July 1986. Overall imports of inedible fabricated materials rose to \$2.0 billion, a peak never before reached. The only large decrease in November was that of \$158 million for imports of passenger autos.

(continued on page 4)



## Trading Partner Highlights

### Exports

Exports to the United States increased by \$94 million, rising to a new peak of \$8.5 billion. Increases were noted in exports to "other European Economic Community countries" (\$185 million), the United Kingdom (\$46 million) and "other OECD countries" (\$36 million). However, declines were noted for exports to Japan (-\$130 million) and to "other countries" (-\$16 million). The cumulative total for exports to the United States in 1987 was \$88.1 billion, compared with \$86.0 billion in 1986. This represented 76.6% of total Canadian exports.

### Imports

Imports from the United States increased by \$521 million, rising to \$7.3 billion. Imports rose from the United Kingdom (\$111 million), "other EEC countries" (\$92 million) and from Japan (\$34 million). Imports fell for "other

countries" (-\$52 million) and "other OECD countries" (-\$30 million). Imports from the United States in the first 11 months of 1987 represented 68.4% of total imports for the same period.

(see tables on pages 5 and 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3651-3678, 3685-3713, 3718 and 3719.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$16.50/\$165), available the fourth week of January. Contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (analysis information) or John Butterill (613-951-4808) (price-index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$5.50/\$55).

Table 1  
Merchandise Trade of Canada  
November 1987  
Balance of Payments Basis

	Exports <sup>1</sup> raw	Imports raw	Exports <sup>1</sup> S.A. <sup>3</sup>	Imports S.A. <sup>3</sup>	Balance S.A. <sup>3</sup>	Period-to-period change <sup>2</sup>		
						Exports <sup>1</sup>	Imports	Balance
						S.A. <sup>3</sup>	S.A. <sup>3</sup>	S.A.
			\$ millions			%	%	\$ millions
1981	84,432	77,140	84,432	77,140	7,292	10.1	13.6	-1,486
1982	84,393	66,739	84,393	66,739	17,654	0.0	-13.5	10,362
1983	90,556	73,098	90,556	73,098	17,457	7.3	9.5	-197
1984	111,730	91,493	111,730	91,493	20,237	23.4	25.2	2,780
1985	119,566	102,641	119,566	102,641	16,926	7.0	12.2	-3,312
1986	120,593	110,205	120,593	110,205	10,388	0.9	7.4	-6,538
1985								
First quarter	28,728	23,676	29,355	24,106	5,249	1.6	3.1	-275
Second quarter	31,409	27,180	29,948	25,226	4,721	2.0	4.6	-528
Third quarter	27,982	25,352	29,459	26,274	3,185	-1.6	4.2	-1,537
Fourth quarter	31,447	26,433	30,805	27,034	3,770	4.6	2.9	586
1986								
First quarter	29,554	27,031	30,386	27,943	2,443	-1.4	3.4	-1,328
Second quarter	31,182	28,936	29,629	26,495	3,134	-2.5	-5.2	692
Third quarter	28,558	26,769	29,956	27,630	2,326	1.1	4.3	-809
Fourth quarter	31,299	27,469	30,622	28,137	2,486	2.2	1.8	160
1987								
First quarter	30,198	27,394	30,926	27,827	3,099	1.0	-1.1	613
Second quarter	32,094	29,376	30,718	27,456	3,262	-0.7	-1.3	163
Third quarter	29,916	27,465	31,075	28,302	2,773	1.2	3.1	-489
1986								
January	10,192	9,079	10,752	9,665	1,087	4.8	5.9	-49
February	9,504	9,385	9,980	9,647	333	-7.2	-0.2	-754
March	9,858	8,566	9,654	8,632	1,022	-3.3	-10.5	689
April	10,678	10,098	10,276	8,698	1,578	6.4	0.8	556
May	10,246	9,374	9,728	8,783	945	-5.3	1.0	-634
June	10,257	9,463	9,626	9,014	612	-1.1	2.6	-333
July	9,311	9,672	9,889	9,594	295	2.7	6.4	-316
August	8,610	8,221	9,653	8,859	794	-2.4	-7.7	498
September	10,637	8,877	10,414	9,177	1,237	7.9	3.6	442
October	10,790	9,763	10,195	9,430	765	-2.1	2.8	-471
November	10,498	9,136	10,204	9,249	955	0.1	-1.9	190
December	10,011	8,569	10,224	9,458	766	0.2	2.3	-188
1987								
January	9,324	8,501	9,937	9,186	751	-2.8	-2.9	-16
February	10,052	9,028	10,495	9,265	1,230	5.6	0.9	479
March	10,822	9,865	10,494	9,375	1,119	0.0	1.2	-111
April	10,412	9,322	10,099	8,382	1,717	-3.8	-10.6	597
May	10,707	9,450	10,312	9,106	1,206	2.1	8.6	-511
June	10,975	10,604	10,307	9,967	340	0.0	9.5	-865
July	9,652	9,468	10,165	9,417	748	-1.4	-5.5	408
August	9,460	8,497	10,422	9,149	1,273	2.5	-2.8	525
September	10,804	9,500	10,488	9,736	752	0.6	6.4	-521
October	11,562	10,073	11,045	9,907	1,138	5.3	1.8	387
November	11,560	10,624	11,260	10,583	677	1.9	6.8	-461
Year-to-date								
1986	110,582	101,636	110,369	100,747	9,622	1.0	7.7	-6,167
1987	115,331	104,931	115,024	104,074	10,950	4.2	3.3	1,328

<sup>1</sup> Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

<sup>2</sup> Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

<sup>3</sup> Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Table 2  
**Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas**  
 November 1987  
 Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

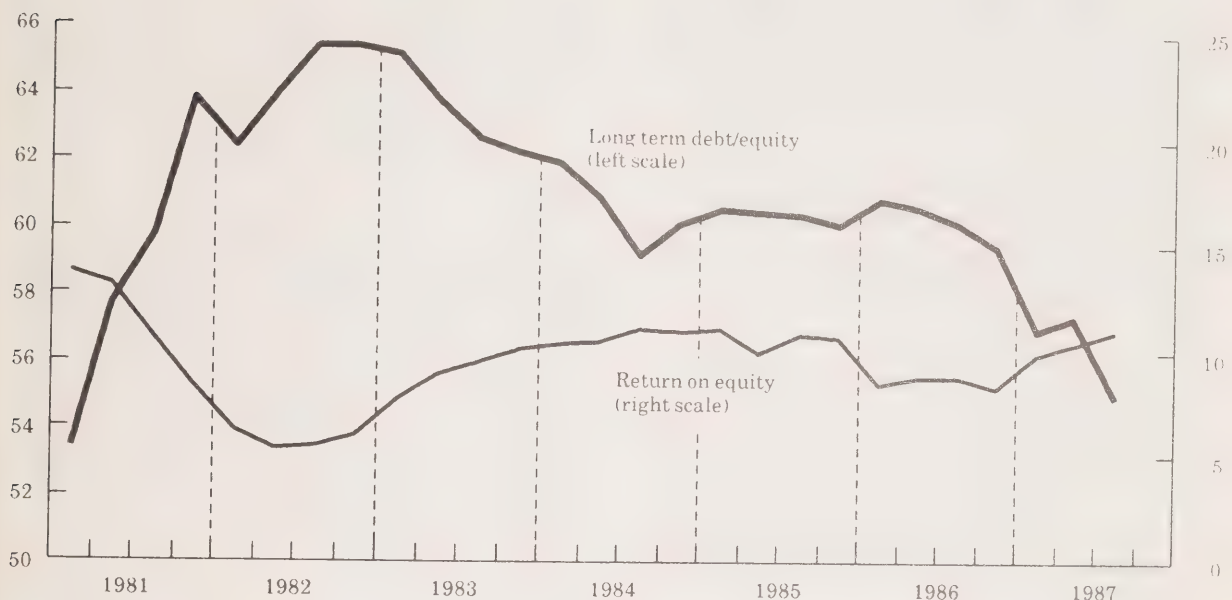
	Oct.	Nov.	Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over previous year	
			Oct.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		%	\$ millions
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions		\$ millions		
<b>Exports to:</b>									
United States	8,435.3	8,528.8	2.6	1.1	213.9	93.5	88,104.2	2.5	2,138.2
Japan	741.7	611.9	22.9	-17.5	138.0	-129.8	6,096.3	12.7	687.5
United Kingdom	224.5	270.3	5.1	20.4	11.0	45.9	2,793.5	11.8	295.4
Other EEC Countries	479.6	665.0	0.4	38.7	1.8	185.4	5,812.0	19.4	943.9
Other OECD Countries*	195.9	231.5	2.4	18.2	4.6	35.6	2,257.6	12.4	248.9
Other Countries	968.5	952.4	24.1	-1.7	188.3	-16.1	9,960.4	3.5	340.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,045.4</b>	<b>11,260.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>557.6</b>	<b>214.5</b>	<b>115,024.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4,654.8</b>
<b>Imports from:</b>									
United States	6,781.2	7,302.5	0.6	7.7	42.1	521.3	71,179.4	2.0	1,410.9
Japan	679.2	712.8	23.4	5.0	129.0	33.6	6,810.4	-1.4	-98.1
United Kingdom*	336.6	447.5	2.0	32.9	6.5	110.8	4,113.2	25.9	845.2
Other EEC Countries	708.5	800.9	-6.8	13.0	-51.4	92.4	8,224.6	0.1	6.2
Other OECD Countries*	267.3	237.1	-4.4	-11.3	-12.4	-30.2	2,861.9	10.5	271.5
Other Countries*	1,134.0	1,081.7	5.3	-4.6	57.2	-52.3	10,884.8	8.9	891.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,906.8</b>	<b>10,582.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>171.0</b>	<b>675.7</b>	<b>104,074.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3,326.8</b>
<b>Balance with:</b>									
United States	1,654.2	1,226.3			171.8	-427.8	16,924.8		727.3
Japan	62.5	-101.0			9.1	-163.4	-714.1		785.6
United Kingdom	-112.2	-177.1			4.5	-65.0	-1,319.7		-549.8
Other EEC Countries	-228.9	-135.9			53.2	93.1	-2,412.5		937.7
Other OECD Countries*	-71.4	-5.6			17.0	65.8	-604.3		-22.5
Other Countries	-165.5	-129.3			131.1	36.1	-924.4		-550.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,138.6</b>	<b>677.4</b>			<b>386.6</b>	<b>-461.2</b>	<b>10,949.8</b>		<b>1,328.0</b>

\* Series has no seasonality. Figures are unadjusted.

**Note:** Beginning with 1986 Portugal and Spain are included in the EEC.



## Industrial Corporations – Financial Ratios



## Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1987

### Profits Summary (adjusted for seasonality)

Final estimates for the third quarter of 1987 show operating profits of industrial corporations rose 5.7% to a level of \$8.1 billion, following increases of 12.3% in the second quarter, 11.4% in the first quarter of 1987 and 9.8% in the fourth quarter of 1986.

The metal mining and paper industries registered the largest quarterly increases in operating profits, accounting for two-thirds of the overall advance. The industries recording the largest operating profit decreases were wholesale machinery and transportation equipment.

Pre-tax profits (which unlike operating profits include investment income and other gains) were up 5.0% to \$11.6 billion in the third quarter. Previous increases were 8.1% in the

second quarter and 13.8% in the first quarter of 1987. A drop of 2.4% was recorded in the fourth quarter of 1986.

Sales of industrial corporations rose 2.9% to \$205.2 billion in the third quarter following the second quarter's strong 3.7% increase. In the previous quarter and throughout 1986, the growth of sales averaged less than 1%.

### Balance Sheet Data Summary – Corporations with Assets Exceeding \$10 million (unadjusted for seasonality)

Total assets in the third quarter of 1987 rose \$10.0 billion compared to the \$11.7 billion increase in the second quarter. The average quarterly increase was \$5.7 billion over the 12 previous quarters. Three asset components – fixed assets, short-term investments and inventories – accounted for the bulk of the increase.

(continued on page 8)

- Fixed assets rose \$4.9 billion to record the third consecutive quarter of strong growth. Throughout 1986, changes in fixed assets ranged from a \$2.2 billion increase to a \$1.1 billion decline. Two-fifths of the current increase is due to revaluation of assets associated with corporate re-organizations.
- Short-term investments rose \$2.5 billion to \$23.5 billion in the third quarter compared to an increase of \$1.7 billion in the second quarter and a decrease of \$1.7 billion in the first quarter. In 1986 the average quarterly change was \$0.6 billion.
- Inventories expanded \$1.2 billion to \$55.2 billion in the third quarter after declining in three of the previous four quarters. The current quarter increase is the largest since the \$1.2 billion inventory buildup in the final quarter of 1984. Some of the industries contributing to the increase were petroleum and coal, gas distribution and food manufacturing.

#### Financial Ratios

- **Return on equity:** Profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, rose to 10.7% in the third quarter from 10.4% in the previous quarter, and an average of 9.4% over the past two years. Historically it compares to a low of 5.3% registered during the 1982 recession and a high of 18.6% recorded in 1979.

- **Long-term debt to equity:** The ratio of long-term debt to equity, a measurement of corporate liquidity, continued the downward trend of the past several years, falling to 55.0% in the third quarter from 57.4% in the second quarter of 1987. The average long-term debt to equity ratio over the three previous years was 59.7%.

#### Coverage

The information covers corporations in Canada except government owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing and finance industries. Income statement information for corporations of all sizes and balance sheet and income statement information for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million are now available. More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4921 and 4928-4942.

(see table on page 9)

Order the third quarter issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$50/\$200), available the second week in February. Contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

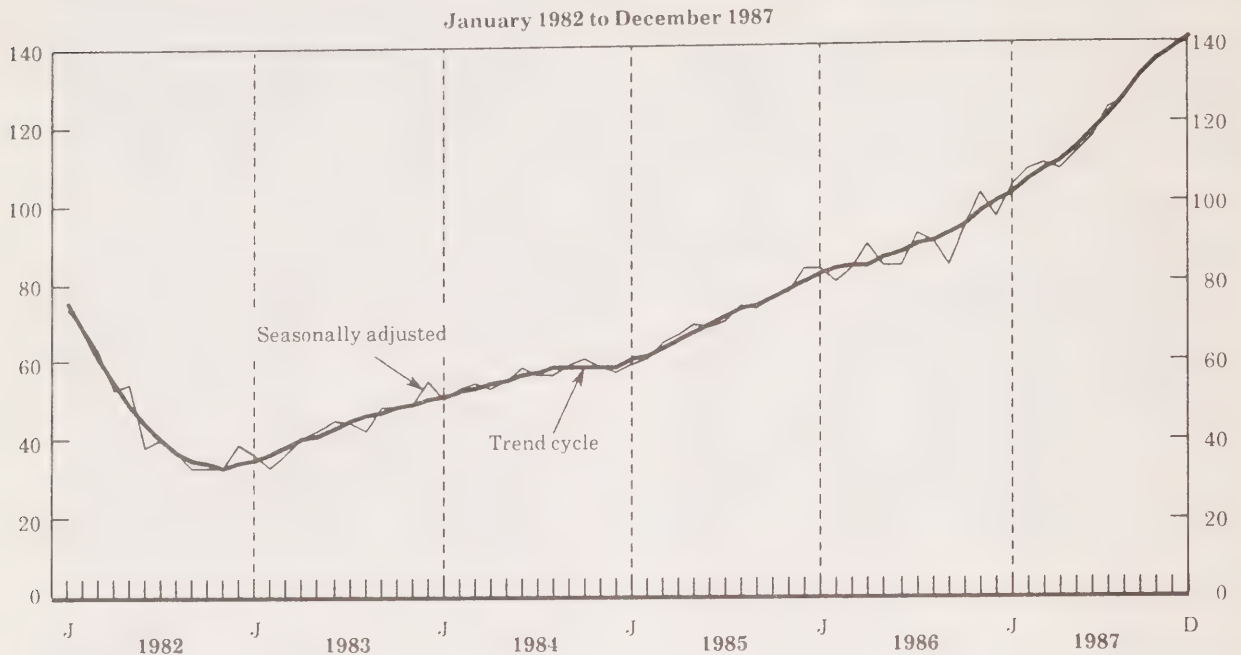
# Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics

	3rd Q 1987	2nd Q 1987	1st Q 1987	4th Q 1986
(\$ billions)				
<b>Corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million</b>				
Current assets	150.8	145.8	139.6	140.7
Short-term investments	23.5	21.0	19.3	21.0
Accounts receivable	59.4	58.0	54.8	53.8
Inventories	55.2	54.0	54.1	54.2
Current liabilities	108.8	106.1	102.6	103.0
Bank loans	19.5	19.8	19.3	18.2
Accounts payable	62.0	59.9	57.0	58.3
Working capital (current assets minus current liabilities)	42.0	39.7	37.0	37.7
Long-term investments	85.2	85.7	84.4	85.2
Fixed assets	234.9	230.0	226.9	222.2
Total assets	486.9	476.9	465.2	461.2
Long-term debt	109.1	110.1	107.2	110.1
Bank loans	31.9	31.6	31.1	33.3
Bonds	42.8	43.1	41.7	42.6
Shareholders equity	198.4	191.6	188.0	185.0
Share capital	94.6	91.0	88.6	85.1
Retained earnings	89.2	87.2	85.7	87.0
Capital expenditures	8.8	7.8	8.0	9.2
<b>Income statement</b>				
(Seasonally adjusted)				
Sales	117.5	114.4	110.8	112.4
Pre-tax profits	8.8	8.3	7.5	6.4
After-tax profits	5.3	5.0	4.6	3.7
Ratios				
(%)				
Return on equity (after-tax profits/equity)	10.7	10.4	9.7	8.1
Long term debt/equity	55.0	57.4	57.0	59.5

## Selected Income Statement Data All Asset Sizes

	(Seasonally Adjusted) (\$ billions)			
Sales	205.2	199.4	192.3	190.8
Pre-tax profits	11.6	11.1	10.2	9.0
After-tax profits	7.2	6.8	6.4	5.5

## Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



## Help-wanted Index

December 1987

- The Help-wanted Index monitors the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers and serves as an indicator of the demand for labour.
- The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) continued to increase, advancing to 140 in December 1987 from the revised<sup>1</sup> estimate of 139 a

month earlier. This is the eighth consecutive month for which the index has been at its highest level since 1962, the first year for which data are available. The Canada index increased throughout 1987 except between March and April when it declined from 109 to 108.

- By region, between November and December 1987 the index advanced only in Ontario (to 189 from 184) while it decreased in the Atlantic region (to 164 from 173) and in Quebec (to 150 from 154). The Quebec index fell to the level recorded in October 1987. There was little change in the remaining regions.

<sup>1</sup> The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Indices are revised annually when data for a complete calendar year become available. The 1987 revisions were marginal and never exceeded 2 points for the Canada index. The revised series, starting in 1962, will be published next month in the annual report *Help-wanted Index 1987* (catalogue 71-204).

(continued on page 11)



- In December 1987, the Canada trend-cycle<sup>2</sup> continued its advance which commenced in December 1982 (see chart). Over the past 12 months the Canada and regional trend cycles showed the strongest advances since the recession of the early 1980s. However, the increases were smaller in the Prairie region and British Columbia as compared to the central and eastern regions.
- All regional 12-month averages for 1987 increased from the previous year, reaching the highest levels ever recorded in the Atlantic region, Quebec, and Ontario. This is reflected in the Canada index. The levels of the indices in the western regions, while increasing, remained approximately 50 points below those of the base year of 1981.

<sup>2</sup> The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as estimated by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in seasonally adjusted data.

### Help-wanted Index, 12-month Averages, Canada and Regions

Regions	1986	1987	Per cent Change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>36.4</b>
Atlantic region	112	151	34.8
Quebec	96	132	37.5
Ontario	115	162	40.9
Prairie region	44	53	20.5
British Columbia	40	48	20.0

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

Contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

### Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions (Seasonally Adjusted)

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
<b>1986</b>						
December	96	106	100	132	44	37
<b>1987</b>						
January	104	140	106	145	48	39
February	108	141	119	142	47	40
March	109	130	128	140	48	41
April	108	132	121	146	47	45
May	112	142	122	153	52	48
June	116	137	135	151	54	49
July	123	151	142	169	51	49
August	125	164	131	171	54	53
September	132	171	146	177	60	50
October	136	170	148	185	55	55
November	139	173	154	184	59	57
December	140	164	150	189	58	55

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Steel Ingots

Week Ending January 9, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending January 9, 1988 totalled 283 417 tonnes, an increase of 13.9% from the preceding week's total of 248 846 tonnes and up 1.2% from the year-earlier level of 280 125 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 532 263 tonnes, an increase of 1.1% from 526 658 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

### Railway Carloadings

November 1987

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 22.3 million tonnes in November 1987, an increase of 12.6% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections, a decrease of 2.9% from November 1986.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 4.4% from the 1986 period, while receipts from United States connections decreased by 4.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75), to be released in the third week of January. For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.

### Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

September 1987

The seven major railways reported a combined net operating income of \$47.7 million in September 1987. Operating revenues of \$677.8 million were up \$112.5 million from the September 1986 figure. Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 29.5% during the month. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 18.4% while freight car-kilometres increased by 2.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the September 1987 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the third week of January. Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.

### Export and Import Price Indexes

November 1987

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes on a 1981=100 balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to November 1987 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633, 3635, 3636, 3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to November 1987 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. Only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$16.50/\$165), available the fourth week of January. Contact John Butterill (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

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## Publications Released

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✓ **System of National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Third Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 13-001**  
(Canada: \$17.25/\$69; Other Countries: \$18.25/\$73).

✓ **The Dairy Review, October 1987. Catalogue number 23-001**  
(Canada: \$11/\$110; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).

✓ **Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, December 1987. Catalogue number 32-012**  
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

✓ **Refined Petroleum Products, September 1987. Catalogue number 45-004**  
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).

✓ **Gas Utilities, 1986. Catalogue number 57-205**  
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

✓ **Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part 1 – Corporations, 1985. Catalogue number 61-210**  
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$37).

✓ **Farm Product Price Index, October 1987. Catalogue number 62-003**  
(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

✓ **Federal Government Employment, Second Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 72-004**  
(Canada: \$20/\$80; Other Countries: \$21/\$84).

✓ **Estimates of Labour Income, April-June 1987. Catalogue number 72-005**  
(Canada: \$17.25/\$69; Other Countries: \$18.25/\$73).

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, January 15, 1988

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### Major Release

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- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Enrolment in Canadian Universities, 1987-88</b>   | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preliminary data for the fall of 1987 indicate that full-time enrolment in Canadian universities has risen by 2% over the previous year to reach an all-time high of 484,000 students.</li> </ul> |   |

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### Data Availability Announcements

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Sugar Sales, December 1987	4
Electric Storage Batteries, November 1987	4
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, November 1987	4
Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks, November 1987	4
Prepared Flour Mixes and Cereal Foods Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures	5

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### Publications Released

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## Major Release

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### Enrolment in Canadian Universities 1987-88

Preliminary data for the fall of 1987 indicate that full-time enrolment in Canadian universities has risen by 2% over the previous year to reach an all-time high of 484,000 students. After two years of declining enrolment in the mid-1970s, the 1987 total marks the ninth consecutive year for which increases have been reported – a total gain of almost 31% since 1975.

This trend of increasing full-time enrolment runs contrary to expectations a decade ago, when it was thought that university enrolment would decline sharply by the mid-1980s due to decreasing numbers of 18-24 year-olds, the primary source of university students, and a falling participation rate.

The 18-24 age group population did register annual decreases in the three years following 1983. However, the percentage of individuals in this age group attending university full-time (the participation rate) has increased annually since the late 1970s (from 11.4% in 1979-80 to

15.2% in 1986-87), more than offsetting the decreasing numbers in that population. As a result, university enrolment has continued to increase up to and including 1987-88.

Part-time enrolment in Canadian universities has risen dramatically since the mid-1970s but gains in recent years have been small. The preliminary count of 295,000 part-time students for 1987-88 represents an increase of only 1.5% over the previous year, although it is up 58% over 1975.

Preliminary data on the number of students in Canadian universities by level and type of attendance are obtained before the regular annual survey of enrolments. These preliminary figures traditionally have been good estimates of final enrolment counts at the national level. However, differences between preliminary and final totals at the provincial level have occasionally been significant.

Contact Tom Bird (613-951-1538) or Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1537), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

### Preliminary Fall Enrolment in Canadian Universities, 1987-88 and Percentage Change from 1986-87

		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada	% Change
<b>Undergraduate</b>													
Full-time		10,900	2,050	22,000	14,400	98,600	167,450	18,050	19,250	41,950	31,900	426,550	2.0
Part-time		4,050	750	6,200	4,550	106,800	86,450	12,250	8,400	14,700	15,800	259,950	1.5
<b>Graduate</b>													
Full-time		600	-	2,350	700	17,900	22,100	2,350	1,400	4,650	5,700	57,750	3.0
Part-time		600	-	1,150	350	15,050	12,400	1,500	750	1,950	1,700	35,450	2.0
<b>Total Enrolment</b>													
Full-time	No.	11,500	2,050	24,350	15,100	116,500	189,550	20,400	20,650	46,600	37,600	484,300	2.0
	% Change	0.0	11.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-0.5	-0.5	4.0	3.5		
Part-time	No.	4,650	750	7,350	4,900	121,850	98,850	13,750	9,150	16,650	17,500	295,400	1.5
	% Change	1.0	7.0	6.0	0.0	7.5	3.0	-2.5	-0.5	-5.0	9.5		

- Nil or zero.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Youth Court Survey

1986-87

(Preliminary Statistics)

The Youth Court Survey collects information on "primary court processes" in Canada's youth courts. It became operational in April 1984, coinciding with the implementation of the Young Offenders Act. The intent of this survey is to generate statistical information - charges, persons and cases - from a census of Criminal Code and other federal statute charges heard in youth court, involving accused who are aged 12 through 17 years.

Preliminary statistics based on 1986-87 Youth Court Survey data are now available from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Ontario does not participate in the survey. However, aggregate data on the number of federal statute charges heard and the number of young persons charged are available. As well, it should be noted that data for Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories are not included in this release but will be available by February 19, 1988. A few highlights of the 1986-87 data are noted below:

- Excluding Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories, there were a total of 160,084 federal statute charges brought against a total of 77,221 young persons.
- Excluding Prince Edward Island, Ontario and the Northwest Territories:
  - the majority (84%) of accused appearing before the courts were males.
  - a relatively small proportion (14%) of accused were charged with a violent offence.
  - the majority (80%) of accused were found guilty on their principal charge.
  - just over one-half (52%) of the sentences for the principal charge involved an order of probation, while 16% involved a fine and 16% involved a term of incarceration.

Contact Ruth Barnes (613-951-6648) or Judy Sauvé (613-951-6649).

### Oil Pipeline Transport

October 1987

#### Highlights

- In October, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 7.0% from the same period last year to 14 216 311 cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>). Year-to-date receipts amounted to 132 060 534 m<sup>3</sup>, up 3.0% from 1986.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 11.6% compared to October 1986 while pipeline imports declined 49.9% from a year earlier. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1987 rose 8.2% from 1986 levels, while imports were up by 0.7%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in October declined 2.7% from 1986 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 19.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$8/\$80), available the first week of February. Contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

### Full-time Enrolment in Trade and Vocational Training Programs

1985-86

Data on full-time enrolment in trade and vocational programs of community colleges, public vocational schools and related institutions are now available for all provinces for the 1985-86 academic year.

Contact V. Hewitt or R. Lortie (613-951-1529/1525), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



## **Sugar Sales**

December 1987

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 74 597 271 kilograms for all types of sugar in December 1987, comprising 68 447 305 kilograms in domestic sales and 6 149 966 kilograms in export sales. The 1987 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 1 027 529 617 kilograms: 958 395 508 kilograms in domestic sales and 69 134 109 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 76 544 000 kilograms in December 1986, of which 69 460 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 7 084 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1986 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 1 041 946 000 kilograms: 979 402 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 62 544 000 kilograms in export sales.

Order the December 1987 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 8. Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

## **Electric Storage Batteries**

November 1987

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 430,468 automotive replacement batteries in November 1987, an increase of 50.8% from the 285,523 batteries sold a year earlier.

Cumulative sales from January to November 1987 amounted to 2,485,419 automotive replacement batteries, up 6.2% from 2,340,009 for the same period in 1986.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4.50/\$45), available the week of January 18. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

## **Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins**

November 1987

Canadian chemical firms produced 109 633 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in November 1987, an increase of 10.1% from the 99 546 tonnes produced in November 1986.

January to November 1987 production totalled 1 162 004 tonnes, up 14.1% from 1 018 269 tonnes produced during the same period in 1986.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for November 1987, November 1986 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50), to be released the week of February 1. Contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

## **Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Check Stand Sacks**

November 1987

Shipments of standard grocery bags totalled 165,076,000 in November 1987, an increase of 17.3% from the 140,709,000 bags shipped a year earlier. Checkstand sacks totalled 54,781,000 in November 1987, a decrease of 10.7% from the 61,360,000 sacks shipped a year earlier.

Year-to-date shipments of grocery bags totalled 1,785,449,000, a decrease of 4.4% from the 1,867,726,000 grocery bags shipped in 1986. Shipments of checkstand sacks amounted to 664,858,000 a decrease of 17.6% from the 806,763,000 sacks shipped in 1986.

Contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.



## Prepared Flour Mixes and Cereal Foods Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prepared flour mixes and cereal foods industry (SIC 1052) totalled \$528.5 million, up 10.1% from \$480.2 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5388 and to be released in catalogue 32-250B 1052.

Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511),  
Industry Division.

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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## Publications Released

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**Canadian Statistical Review**, December 1987. Catalogue number 11-003E

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215).

This will be the last release of this publication.

**Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, October 1987.

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

**Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin**, Vol. 20, No. 1. Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Monday, January 18, 1988

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### Publications Released

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### Regional Reference Centres

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### Major Release Dates, January 18-22

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Geography Tape File

1986

The 1986 Census Geography Tape File (GTF), containing one record for each of Canada's 44,042 census enumeration areas, is now available.

The 1986 GTF contains all higher level census geographic codes and names for each 1986 enumeration area. It also includes the centroid locations of enumeration area population (in latitude and longitude, Lambert and Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates) as well as 1986 Census counts of population and occupied private dwellings.

With the GTF, users can identify any standard 1986 Census geographic area and its constituent enumeration areas, and can tabulate population and dwelling counts for any standard area or combination of standard areas.

The GTF is of particular interest to users of the 1986 Enumeration Area Basic Summary Tape (EA BST) data. Using the GTF in concert with the EA BST, one is able to aggregate EA level data to any standard geographic area. (Users should remember that such aggregation would involve rounded data.)

Users wanting a copy of the GTF should contact their nearest Regional Reference Centre (see pg. 5), the Geography Information Services Unit of the Geography Division (613-951-3889), or the Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200).

### Tobacco Products

December 1987

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3,367,849,000 cigarettes in December 1987, a 7.0% decrease from the 3,622,128,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1986. Production for January to December 1987 totalled 54,002,844,000 cigarettes, down from 55,632,568,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1986.

Domestic sales in December 1987 totalled 6,069,708,000 cigarettes, a decrease of 8.4% from the December 1986 amount of 6,622,766,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1987 totalled 52,613,071,000 cigarettes, down 5.1% from the 1986 cumulative amount of 55,436,969,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the December 1987 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 1. Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.



## Construction Type Plywood

November 1987

Canadian firms produced 180 038 cubic metres (203,456,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during November 1987, an increase of 47.6% from the 126 291 cubic metres (142,718,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during November 1986.

January to November 1987 production totalled 2 052 393 cubic metres (2,319,350,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), an increase of 18.8% over the 1 728 372 cubic metres (1,953,183,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

Order the November 1987 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of January 25. Contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

## Steel Pipe and Tubing

November 1987

Steel pipe and tubing production for November 1987 totalled 138 989 tonnes, an increase of 44.0% from the 96 525<sup>r</sup> (revised figure) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 336 892 tonnes, up 16.6% from the 1 146 290<sup>r</sup> tonnes produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of January 25. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

## Publications Released

✓ **Primary Metal Industries, 1985.**  
**Catalogue number 41-250**  
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50).

✓ **Consumer Price Index, December 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 62-001**  
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).  
Available January 19th. at 7:00 a.m.

✓ **New Motor Vehicle Sales, August 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 63-007**  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

✓ **Summary of Canadian International Trade, October 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 65-001**  
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).

✓ **Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure 1984, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1985. Catalogue number 68-207**  
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$32).

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## Regional Reference Centres

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services - from seminars to consultations - are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

### **Maritime Provinces**

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Statistics Canada  
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1770 Market Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
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Local calls: 426-5331  
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

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Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

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Arthur Meighen Building  
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Toronto, Ontario  
M4T 1M4  
Local calls: 973-6586  
Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

### **Nipissing Region**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Civic Administration Centre  
225 Holditch Street  
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario  
P0H 2G0  
Local calls: 753-4888  
If outside the local calling area,  
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for Ontario residents.

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Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907  
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Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

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757 West Hastings Street  
Suite 440F  
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## Major Release Dates: January 18-22

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(Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>January</b>		
19	The Consumer Price Index	December 1987
20	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	November 1987
21	Retail Trade	November 1987
21-26	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	November 1987
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	November 1987
22-25	Wholesale Trade	November 1987

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 19, 1988

### Major Release

#### Consumer Price Index, December 1987

2

- The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.2%, unchanged from the rate reported in November.

### Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending December 21, 1987	10
Steel Ingots, November 1987	10
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, November 1987	10
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, January 1, 1988	11

### Publications Released

12

#### Canadian Economic Observer

January 1988

The first issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (CEO), Statistics Canada's new monthly review of economic statistics, is now available.

Each month, the CEO will incorporate the best and most widely used features from the *Canadian Statistical Review*, *Current Economic Indicators*, *Quarterly Economic Survey* and its *Supplement*. In addition, the CEO will provide a gateway to keep its readers abreast of developments in Statistics Canada's coverage and analysis of economic statistics.

The first issue features a summary of current economic conditions, highlights of economic and statistical events in December, an overview of the Harmonized System and an article on the growth of services in the Canadian economy. The statistical summary provides tables and graphs on the major economic time series for Canada, the provinces and the major industrialized nations.

Order the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$20/\$200), now available from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). Further information is available from P. Cross (613-951-9162).

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## Major Release

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### Consumer Price Index

December 1987

#### National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.1% between November and December to reach a level of 140.5 (1981=100). This relatively small increase in the CPI was the net result of several offsetting price movements as two of the major component indexes registered increases, two remained unchanged and three posted declines. Upward influences on the CPI resulted from increases of 0.5% in the transportation index and 0.2% in the recreation, reading and education index. Declines in the food (-0.2%) and clothing indexes (-0.5%) contributed to most of the downward pressure.

In seasonally adjusted terms the all-items index rose by 0.2%, a notable decline in this measure compared to the increase of 0.5% reported in November.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between December 1986 and December 1987, was 4.2%, identical to the increase observed in the previous 12-month period ending in November. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (September to December) was 4.1%, up from the increase of 3.8% reported for the previous three-month period ending in November.

#### Food

The food index fell by 0.2% in December, a marked contrast to the rise of 0.5% observed in November. This decline was concentrated in the index for food purchased from stores which fell 0.4% as the index for food purchased from restaurants advanced by 0.2%.

Most of the decrease in the index for food purchased from stores was the result of noticeable reductions in the prices of a wide variety of fresh meat products, selected cured meat products, fresh fruit, soft drinks, low-fat milk, coffee and tea. Increasing supplies of fresh pork and poultry have resulted in lower

prices for most meats at the retail level. The fresh fruit index fell by 4.3% as seasonally lower prices for citrus fruits were observed. The prices of soft drinks and low-fat milk declined as a result of widespread "specials" offered in December. Partly offsetting these declines was a 12.2% increase in the fresh vegetable index, mostly due to a sharp rise in lettuce prices and seasonal increases for some storage vegetables.

Over the 12-month period, December 1986 to December 1987, the food index rose by 2.2%, the same rate as reported in the previous 12-month period ending in November. The latest increase was composed of a rise of 1.7% in the index for food purchased from stores and an advance of 3.3% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

#### All-items Excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index edged up by 0.1% in December compared to a rise of 0.4% in November. The upward pressure on this index was derived from increases of 0.5% in the transportation index and 0.2% in the recreation, reading and education index. Dampening the overall increase were declines of 0.5% and 0.1% in the clothing and the health and personal care indexes respectively, while the housing, and the tobacco and alcohol indexes remained unchanged.

The transportation index rose by 0.5% largely due to a rise of 12.3% in the air transportation index with the termination of several "seat sales" in December and with higher seasonal air fares to selected holiday destinations. Offsetting part of this upward movement were lower prices for some new automobiles, gasoline and automobile rental.

A decline of 0.5% in the clothing index exerted a significant downward impact on the latest change in the all-items excluding food index. Promotional activities were largely responsible for this decline.

(continued on page 3)



**The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada**  
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change Dec. 1987 from	
	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986
<b>All-items</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>140.4</b>	<b>134.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Food	132.7	133.0	129.9	-0.2	2.2
All-items excluding food	142.6	142.5	136.4	0.1	4.5
Housing	140.9	140.9	135.2	0.0	4.2
Clothing	126.0	126.6	120.3	-0.5	4.7
Transportation	142.7	142.0	136.4	0.5	4.6
Health and personal care	141.6	141.7	135.0	-0.1	4.9
Recreation, reading and education	140.5	140.2	133.5	0.2	5.2
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	186.8	186.8	176.7	0.0	5.7
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	71.2	71.2	74.1		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	332.8				

The housing index registered no change in December. Upward pressure on this index resulted from higher rents, mortgage interest costs and new house prices. The prices of fuel oil, natural gas, pet food and selected paper products also advanced. Offsetting the combined effect of the advances were several price declines, notably, lower seasonal rates for hotel and motel accommodation and lower prices for selected household furniture, appliances, tableware and flatware.

Over the 12-month period, December 1986 to December 1987, the all-items excluding food index advanced by 4.5%, down from the increase of 4.8% registered in the previous 12-month period ending in November.

### Goods and Services

The goods index fell by 0.2% in the latest month in contrast to a rise of 0.6% reported in November. The services index advanced by 0.3% compared to an increase of 0.2% observed the month before. Over the 12-month period, December 1986 to December 1987, the goods index increased by 3.8% (4.1% in November) while the services index advanced by 4.5% (the same rate as in November).

### City Highlights

Between November and December, changes in the all-items index for cities for which CPIs are published varied from declines of 0.1% in Charlottetown-Summerside, Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa and Vancouver to an increase of 0.5% in Calgary. The decreases in the five cities listed above largely resulted from greater than average price declines for clothing and/or food. The above-average increase recorded in Calgary was largely the result of increases in the indexes for food, housing, clothing and health and personal care, as well as a larger than average increase in the transportation index.

Between December 1986 and December 1987, increases in the all-items index for cities varied from 3.2% in St. John's to 5.8% in Saskatoon.

### Annual Averages

The annual average of the all-items index increased by 4.4% in 1987, up from the 4.1% reported in 1986. The latest rise represented

(continued on page 4)

the second year of acceleration following a four-year period of deceleration from the peak increase of 12.5% observed in 1981. In 1987, advances in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index (6.7%), health and personal care index (5.0%) and the recreation, reading and education index (5.4%) were higher than average. Increases in the indexes for housing (4.1%), clothing (4.2%) and transportation (3.6%) were lower than average, while food (4.4%) matched the increase in the all-items index.

**Percentage Increase Based on Annual Averages (1987 over 1986)**

● Canada	4.4
● St. John's	2.9
● Charlottetown-Summerside	3.5
● Halifax	3.6
● Saint John	3.2
● Quebec City	3.9
● Montreal	4.5
● Ottawa	4.0
● Toronto	5.6
● Thunder Bay	3.2
● Winnipeg	4.2
● Regina	4.9
● Saskatoon	4.9
● Edmonton	4.2
● Calgary	3.8
● Vancouver	3.1
● Victoria	2.5

**Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City**

**St. John's**

The all-items index rose 0.1%. Among the main contributors were increased costs associated with owned accommodation, higher prices for household furnishings and advances in the costs of clothing and air transportation. Higher recreational charges also exerted a notable upward impact, particularly admission prices to movies and cablevision fees. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for non-prescribed medicines and decreased costs for personal care supplies. Traveller accommodation charges also declined. The food index fell overall, due to lower prices for turkey, cured

and prepared meats, fresh fruit, coffee and soft drinks. Since December 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.2%.

**Charlottetown/Summerside**

The all-items index fell 0.1%, mainly reflecting declines in the housing and clothing components. Within housing, declines in the costs of traveller accommodation and household furnishings and equipment more than offset higher electricity charges and increased costs for rented and owned accommodation. The transportation index remained unchanged overall, as declines in new car prices and vehicle rental charges were offset by higher costs for air travel. Higher food prices (particularly beef, chicken, bakery products, oranges and lettuce) exerted an upward impact. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of medicinal and pharmaceutical products, home entertainment equipment, and admission to movies. Between December 1986 and December 1987, the all-items index advanced 3.7%.

**Halifax**

The all-items index rose 0.2%, with most of the upward impact originating from advances in the food, transportation and recreation, reading and education components. Within the food index, higher prices for bakery products, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals were observed. The rise in the transportation index reflected higher prices for gasoline and increased costs for air travel. Higher reading costs and increased movie admission prices largely explained the rise in the recreation, reading and education index. No overall change was recorded in the housing index as increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for furniture and household equipment were offset by decreased charges for traveller accommodation and lower prices for household textiles. Costs of non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies were also up, while clothing prices, on average, declined. Since December 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

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### Saint John

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher food prices (particularly for pork, bakery products and fresh vegetables) and increased transportation costs. The latter reflected higher air fares and increased parking rates, only partially offset by lower prices for new cars and gasoline. Recreational costs were up, particularly those relating to movie admissions and to recreation and home entertainment equipment. Reading and education charges also advanced. The housing index declined overall, as decreased traveller accommodation charges and lower prices for furniture and household equipment more than offset higher prices for household textiles and increased rented and owned accommodation costs. Other notable declines were observed in the costs of clothing, cigarettes and personal care supplies. Since December 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

### Quebec City

The all-items index fell 0.1%, mainly due to lower prices for clothing and food (the latter reflecting declines in the cost of poultry, fresh fruit, soft drinks, cured meats and eggs). Other notable declines were observed in traveller accommodation charges and furniture and appliance costs. New car prices also declined, as did the costs of vehicle rentals and gasoline. Partly offsetting these declines were higher air fares, increased fuel oil prices and advances in rented and owned accommodation costs. Household operating expenses were also up. Between December 1986 and December 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

### Montreal

The decline of 0.1% in the all-items index was largely explained by lower prices for food and clothing. Within food, lower prices were observed for pork, turkey, cured meats, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Other notable declines were observed in reading and educational expenses, in new car prices and vehicle rental charges, and in traveller accommodation, furniture, and

household equipment costs. Partly offsetting these declines were advances in air fares, rented and owned accommodation charges, fuel oil prices, and household textile costs. The costs of non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies were also up, as were charges for home entertainment equipment and fees for health and athletic facilities. Since December 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

### Ottawa

The all-items index declined 0.1%. Among the main contributors were lower prices for food and clothing and decreased charges for health and personal care products. The decline in the food index mainly reflected lower prices for beef, poultry, fresh fruit and soft drinks. The health and personal care index declined due to lower prices for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Other notable declines were observed in furniture prices, household operating expenses and traveller accommodation costs. New car prices and vehicle rental charges also declined, as did the costs of recreational and home entertainment equipment. Partly offsetting these declines were increased rented and owned accommodation charges, higher fuel oil prices and higher prices for household textiles and equipment. Higher air fares also exerted a notable upward impact. Reading and education charges also advanced, as did charges for movie admissions and fees for health and athletic facilities. Since December 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

### Toronto

Increased air fares, higher prices for recreational and home entertainment equipment, and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation were among the main contributors in the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Higher fuel oil prices and increased charges for movie admissions also exerted a notable upward impact. Advances were also observed in the costs of cigarettes and medicinal and pharmaceutical products. Reading and educational costs were also up. Partly offsetting these advances were lower clothing prices and declines

(continued on page 6)

in the costs of gasoline and new cars. Lower prices for personal care supplies, decreased traveller accommodation charges and lower costs for household furnishings and equipment also exerted a dampening effect. Food prices declined overall, mainly due to lower prices for beef, pork, poultry, dairy products, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Since December 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.7%.

### Thunder Bay

The all-items index rose 0.4%, with much of the upward impact originating from advances in owned accommodation costs, air fares and recreational charges. The latter reflected higher prices for recreational and home-entertainment equipment, higher costs for movie admissions, and increased fees for health and athletic facilities. Clothing prices and newspaper costs also advanced, as did household furnishings and operation costs. Food prices were up overall, as higher prices for dairy products, eggs, cereal and bakery products and fresh produce more than offset lower prices for beef, pork and poultry. Declines in the cost of new cars, gasoline and personal care supplies had a dampening effect. Traveller accommodation costs also declined, as did prices for household equipment. Since December 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

### Winnipeg

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index, due to a number of offsetting effects. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher prices for clothing, increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher air fares and advances in the costs of movie admissions and household operating expenses. Advances in reading and education costs were also observed, as were increased charges for parking. Among those factors exerting a downward impact were decreased charges for traveller accommodation, lower prices for recreational and home entertainment equipment and declines in the cost of gasoline and new cars. Household furnishings and equipment costs also declined. The food index fell, reflecting lower prices for pork,

turkey, cured meats, eggs, bakery products, fresh fruit and fruit juice. Since December 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

### Regina

The all-items index rose 0.1%. Higher prices for clothing, furniture and air travel combined with increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher costs for basic telephone service explained a large part of this increase. Recreational charges also advanced, most notably for admission to movies and for recreational equipment. The food index declined overall, as lower prices for pork, poultry and soft drinks more than offset higher prices for fresh vegetables. Declines were also noted in the cost of new cars, household textiles and equipment, and personal care supplies. Traveller accommodation costs also fell. Between December 1986 and December 1987, the all-items index advanced 5.7%.

### Saskatoon

Higher transportation costs (most notably for air travel, parking and vehicle rentals) and increased housing charges (particularly for furniture and for basic telephone service) explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Higher charges for home-entertainment equipment and increased movie admission charges also had a notable impact. Clothing prices also advanced. Partly offsetting these advances were lower food prices (particularly for pork, turkey, fresh fruit and soft drinks) and decreased traveller accommodation charges. New car prices declined, as did the costs of personal care supplies and household equipment. From December 1986 to December 1987, the all-items index rose 5.8%.

### Edmonton

The all-items index remained unchanged overall, due to a number of offsetting factors. Among those factors exerting a downward influence were declines in owned and traveller accommodation charges, lower prices for household and recreational equipment, lower vehicle

(continued on page 7)



rental charges and decreased prices for new cars and personal care supplies. Lower food prices, most notably for beef, pork, turkey, cured meats, bread, coffee, fresh fruit and soft drinks also had a considerable dampening effect. Offsetting these declines were increased charges for rented accommodation and natural gas, higher clothing prices, and increased costs for furniture and household operation. Advances in gasoline prices and air fares also exerted a notable upward impact. Movie admission costs were up, as were reading and educational expenses. Since December 1986, the all-items index has risen 4.9%.

### Calgary

Higher air fares, increased prices for clothing and gasoline and higher charges for natural gas accounted for most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Food prices advanced, mainly due to higher prices for fresh produce. Movie admission prices and personal care supply costs also advanced. Moderating these increases were lower traveller accommodation charges, decreased household equipment costs and lower prices for new cars. Fees for health and sports facilities also declined. Between December 1986 and December 1987, the all-items index advanced 4.0%.

### Vancouver

Declines in six of the seven major component indexes (only recreation, reading and education posted an increase) explained the 0.1% fall in the all-items index. Within food, most of the downward pressure originated from lower prices for poultry, eggs, bread and soft drinks. The housing index declined, due to lower costs for traveller accommodation and household equipment (only partly offset by increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher household operating costs and higher

prices for furniture and household textiles). Lower prices for new cars, gasoline and vehicle rentals explained the decline in the transportation index (these were partially offset by a rise in air fares). Other notable declines were observed in the cost of men's and women's wear and in prices for personal care supplies. Advances were observed in movie admission prices and in fees for health and athletic facilities. Since December 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.6%.

### Victoria

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index as advances in the food, transportation and recreation, reading and education indexes completely offset declines in the other four major component indexes. Within food, higher prices were noted for dairy products, cereal products and fresh fruit and vegetables. Within transportation, higher air fares more than offset lower prices for new cars and gasoline. Other notable advances were observed in the cost of home entertainment equipment and in movie admission prices. The cost of reading materials also advanced. Clothing prices declined, as did the costs of non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. The housing component fell overall, as declines in traveller and owned accommodation charges and lower household furnishings and equipment costs more than offset increased charges for rent. Since December 1986, the all-items index has risen 3.5%.

(see tables on pages 8 and 9)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the December 1987 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.50/\$85), now available. Contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

### Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
<b>St. John's</b>								
Dec. 1987 index	137.1	122.0	137.9	132.4	138.5	139.0	139.7	182.6
% change from Nov. 1987	0.1	-0.3	0.1	1.1	0.4	-0.4	0.6	0.0
% change from Dec. 1986	3.2	2.0	3.7	4.6	1.8	4.0	6.2	2.9
<b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b>								
Dec. 1987 index	133.3	124.6	130.8	117.5	133.4	144.6	145.3	185.4
% change from Nov. 1987	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	-2.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
% change from Dec. 1986	3.7	3.8	3.6	1.4	2.5	5.9	5.7	4.4
<b>Halifax</b>								
Dec. 1987 index	138.7	124.8	139.2	121.8	140.5	146.1	147.5	193.0
% change from Nov. 1987	0.2	0.8	0.0	-0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	-0.1
% change from Dec. 1986	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.9	1.9	3.5	5.4	7.1
<b>Saint John</b>								
Dec. 1987 index	138.9	132.3	141.9	121.1	136.0	137.9	145.7	186.1
% change from Nov. 1987	0.0	0.8	-0.3	-1.1	0.2	-0.2	0.6	-0.3
% change from Dec. 1986	3.7	4.4	2.9	3.9	3.5	4.6	5.8	3.8
<b>Quebec City</b>								
Dec. 1987 index	141.8	134.7	144.8	127.2	142.0	143.0	131.5	188.5
% change from Nov. 1987	-0.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
% change from Dec. 1986	3.4	1.8	3.1	4.9	4.3	5.2	3.8	3.9
<b>Montreal</b>								
Dec. 1987 index	143.0	136.5	145.3	125.9	145.8	141.5	136.9	189.4
% change from Nov. 1987	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.6	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.0
% change from Dec. 1986	3.9	2.7	4.8	4.4	2.6	4.9	5.2	3.6
<b>Ottawa</b>								
Dec. 1987 index	140.8	127.5	144.9	127.1	145.2	142.6	140.7	180.1
% change from Nov. 1987	-0.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.8	0.6	-0.8	0.1	0.0
% change from Dec. 1986	3.8	1.0	3.7	5.2	4.5	6.3	6.6	4.2
<b>Toronto</b>								
Dec. 1987 index	144.4	135.7	147.5	129.7	147.0	144.8	141.7	182.5
% change from Nov. 1987	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-1.0	0.8	-0.3	0.6	0.2
% change from Dec. 1986	4.7	2.3	6.0	5.6	4.2	4.4	5.2	4.0
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
Dec. 1987 index	139.0	130.2	138.8	123.5	143.7	142.2	139.5	177.4
% change from Nov. 1987	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	-0.5	0.9	0.1
% change from Dec. 1986	3.7	1.2	2.9	4.0	6.9	3.3	6.1	4.9
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
Dec. 1987 index	138.5	125.6	140.5	124.7	136.2	136.9	145.4	204.1
% change from Nov. 1987	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
% change from Dec. 1986	4.0	1.9	3.2	4.9	3.2	4.7	6.3	10.7



# Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
<b>Regina</b>								
Dec. 1987 index	137.5	123.4	139.8	122.1	133.2	166.1	143.5	183.4
% change from Nov. 1987	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.0
% change from Dec. 1986	5.7	2.7	2.7	5.0	10.3	20.8	8.7	6.3
<b>Saskatoon</b>								
Dec. 1987 index	139.3	125.2	140.4	125.7	136.2	170.9	144.0	179.5
% change from Nov. 1987	0.2	-0.6	0.3	0.6	1.1	-0.3	0.5	0.0
% change from Dec. 1986	5.8	3.5	3.9	4.7	6.4	27.9	6.9	6.2
<b>Edmonton</b>								
Dec. 1987 index	135.7	133.5	126.0	123.9	143.1	140.8	139.1	208.6
% change from Nov. 1987	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	1.1	0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.0
% change from Dec. 1986	4.9	3.4	2.5	4.5	7.4	3.8	6.2	17.1
<b>Calgary</b>								
Dec. 1987 index	134.8	131.2	125.1	119.7	146.3	147.0	138.5	202.5
% change from Nov. 1987	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.0	0.5	-0.1	0.0
% change from Dec. 1986	4.0	1.1	1.6	4.3	7.3	5.2	5.6	15.9
<b>Vancouver</b>								
Dec. 1987 index	135.1	131.6	128.8	124.3	141.4	134.5	146.3	173.9
% change from Nov. 1987	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	0.2	-0.2
% change from Dec. 1986	3.6	2.3	3.3	2.6	6.0	3.0	3.8	4.8
<b>Victoria<sup>2</sup></b>								
Dec. 1987 index	108.3	109.6	102.9	107.3	109.3	108.0	115.8	126.8
% change from Nov. 1987	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.6	-0.4	0.5	-0.2
% change from Dec. 1986	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	7.2	2.7	5.8	4.4

<sup>1</sup> For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 22 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$15/\$60).

<sup>2</sup> December 1984 = 100.

## Data Availability Announcements

### Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending December 21, 1987

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.5 million tonnes, an increase of 14.6% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 1.8% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 0.7%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.3% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period ending December 21, 1987	Year to date
<b>Carload Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	5 507 272	244 712 523
% change from previous year	14.6	5.3
Cars	78,390	3,566,910
% change from previous year	10.1	2.5
<b>Piggyback Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	257 500	12 540 171
% change from previous year	1.8	6.3
Cars	8,662	441,692
% change from previous year	0.7	3.9

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

### Steel Ingots

November 1987

Steel ingot production for November 1987 totalled 1 198 451 tonnes, a decrease of 0.3% from 1 202 277 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 13 453 938 tonnes, an increase of 5.1% from 12 800 463 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

Order the November 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 1. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

### Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

November 1987

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 135,954 kitchen appliances in November 1987, down 5.8% from the 144,274 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of home comfort products totalled 48,094 in November 1987 – a decrease of 26.6% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 1,895,128 units. Corresponding data for 1986 amounted to 2,312,945 units.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4.50/\$45), to be released this week. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

## Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

January 1, 1988

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at January 1, 1988 and revised figures for December 1, 1987 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110), scheduled for release around January 29. Contact P. Beerstecher (613-951-2505), Agriculture Division.

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)  
Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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## Publications Released

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**Canadian Economic Observer,**  
January 1988.  
**Catalogue number 11-010**  
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries:  
\$22.50/\$225).

**Canadian Economic Observer – Historical  
Statistical Supplement, 1986**  
**Catalogue number 11-210**  
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

**Inventories, Shipments and Orders in  
Manufacturing Industries, September 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 31-001**  
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries:  
\$17.50/\$175).

**Production and Inventories of  
Process Cheese and Instant Skim  
Milk Powder, November 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 32-024**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries:  
\$5.50/\$55).

**Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption  
in Canada – Part II, 1986.**  
**Catalogue number 32-230**  
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

**Merchandising Inventories, August 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 63-014**  
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries:  
\$14/\$140).

**The Construction Industry – Highway,  
Road, Street and Bridge Contractors, 1985.**  
**Catalogue number 64-206**  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

✓ **The Construction Industry – Residential  
General Contractors and Developers, 1985.**  
**Catalogue number 64-208**  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

✓ **The Construction Industry – Heavy  
Engineering Contractors, 1985.**  
**Catalogue number 64-209**  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

✓ **International Travel – Advance  
Information, November 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 66-001P**  
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries:  
\$6.50/\$65).

**Security Transactions with  
Non-residents, October 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 67-002**  
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:  
\$16/\$160).

**Provincial Government Finance:  
Assets, Liabilities, Source and  
Application of Funds, Fiscal  
Year Ended March 31, 1986.**  
**Catalogue number 68-209**  
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31).

**Unemployment Insurance  
Statistics, September 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 73-001**  
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries:  
\$14/\$140).

**Profiles – Census Tracts – Brantford:  
Part 1, 1986 Census.**  
**Catalogue number 95-101**  
(Canada: \$19; Other Countries: \$20).



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 20, 1988

### Major Release

#### Retail Trade, November 1987

- Seasonally adjusted, retail sales increased for the fourth consecutive month.

2

### Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots, Week Ending January 16, 1988

5

Shipments of Rolled Steel, November 1987

5

Cement, November 1987

5

Mental Health Statistics, 1985/86

5

Population by Age and Sex: Canada, the Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1982-1987

6

Exports by Commodity, November 1987

6

### Publications Released

7

### Regional Reference Centres

8

#### The Nation – Dwellings and Households (100% Data) 1986 Census

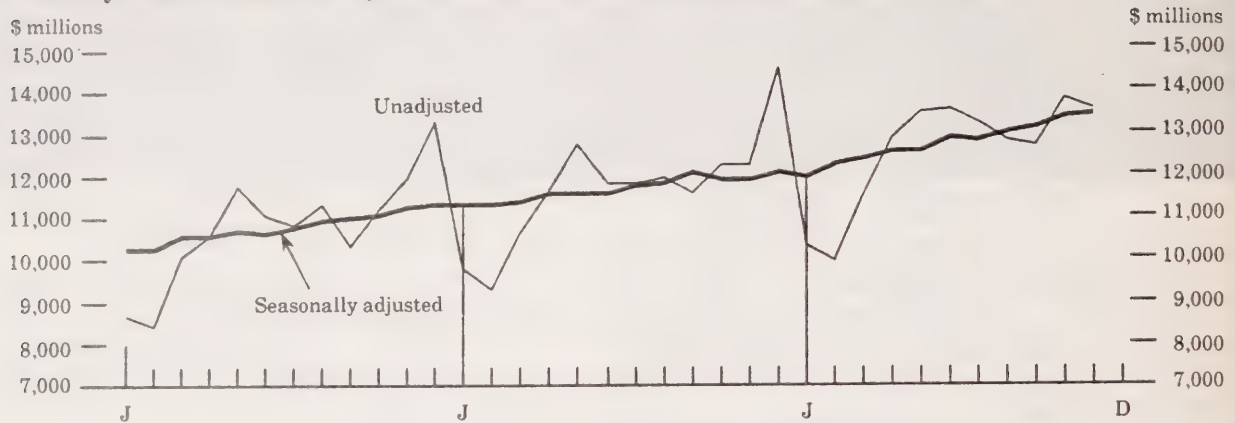
The third in a series of 19 publications illustrating the scope and depth of information collected from the 1986 Census of Population, this report presents basic data about Canada's households and dwellings. Counts of total private dwellings, occupied private dwellings, private households, and collective dwellings are included, as are basic characteristics such as household size, household type, tenure, and structural type of dwelling. There are also some historical comparisons. Coverage is at the national, provincial, and territorial levels.

Three other publications in this series also provide data collected from all households. They include information on age, sex, and marital status (93-101, now available), language (93-102), and a bulletin on families (93-106, now available). The remainder of the publications in the series contain data collected from a 20% sample of households and will be available in 1988 and the first quarter of 1989.

For a copy of *The Nation – Dwellings and Households* (93-104, \$33), now available, or for more information on Census products, please contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

## Major Release

### Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1987



### Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



### Retail Trade

November 1987

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$13,389 million in November 1987, an increase of 0.6% over the previous month's revised total of \$13,313 million.
- The advance in retail trade in November 1987, the fourth consecutive monthly increase, extended the trend of generally rising retail sales observed since the beginning of 1987. During the January to November 1987 period, sales have advanced on average by 1.0% on a monthly basis.

- The overall rise in November was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to increases reported by grocery confectionery and sundries stores (+3.2%), combination stores (+1.0%) and department stores (+1.5%). Sales by grocery, confectionery and sundries stores and by combination stores increased for the fourth consecutive month, while department stores sales increased for the second consecutive month.
- With the exception of Saskatchewan and Alberta, which recorded decreases of 2.4% and 1.0% respectively from the previous month, all provinces and territories reported higher sales. Increases ranged from 3.5% in Newfoundland to 0.1% in both Manitoba and British Columbia.

(continued on page 3)

### Unadjusted Sales

- Total retail trade for November 1987 rose 11.0% over the same month last year, totalling \$13,546 million. Cumulative retail sales for the first 11 months of 1987 amounted to \$137,573 million, up 9.5% from the corresponding period in 1986.
- The two largest groups within retail trade recorded increases over November 1986: motor vehicle dealers (+23.4%) and food stores (+6.4%). Department store sales, which totalled \$1,352 million in November 1987, were down 0.7% on a year-over-year basis after having registered a 2.9% increase in October. Service station sales increased, on a year-over-year basis, for the eighth consecutive month.

- All provinces and territories registered higher sales in November 1987 compared to the corresponding month in 1986, with gains ranging from 16.2% in Newfoundland to 2.1% in Saskatchewan.
- At the metropolitan level, the following sales increases were recorded: Montreal (+14.0%), Toronto (+10.6%), Vancouver (+10.6%), and Winnipeg (+6.6%).

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$16/\$160), available the third week of February. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.



Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Nov. 1987/ Nov. 1986	Aug. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Nov. 1987/ Oct. 1987
	(millions of \$)			%	(millions of \$)				%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,125.8	2,447.2	2,178.1	2.4	2,243.5	2,269.2	2,290.6	2,312.5	1.0
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	569.0	719.1	687.0	20.7	678.8	691.3	703.6	726.1	3.2
All other food stores	216.9	244.8	232.1	6.9	236.7	237.9	239.6	243.2	1.5
Department stores	1,362.5	1,117.8	1,352.1	-0.7	1,081.9	1,058.2	1,076.2	1,092.1	1.5
General merchandise stores	349.4	307.7	352.5	0.8	249.0	260.9	264.5	261.9	-1.0
General stores	172.9	209.2	191.3	10.6	193.9	193.1	200.5	201.6	0.6
Variety stores	116.7	92.0	104.3	-10.5	88.0	92.6	90.4	91.4	1.1
Motor vehicle dealers	2,170.6	2,901.8	2,670.6	23.0	2,776.7	2,751.9	2,846.6	2,829.3	-0.6
Used car dealers	61.0	98.0	83.4	...	84.8	86.1	96.3	90.8	-5.7
Service stations	855.3	1,053.2	1,037.1	21.2	1,025.2	1,036.5	1,038.2	1,053.4	1.5
Garages	130.4	164.1	154.4	18.4	142.2	145.3	152.8	149.6	-2.0
Automotive parts and accessories stores	311.4	312.5	337.4	8.3	288.9	297.5	303.7	299.0	-1.5
Men's clothing stores	167.8	149.7	168.9	0.6	128.4	128.4	137.1	130.2	-5.0
Women's clothing stores	283.7	300.2	296.0	4.3	272.7	268.3	276.1	280.8	1.7
Family clothing stores	198.4	202.8	208.8	5.2	186.5	180.8	193.1	191.8	-0.7
Specialty shoe stores	23.8	26.6	25.4	6.3	24.3	23.2	23.5	23.8	1.3
Family shoe stores	133.7	123.3	129.7	-3.0	102.4	103.8	105.8	103.2	-2.5
Hardware stores	129.0	151.6	147.9	14.6	135.6	137.5	146.0	147.8	1.2
Household furniture stores	144.7	183.1	182.8	26.2	155.0	173.9	169.9	173.6	2.1
Household appliance stores	50.2	60.3	59.9	19.4	56.3	55.8	56.6	57.0	0.7
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	134.8	147.9	146.1	8.3	135.0	140.2	137.9	141.2	2.4
Pharmacies, patent medi- cine and cosmetics stores	515.9	600.1	580.0	12.4	562.7	581.3	585.9	587.7	0.3
Book and stationery stores	75.1	80.3	92.5	23.1	77.7	81.1	83.8	84.1	0.3
Florists	35.9	46.0	43.2	20.4	49.1	53.9	52.4	52.8	0.7
Jewellery stores	104.7	83.9	102.7	-1.8	96.3	103.2	96.0	92.5	-3.7
Sporting goods and accessories stores	146.7	162.6	171.3	16.8	190.1	200.4	200.5	211.9	5.7
Personal accessories stores	186.8	194.5	207.1	10.8	197.2	197.3	199.9	200.7	0.4
All other stores	1,428.4	1,590.8	1,603.5	12.2	1,535.0	1,535.7	1,545.3	1,558.8	0.9
<b>All stores - Total</b>	<b>12,201.5</b>	<b>13,770.8</b>	<b>13,546.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12,994.1</b>	<b>13,085.2</b>	<b>13,312.7</b>	<b>13,388.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

... Amount too small to be expressed.



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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Steel Ingots

Week Ending January 16, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending January 16, 1988 totalled 293 676 tonnes, an increase of 3.6% from the preceding week's total of 283 417 tonnes but down 2.0% from the year-earlier level of 299 767 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 648 192 tonnes, a decrease of 0.3% from 650 330 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

### Cement

November 1987

Manufacturers shipped 1 010 141 tonnes of cement in November 1987, an increase of 19.7% from the 843 820 tonnes shipped a year earlier but a decrease of 24.6% from the 1 331 820 tonnes shipped in October 1987.

January to November 1987 shipments reached 11 259 561 tonnes, up 16.8% from the 9 638 651 tonnes shipped during the first 11 months of 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

Order the November 1987 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.50/\$45), available the week of January 25. Contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

### Shipments of Rolled Steel

November 1987

Rolled steel shipments for November 1987 totalled 1 058 433 tonnes, a decrease of 5.2% from the preceding month's total of 1 116 808 tonnes but an increase of 5.0% from the year earlier level of 1 007 621 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 11 707 695 tonnes, an increase of 8.8% compared to 10 758 945 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

Order the November 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 1. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

### Mental Health Statistics

1985-86

Mental health statistics for the fiscal year 1985-86 are now available in advance of the publication. The data provide information on the medical and demographic characteristics of those patients separated during the fiscal year from psychiatric hospitals. Data are available on separation and separation rates by sex, age, diagnostic class, length of stay and province.

Contact Rod Riley (613-951-1641), Health Care Section, Health Division.

## Population by Age and Sex: Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1982 to 1987

After each census, Statistics Canada revises its postcensal estimates using data from the last two censuses. The intercensal estimates, by age and sex for the period June 1, 1982 to 1986 obtained by this method and the postcensal estimates for the same characteristics as of June 1, 1987 as well as the components of growth for 1986-87, are available today.

Available on CANSIM: time series data base, population by age and sex: matrices 6968-6980; cross-classified data base (data by age and sex), population: table 00470202; births by sex: table 00470402; deaths: table 00470401; interprovincial migrants: (in-migrants, out-migrants and balance) table 00470104; immigrants: table 00470103; and emigrants: table 00470105.

These data are also available from the regional reference centres and will soon be appearing in publications 91-210 and 91-518. For additional information contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division or the nearest regional reference centre.

## Exports by Commodity

November 1987

Commodity-country export trade statistics for November 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Exports by Commodity* (65-004, \$50/\$500), available the first week of February 1988. Contact G. L. Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Published by the Communications Division  
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## Publications Released

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✓ **Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry, October 1987.**

**Catalogue number 23-003**

(Canada: \$11/\$110; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).

**Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian**

✓ **Manufacturing, Third Quarter 1987.**

**Catalogue number 31-003**

(Canada: \$22/\$88; Other Countries: \$23/\$92).

✓ **Construction Type Plywood, October 1987.**

**Catalogue number 35-001**

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Gas Utilities, September 1987.**

**Catalogue number 55-002**

(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

✓ **Wholesale Trade, October 1987.**

**Catalogue number 63-008**

(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

✓ **Building Permits, September 1987.**

**Catalogue number 64-001**

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210).

✓ **Exports by Commodity, October 1987.**

**Catalogue number 65-004**

(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

✓ **Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at**

**Canadian Universities, 1987-88.**

**Catalogue number 81-258P**

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

**The Nation - Dwellings and**

**Households: Part 1, 1986 Census.**

**Catalogue number 93-104**

(Canada: \$33; Other Countries: \$34.50).

*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.*

*Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).*

*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*



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## Regional Reference Centres

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

### **Newfoundland and Labrador**

Advisory Services  
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A1B 3P2  
Local calls: 772-4073  
Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

### **Ontario**

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Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

### **Alberta and the Northwest Territories**

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Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907  
N.W.T. – Call collect (403) 420-2011

### **Maritime Provinces**

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Local calls: 426-5331  
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

### **Nipissing Region**

Advisory Services  
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225 Holditch Street  
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Local calls: 753-4888  
If outside the local calling area,  
please dial the toll free number given  
for Ontario residents.

### **Southern Alberta**

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Box 2390, Station M  
Room 245  
220-4th Avenue South East  
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Local calls: 292-6717  
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

### **Quebec**

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200 Dorchester Avenue  
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### **Manitoba**

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Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

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Toll free service: South and Central  
B.C. 1-800-663-1551;  
Yukon and Northern B.C.  
Zenith 08913

### **National Capital Region**

Advisory Services  
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Statistics Canada  
Lobby  
R.H. Coats Building  
Holland Avenue  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0T6  
Local calls: 951-8116  
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please dial the toll free number for  
your province.

### **Saskatchewan**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
530 Midtown Centre  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 2B6  
Local calls: 780-5405  
Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 21, 1988

### Major Releases

#### Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, November 1987 2

- Manufacturing shipments continued to post gains while both new orders and the backlog of unfilled orders increased following declines in October.

#### Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, November 1987 4

- Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products increased 2.8% over October.

### Data Availability Announcements

100% Data Profiles – Enumeration Areas, 1986 Census 6

High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, Fourth Quarter 1987 6

### Publications Released 7

### Regional Reference Centres 8

#### Reprint Series of Feature Articles from The Labour Force Publication December 1987

Over the past few years, *The Labour Force* publication (71-001) has regularly published feature articles on labour market topics. The most popular of these are now available as reprints.

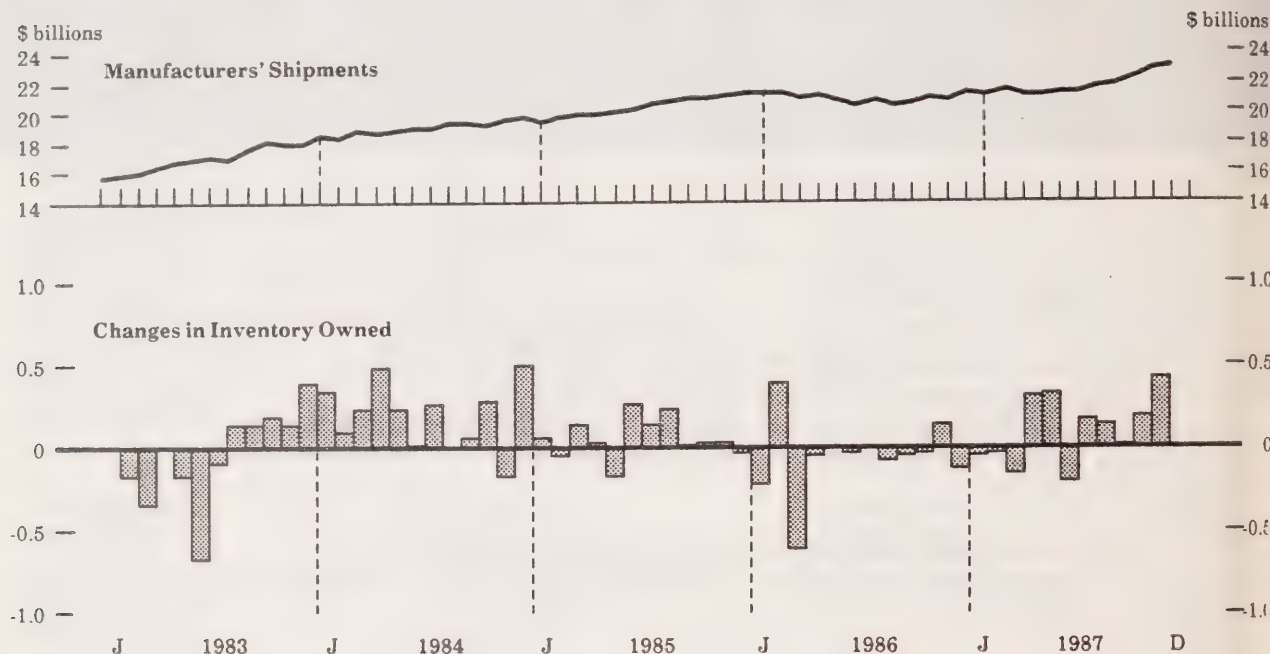
The December 1987 issue of *The Labour Force* provides short abstracts of the available reprints and information on how to order them. The wide range of topics include long-term unemployment, older workers, labour force participation of immigrants, job loss and labour market adjustment, involuntary part-time employment and alternative measures of unemployment.

Order the December 1987 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$22/\$220), now available. Contact Bruce Simpson (613-951-4628), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



## Major Releases

### Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1983-87 (Seasonally adjusted)



### Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries November 1987

Posting an increase for the eighth consecutive month, shipments for all Canadian manufacturing industries reached a new high in November. The gain in shipments, however, was more modest than in recent months. Most of the 22 major industry groups showed moderate gains with paper and allied products industries and fabricated metal products industries registering the largest increases.

Both new orders and the backlog of unfilled orders increased after recording declines in October. The increases mainly reflected gains in the durable goods industries, notably for primary metals industries, fabricated metal products industries and electrical and electronic products industries.

### Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the seasonally adjusted value of **shipments** increased 0.6% in November to a level of \$22,911 million. This increase, though more modest than those recorded in recent months, marked a continuation of the gains recorded since April 1987.
- **New orders** rebounded in November, posting an increase of 1.7%. Though new orders have increased an average of about 1% per month since March 1987, monthly changes have been more volatile over the past four months - ranging from -0.3% to 4.1%.

(continued on page 3)

- Seasonally adjusted, **inventories owned** by manufacturers increased 1.3% to \$34,549 million in November. This was the seventh increase in the last eight months.
- The **ratio of seasonally adjusted total inventory owned to seasonally adjusted shipments** was 1.51:1 in November. This ratio has remained near a record low for the last three months.
- The seasonally adjusted **unfilled orders backlog**, at \$24,691 million, increased 0.3% in November, extending the upward trend experienced since April 1987.
- Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in November were estimated at \$23,112 million, 12.0% higher

than the November 1986 level. Cumulative shipments for the first 11 months of 1987 have been estimated at \$239,708 million, 4.3% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$16.50/\$165), available in about three weeks time. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. Contact Peter Hewer (613-951-9497) or the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

### Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in All Manufacturing Industries

Based on 1983 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks  
(millions of dollars)

	Nov. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1987	Nov. 1986
Not adjusted for seasonal variation				
Shipments - Total	23,111.8	23,645.0	23,248.2	20,640.3
New orders - Total	22,977.0	23,439.5	23,438.7	20,449.3
Unfilled orders - Total	24,495.7	24,630.5	24,835.9	23,802.2
Inventory owned - Total	34,343.0	33,974.7	33,776.5	33,302.4
Adjusted for seasonal variation				
Shipments - Total	22,910.7	22,782.7	22,318.3	20,788.6
New orders - Total	22,983.9	22,591.2	22,614.0	20,768.6
Unfilled orders - Total	24,690.7	24,617.6	24,809.1	23,946.8
Inventory owned - Total	34,548.6	34,121.2	33,918.7	33,507.1
Ratio of total inventories to shipments	1.51	1.50	1.52	1.61

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.



## Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

November 1987

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, November sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6 942 019 cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>), up 2.8% over October and the second increase in the last five months. As a result of the November gain, cumulative sales for 1987 were 3.6% above those for the same period last year.
- Results for the four main products were mixed. Motor gasoline sales, up 4.4%, posted the fifth increase this year while heavy fuel sales (+13.5% to 697 128 m<sup>3</sup>) recorded their highest volume since August 1983 (834 770 m<sup>3</sup>). Diesel fuel sales shrank marginally by 0.4% – the second decline in as many months – while light fuel sales, down 1.6%, posted the sixth decline this year.

#### Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products in Canada in November rose 8.1% over November 1986, recording a sales volume of 6 863 100 m<sup>3</sup>. This represents the tenth increase this year. Gains by three of the four main products were largely responsible for the November increase. Following a decline in October, motor gasoline sales,

up 6.4%, rose for the eighth time in 1987. Diesel fuel sales, up 11.4%, posted a ninth consecutive gain while heavy fuel sales rose 38.3%, registering the fifth increase in as many months. The only main product to register a decline was light fuel, where sales – down 9.6% – decreased for a fourth successive month. Excluding these main products, which accounted for 80% of all product sales in November, sales for the remaining 13 products rose 4.8%.

- On a regional basis, gains outnumbered declines by a margin of nine to three. The largest volume increase, at 164 600 m<sup>3</sup> (+7.4%) was recorded in Ontario, while the greatest decline was experienced in New Brunswick (-7 800 m<sup>3</sup>, -3.3%).
- On a cumulative January-November basis, 1987 total sales were up 3.4% over the corresponding period in 1986. Within this total, heavy fuel sales climbed 14.9%, diesel fuel 5.3% and motor gasoline 1.2%, while light fuel sales fell 9.9%.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$16.50/\$165), available the second week of February. Contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.



# Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	August 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Nov. '87/ Oct. '87
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Adjusted for seasonal variation					
Total, all products	6 533.3	6 924.7	6 755.2	6 942.0	2.8%
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2 604.5	2 837.4	2 718.7	2 839.3	4.4%
Diesel fuel oil	1 290.3	1 369.8	1 357.9	1 352.2	-0.4%
Light fuel oil	501.2	548.3	520.1	511.6	-1.6%
Heavy fuel oil	612.3	690.7	614.0	697.1	13.5%
	Nov. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Nov. 1986	Total Jan.-Nov. 1986	Total Jan.-Nov. 1987	Cum. '87/ Cum. '86
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Not adjusted for seasonal variation					
Total, all products	6 863.1	6 346.2	70 671.8	73 090.2	3.4
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2 726.6	2 562.1	30 025.7	30 374.4	1.2
Diesel fuel oil	1 367.4	1 227.8	13 714.0	14 445.6	5.3
Light fuel oil	611.4	676.1	5 966.1	5 372.8	-9.9
Heavy fuel oil	771.8	558.2	5 500.2	6 320.3	14.9

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### 100% Data Profiles - Enumeration Areas

1986 Census

Some of the leading indicators from Canada's largest demographic survey - the 1986 Census - are now available in profile form at the enumeration area level. These profiles can be obtained on computer tapes as well as on diskettes.

Profiles provide a statistical overview of particular geographic areas, touching on a wide selection of census variables but providing a limited amount of detail for each variable. The distributions are usually univariate, with a limited number of indicators such as percentages and rates shown.

The profiles now available contain information collected from all Canadian households. They are designed to yield quick answers to the fundamental information requirements of the majority of Census data users.

Prices for tape output of the enumeration area profiles range from \$515 for the Yukon to \$7,105 for all of Canada. Cost estimates for selected subprovincial regions or for output to diskette can be provided upon demand.

#### Content of Profiles:

- Population, 1986
- Sex and age groups (24)
- Marital status (5)
- Mother tongue (14)
- Dwellings (8)
- Households (12)
- Census families (27)

Available on CANSIM: table EAP86A11.

Supplementary data from 20% of the population, including such topics as ethnicity, education, industry, occupation, and income will be available at a later date.

For further information, please contact your local Regional Reference Centre (see page 8) or the Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200).

### High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet

Fourth Quarter 1987

For the quarter ending December 31, 1987, domestic shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet (3.175 millimetres thickness and under) totalled 1 862 932 square metres valued at \$13,955,737. In the same quarter of the previous year, shipments amounted to 1 942 702 square metres valued at \$14,260,792.

Cumulative shipments for 1987 amounted to 8 172 422 square metres, an increase of 10.3% from the 7 409 390 square metres for 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2906.

Order the Fourth Quarter 1987 issue of *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet* (47-005, \$4.25/\$17), to be released the week of February 8. Contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

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## Publications Released

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✓ **The Construction Industry –  
Non-residential General Contractors  
and Developers, 1985.**  
Catalogue number 64-207  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

✓ **The Labour Force, December 1987.**  
Catalogue number 71-001  
(Canada: \$22/\$220; Other Countries:  
\$24/\$240).

*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.*

*Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).*

*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*

**The  
Daily**

### **Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information**

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)  
Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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## Regional Reference Centres

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

### **Newfoundland and Labrador**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
3<sup>rd</sup> floor  
Viking Building  
Crosbie Road  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
A1B 3P2  
Local calls: 772-4073  
Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

### **Maritime Provinces**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
North American Life Centre  
1770 Market Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 3M3  
Local calls: 426-5331  
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

### **Quebec**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
200 Dorchester Avenue  
Guy Favreau Complex  
Suite 412 East Tower  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2Z 1X4  
Local calls: 283-5725  
Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

### **National Capital Region**

Advisory Services  
Central Inquiries  
Statistics Canada  
Lobby  
R.H. Coats Building  
Holland Avenue  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0T6  
Local calls: 951-8116  
If outside the local calling area,  
please dial the toll free number for  
your province.

### **Ontario**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
10<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Arthur Meighen Building  
25 St. Clair Avenue East  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4T 1M4  
Local calls: 973-6586  
Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

### **Nipissing Region**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Civic Administration Centre  
225 Holditch Street  
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario  
POH 2G0  
Local calls: 753-4888  
If outside the local calling area,  
please dial the toll free number given  
for Ontario residents.

### **Manitoba**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
6<sup>th</sup> Floor  
General Post Office Building  
266 Graham Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3C 0K4  
Local calls: 983-4020  
Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

### **Saskatchewan**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
530 Midtown Centre  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 2B6  
Local calls: 780-5405  
Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

### **Alberta and the Northwest Territories**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Hys Centre  
11010 – 101 Street  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T5H 4C5  
Local calls: (403) 495-3027  
Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907  
N.W.T. – Call collect (403) 420-2011

### **Southern Alberta**

Advisory Services  
Box 2390, Station M  
Room 245  
220-4th Avenue South East  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2P 3C1  
Local calls: 292-6717  
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

### **British Columbia and the Yukon**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre  
757 West Hastings Street  
Suite 440F  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9  
Local calls: 666-3691  
Toll free service: South and Central  
B.C. 1-800-663-1551;  
Yukon and Northern B.C.  
Zenith 08913

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, January 22, 1988

### Major Releases

#### Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, November 1987 3

- Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks by \$431 million, following a similar disinvestment in the previous month.

#### Wholesale Trade, November 1987 5

- Wholesale merchants' sales increased 20.0% over November 1986.

#### Crude Oil and Natural Gas, October 1987 7

- Exports of natural gas increased for the tenth consecutive month, rising 39.6% from the year-earlier level.

### Data Availability Announcements

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### **The Nation – Language: Part 1 (100% Data)**

To better reflect the linguistic reality in Canada, the 1986 Census was the first census in which Canadians could indicate more than one mother tongue, if they had been learned simultaneously and were spoken as frequently during childhood. Nearly one million persons, or a little less than 4% of the population, reported having more than one mother tongue.

*The Nation – Language: Part 1* is the fourth of 19 publications illustrating the scope and depth of information from the 1986 Census of Population. Included are data from all households on the mother tongue distribution of the population cross-classified by age groups and sex. Historical data (1981-1986) are also presented. Geographic coverage is at the national, provincial and territorial levels.

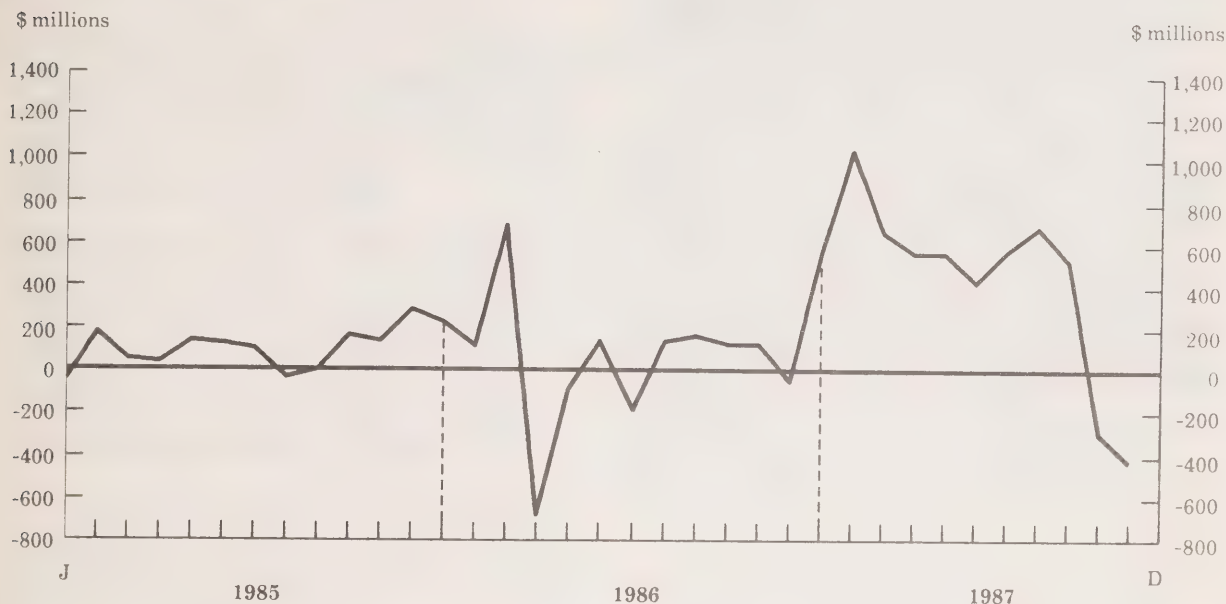
Other language data from the 1986 Census for these geographic areas will be released in publications 93-103 *Language: Part 2* (home language and official language) and 93-153: *Language Retention and Transfer*. The release of these publications is planned for the first quarter of 1989.

For a copy of *The Nation: Population and Dwelling Characteristics – Language: Part 1* (93-102, \$43), or for more information on 1986 Census products, please contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.



## Major Releases

### Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)



### Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

November 1987

#### Outstanding Canadian Securities

In November, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks by \$431 million, following a similar decline in the previous month. This disinvestment contrasted sharply with the strong foreign investments recorded in the first nine months of the year, averaging over \$600 million a month. About half of the net disinvestment in the current month resulted from trading with the United Kingdom, while the balance was widely distributed geographically. The gross value of trading activity (sales and purchases) dropped by over 40%, to its lowest monthly level in 1987.

A substantial net investment was, however, recorded from transactions in outstanding Canadian bonds with non-residents, amounting to over \$500 million. This contrasted with a net

disinvestment in October. The net investment in November was channelled into Government of Canada securities, while non-residents reduced their holdings of provincial and corporate bonds.

#### Outstanding Foreign Securities

In November, Canadian residents reduced their holdings of foreign stocks and bonds by nearly \$400 million, in contrast to a net investment of some \$900 million in the previous month. The gross value of securities traded (sales and purchases) with non-residents also dropped sharply in the current month.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150), available in February. Contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

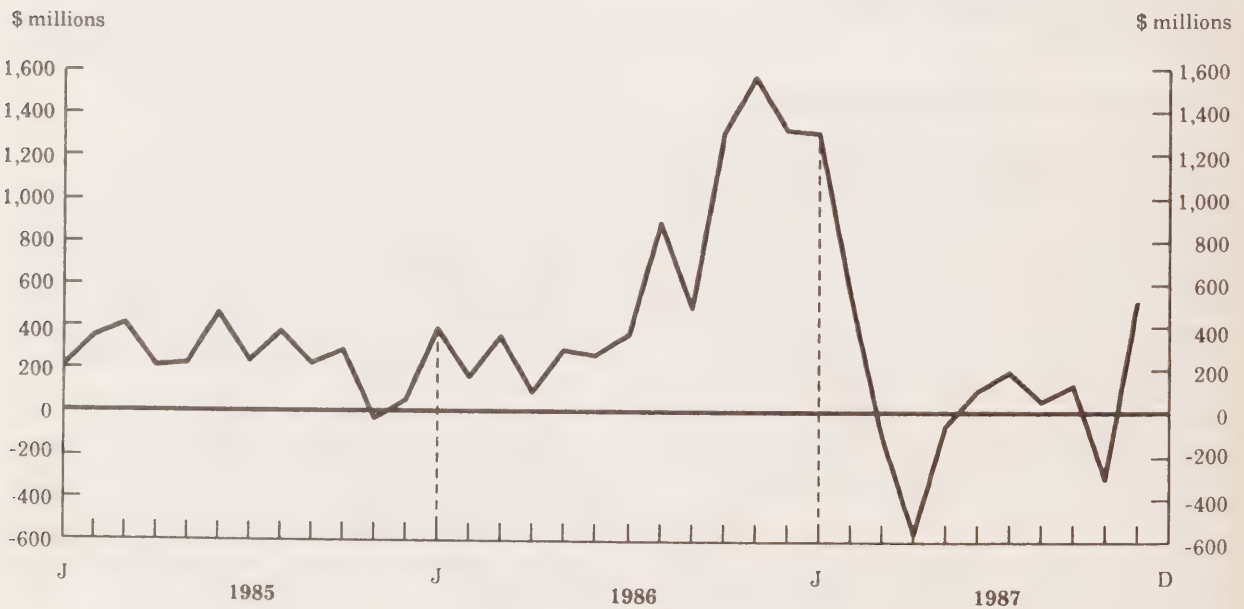
(continued on page 4)

## Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

November 1987

Type of security	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales (+)
(\$ millions)			
<b>Canadian securities:</b>			
Bonds	2,800	2,275	+ 525
Common and preferred stocks	1,357	1,788	-431
<b>Total - November 1987</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>4,063</b>	<b>+ 94</b>
Total - October 1987	5,894	6,492	-598
<b>Foreign securities:</b>			
Bonds	2,457	2,281	+ 176
Common and preferred stocks	2,969	2,773	+ 196
<b>Total - November 1987</b>	<b>5,426</b>	<b>5,054</b>	<b>+ 372</b>
Total - October 1987	13,207	14,087	-879

## Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)



## Wholesale Trade

November 1987

### Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for November 1987 were 20.0% above those of November 1986. In the first 11 months of 1987, cumulative sales were up 14.1% compared to the corresponding period in 1986.
- In November, all major groups registered increased sales over a year earlier. The trade groups having the most significant impact on the overall sales increase were wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+31.1%), "other wholesalers" (+23.3%) and wholesalers of food (+10.5%).
- Wholesale trade increases between November 1986 and November 1987 were posted in all regions, ranging from 29.0% in the Prairies to 13.8% in Quebec.

### Inventories

- Inventory levels in November 1987 were 5.0% higher than those reported in November 1986. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of November 1987 stood at 1.37:1, down from 1.56:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1986.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5.50/\$55), available the third week of February. Contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.



## Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for November 1987/1986

Major Trade Groups – Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	Oct. 1987/86 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 1987/86 <sup>p</sup>	Jan.-Nov. 1987/86 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 1987/86 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 1987/86 <sup>p</sup>	Nov. 1986 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 1987 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total all trades</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.37</b>
Food	9.6	10.5	12.1	6.1	5.0	0.73	0.69
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	4.6	8.7	6.4	8.3	7.0	0.96	0.95
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	16.6	18.4	14.3	0.5	2.4	2.11	1.83
Motor vehicles and accessories	1.0	11.9	6.9	6.8	3.8	1.89	1.76
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	3.2	34.6	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	3.62	2.68
Other machinery, equipment and supplies <sup>1</sup>	22.1	31.1	24.0	0.4	2.6	1.82	1.42
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	13.5	21.8	13.8	3.3	4.8	1.64	1.41
Lumber and building materials	16.0	14.4	15.6	21.3	20.8	1.26	1.33
Other wholesalers <sup>2</sup>	17.7	23.3	12.8	7.0	5.3	1.57	1.34
<b>Regions</b>							
Atlantic provinces	11.3	15.9	14.6	8.4	11.2	1.40	1.34
Quebec	7.6	13.8	10.3	9.5	11.0	1.38	1.35
Ontario	11.0	21.9	15.5	4.5	3.2	1.55	1.31
Prairie provinces	26.5	29.0	16.2	-0.6	0.2	2.16	1.68
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	18.0	18.3	14.5	5.9	5.1	1.36	1.21

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>1</sup> Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

## Crude Oil and Natural Gas

October 1987

### Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in October 1987 amounted to 8 243.0 thousand cubic metres, a 1.7% increase over October 1986.
- Crude oil exports increased for the ninth time this year, up 6.5% over October 1986. Imports rose for the fourth consecutive month, posting a gain of 6.6%. As a result, cumulative imports for 1987 to date are now 10.6% above those for the first 10 months of 1986.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 7 022.8 million cubic metres, increased 16.0% over October 1986. Sales of natural gas in Canada posted a gain of 8.1% over October 1986; however, despite the increase, year-to-date sales showed a drop of 4.1% from last year's levels. Export deliveries continued to show a marked increase, rising 39.6% over October 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$9/\$90), to be released the second week of February. Contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

## Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	October 1987	% Change from Oct. 1986	Jan.- Oct. 1987	% Change from Jan.- Oct. 1986
(thousands of cubic metres)				
<b>Crude oil and equivalent</b>				
Production	8 243.0	1.7	78 450.0	2.9
Exports	3 224.9	6.5	30 184.7	7.3
Imports	2 213.7	6.6	19 040.4	10.6
Refinery receipts	7 068.5	4.4	67 501.8	3.1
(millions of cubic metres)				
<b>Natural gas</b>				
Marketable production	7 022.8	16.0	61 328.9	7.1
Exports	2 630.0	39.6	21 610.2	30.3
Canadian sales	3 573.0	8.1	36 629.1	-4.1

## Data Availability Announcements

### Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending December 31, 1987

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 5.7 million tonnes, an increase of 16.5% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 6.7% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 6.8%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.5% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	10-day Period Ending December 31, 1987	Year to date
<b>Carload Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	5 706 292	250 418 815
% change from previous year	16.5	5.5
Cars	79,212	3,646,122
% change from previous year	9.4	2.6
<b>Piggyback Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	255 621	13 795 792
% change from previous year	6.7	14.4
Cars	8,370	450,062
% change from previous year	6.8	4.0

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1986 figures and the 1987 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

### Mineral Wool

December 1987

Manufacturers shipped 7 876 211 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) in batts in December 1987, down 13.0% from the 9 052 688 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 16.7% from the 9 453 490 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of December 1987 were 104 145 201 square metres, an increase of 10.1% from the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

Order the December 1987 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 8. Contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

### Shipments of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

December 1987

Canadian manufacturers shipped 159 849 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in December 1987, an increase of 0.8% from the 158 611 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to December 1987 domestic shipments totalled 2 187 660 thousand square metres, up 3.4% from 2 116 439 thousand square metres for the same period in 1986.

Order the December 1987 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of January 25. Contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.



## **Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics**

November 1987

In November 1987, a total of 68 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 133,463,781 fare passengers, a decrease of 0.3% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$87,069,830 – down 0.2% from October 1987.

During the same period, 19 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,542,358 fare passengers, down 4.2% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$14,364,534 – a 13.0% decrease from October 1987 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65), available the first week of February. Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.

## **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics**

November 1987

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 984 129 cubic metres in November 1987, a decrease of 14.0% from 4 633 578 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 821 589 cubic metres, up 42.7% from 3 378 619 cubic metres in November 1986.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 332 649 cubic metres, an increase of 8.9% from the 7 653 954 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 19 871 497 cubic metres, an increase of 9.6% from 18 133 520 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 41 679 055 cubic metres, an increase of 0.8% from 41 345 512 cubic metres the previous year. Receipts of wood residue increased 21.6% to

52 094 714 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 42 824 627 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 90 770 434 cubic metres, was up 5.8% from 85 802 136 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5.50/\$55), to be released the week of January 25. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

## **Stocks of Frozen Meats**

January 2, 1988

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of January totalled 29 496 tonnes as compared with 29 579 tonnes last month and 29 790 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Order the January issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$11.50/\$115), scheduled for release on February 5. Contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-951-8714), Agriculture Division.

## **Imports by Commodity**

November 1987

Commodity-country import trade statistics for November 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652-3678 and 3718.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (65-007, \$50/\$500), available the second week of February. Contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

### **Other Primary Steel Industries**

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other primary steel industries (SIC 2919) totalled \$7,386.2 million, up 0.5% from \$7,347.3 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5507 and to be released in catalogue 41-250B 2910.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

### **Steel Foundries**

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the steel foundries industry (SIC 2912) totalled \$174.9 million, down 3.0% from \$180.4 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5506 and to be released in catalogue 41-250B 2910.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

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## Publications Released

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**The Sugar Situation**, November 1987.  
**Catalogue number 32-013**

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries:  
\$5.50/\$55).

**Footwear Statistics**, November 1987.  
**Catalogue number 33-002**

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries:  
\$5.50/\$55).

**Particleboard, Waferboard and  
Hardboard**, October 1987.  
**Catalogue number 36-003**

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries:  
\$5.50/\$55).

**Electric Lamps**, November 1987.

**Catalogue number 43-009**

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries:  
\$5.50/\$55).

**Production, Sales and Stocks of  
Major Appliances**, November 1987.

**Catalogue number 43-010**

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries:  
\$5.50/\$55).

**The Nation – Language:  
Part 1**, 1986 Census.

**Catalogue number 93-102**

(Canada: \$43; Other Countries: \$53).

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

### Newfoundland and Labrador

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
3<sup>rd</sup> floor  
Viking Building  
Crosbie Road  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
A1B 3P2  
Local calls: 772-4073  
Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

### Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
North American Life Centre  
1770 Market Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 3M3  
Local calls: 426-5331  
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

### Quebec

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
200 Dorchester Avenue  
Guy Favreau Complex  
Suite 412 East Tower  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2Z 1X4  
Local calls: 283-5725  
Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

### National Capital Region

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Central Inquiries  
Statistics Canada  
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R.H. Coats Building  
Holland Avenue  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0T6  
Local calls: 951-8116  
If outside the local calling area,  
please dial the toll free number for  
your province.

### Ontario

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
10<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Arthur Meighen Building  
25 St. Clair Avenue East  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4T 1M4  
Local calls: 973-6586  
Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

### Nipissing Region

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Statistics Canada  
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225 Holditch Street  
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario  
P0H 2G0  
Local calls: 753-4888  
If outside the local calling area,  
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for Ontario residents.

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Statistics Canada  
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266 Graham Avenue  
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Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

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Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

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Local calls: (403) 495-3027  
Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907  
N.W.T. – Call collect (403) 420-2011

### Southern Alberta

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Box 2390, Station M  
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220-4th Avenue South East  
Calgary, Alberta  
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Local calls: 292-6717  
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

### British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre  
757 West Hastings Street  
Suite 440F  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9  
Local calls: 666-3691  
Toll free service: South and Central  
B.C. 1-800-663-1551;  
Yukon and Northern B.C.  
Zenith 08913



## Major Release Dates: Week of January 25 - 29

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>January</b>		
25	Department Store Sales and Stocks	November 1987
26-27	Building Permits	November 1987
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	November 1987
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	November 1987
29	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	November 1987
29	Industrial Product Price Index	December 1987
29	Raw Materials Price Index	December 1987

**The  
Daily**

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Published by the Communications Division  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Monday, January 25, 1988

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### Major Releases

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#### Department Store Sales and Stocks, November 1987 2

- Seasonally adjusted, department store sales increased 1.5% from October.

#### Sales of Natural Gas, November 1987 4

- Sales of natural gas in Canada decreased 3.0% from a year earlier.

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### Data Availability Announcements

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Selected Service Industries in Canada, 1983-85 5

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, November 1987 5

Notifiable Disease Summary, Four-week Period Ending December 19, 1987 5

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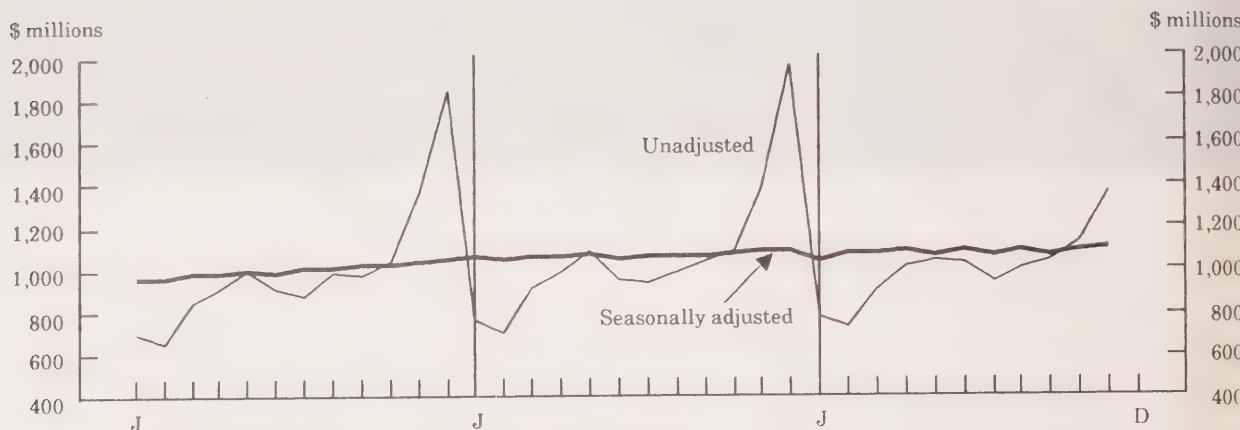
### Publications Released 6

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## Major Releases

### Department Store Sales, by Month, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1987



#### Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



### Department Store Sales and Stocks November 1987

#### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in November 1987 totalled \$1,092 million, an increase of 1.5% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,076 million. Higher sales were recorded in 24 of the 40 departments.
- During the last two months, department store sales increased on average by 1.6% on a monthly basis, while in the first nine months of 1987 sales fluctuated significantly with little overall growth.
- Seasonally adjusted, department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,445 million at the end of November 1987, down 2.6% from the October 1987 revised value of \$4,564 million. This marks the second consecutive monthly decrease.

(continued on page 3)



- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 4.07:1 in November, down from the average ratio of 4.19:1 observed in the 10 previous months.

#### Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations

- Adjusted to remove the affect of the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food division, department store sales rose 1.9% over November 1986, to a level of \$1,352 million.
- Cumulative sales for the period January to November 1987 totalled \$10,882 million, up 3.2% (after adjustment) over the corresponding period in 1986.
- On a provincial basis, adjusted for structural changes, six provinces posted increases in November 1987 over the corresponding month in 1986. Decreases were recorded in Manitoba (-10.1%), Saskatchewan (-8.8%), Alberta (-2.4%) and Quebec (-0.1%).

#### Note to users:

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas have been affected by major structural changes during 1987, including the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department to Canada Safeway Ltd., and the inclusion in the department store industry of outlets previously classified as variety stores.

- Not adjusted for seasonal variations, department store stocks at month-end totalled \$5,133 million, a decrease of 1.2% from the level reached in November 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130), available the first week of March 1988. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

## Sales of Natural Gas

November 1987

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during November 1987 totalled 4 564 693 thousand cubic metres, a 3.0% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in November 1987 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from November 1986 in brackets: residential sales, 1 168 065 thousand cubic metres (-9.1%); commercial sales, 1 012 416 thousand cubic metres (-10.0%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 384 212 thousand cubic metres (+3.8%).

Year-to-date figures for the first 11 months of 1987 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 42 608 260 thousand cubic metres,

a 1.7% decrease from the level recorded during the same period of 1986.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from the corresponding period in 1986 in brackets: residential sales, 9 940 446 thousand cubic metres (-6.3%); commercial sales, 8 437 529 thousand cubic metres (-6.3%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 24 230 285 thousand cubic metres (+2.1%).

Order the November 1987 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$10/\$100), available the third week of February. Contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

## Natural Gas Sales

November 1987

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	32	30	—	—	62
Quebec	52 831	109 411	295 158	40 500	497 900
Ontario	511 323	411 698	779 534	145 796	1 848 351
Manitoba	51 927	53 432	49 541	—	154 900
Saskatchewan	142 264	102 327	85 129	—	329 720
Alberta	269 995	221 680	795 882	—	1 287 557
British Columbia	139 693	113 838	158 956	33 716	446 203
November 1987 – Canada	1 168 065	1 012 416	2 164 200	220 012	4 564 693
November 1986 – Canada	1 284 325	1 124 284	2 227 525	69 545	4 705 679
% change	-9.1	-10.0		3.8	-3.0
Year to date 1987 – Canada	9 940 446	8 437 529	22 571 811	1 658 474	42 608 260
Year to date 1986 – Canada	10 605 785	9 000 364	23 198 911	526 280	43 331 340
% change	-6.3	-6.3		2.1	-1.7

**Note:** Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue # 55-002) as well as on CANSIM.  
- Nil.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Selected Service Industries in Canada

1983-1985

#### Highlights

- Statistical coverage has been extended to include 16 three-digit Standard Industrial Classification (1980 SIC-E) service industry groups, covering 116,000 businesses with a total revenue of nearly \$21 billion in 1985. Supporting detail is also available for 23 four-digit SIC service industries in the business services, amusement and recreation, personal and household and miscellaneous service industries.
- Over the 1983 to 1985 period, the first three years of economic recovery, provincial service industry estimates show Prince Edward Island and Quebec had the strongest growth in revenue, Alberta the slowest.
- Strongest growth in business income occurred in the audio-visual equipment rental and leasing industry, indicative of the growing popularity of consumer video products such as VCRs. Industry revenues tripled between 1983 and 1985.

Order the 1983-1985 issue of *Selected Service Industries in Canada* (63-231, \$22), available the week of February 15. Contact R. Pagnutti (613-951-3498), Services Division.

### Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

November 1987

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,175.2 million for November 1987, an increase of 13.2% over the \$1,037.8 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5.50/\$55), available in approximately three weeks time. Contact Services Division (613-951-3494).

### Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending December 19, 1987

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending December 19, 1987 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

Contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division.

## Publications Released

✓ **Financial Flow Accounts, Second Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 13-002**  
(Canada: \$35/\$140; Other Countries: \$36/\$144).

✓ **Coal and Coke Statistics, October 1987. Catalogue number 45-002**  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

✓ **Electric Power Statistics, October 1987. Catalogue number 57-001**  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

✓ **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, October 1987. Catalogue number 73-001**  
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).

✓ **Reference – 1986 Census Geography: A Historical Comparison. Catalogue number 99-106E**  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 26, 1988

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## Data Availability Announcements

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Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, December 1987	2
Surgical Procedures, 1984-85	2
Hospital Morbidity, 1984-85	2

---

## Publications Released

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3

### **The Canadian Export-Import Alphabetical Index** 1988 – Based on the Harmonized System

The *Canadian Export-Import Alphabetical Index* has been designed to be used in conjunction with both the *Canadian Export Classification* based on the Harmonized System (catalogue 12-578E, Statistics Canada) and the *Canadian Tariff and Import Statistics Nomenclature* (catalogue RV55-2/1988E, the Canadian Government Publishing Centre).

The purpose of this publication is to facilitate the selection of the correct 10 digit import HS Classification Number and/or export eight-digit Export HS Number based on the user's understanding of a commodity description. Approximately 17,000 product rulings are listed employing the keyword principle in determining the alphabetic placement of an individual product descriptor.

Order the *Canadian Export-Import Alphabetical Index* (12-579E, \$35) from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). For further information contact Robert Gordon (613-951-6826) or Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.



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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

December 1987

Production of process cheese in December 1987 totalled 4 066 382 kilograms, a decrease of 22.3% from November 1987 and down 21.8% from a year earlier. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 70 146 163 kilograms, up from the corresponding 1986 amount of 69 067 235 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 523 861 kilograms, an increase of 11.9% from November 1987 and a gain of 47.6% from December 1986. Production for all of 1987 totalled 5 297 885 kilograms, down from the 5 832 928 kilograms reported for 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

Order the December 1987 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 8. Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

### Surgical Procedures

1984-85

Preliminary surgical procedures statistics for the fiscal year 1984-85 are now available in advance of the publication. Hospital separations and days of care are available by surgical procedure (Canadian Classification of Procedures), age and sex. Age/sex standardized rates per 100,000 population are also available. The publication *Surgical Procedures* (82-208) will be available early in the spring of 1988 and will contain data for both the 1983-84 and 1984-85 reporting years.

For more information, contact W. Neil Palmer (613-951-8570), Health Care Section, Health Division.

### Hospital Morbidity

1984-85

Preliminary statistics on hospital morbidity for the fiscal year 1984-85 are now available in advance of the publication. Hospital separations, days of care and average lengths of stay are available by diagnosis (ICD-9), age and sex. Age/sex standardized rates per 100,000 population are also available. The publication *Hospital Morbidity* (82-206) will be released early in the spring of 1988 and will contain data for both the 1983-84 and 1984-85 reporting years.

For more information, contact W. Neil Palmer (613-951-8570), Health Care Section, Health Division.

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## Publication Released

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**Canadian Export-Import Alphabetical Index, 1988.**

**Catalogue number 12-579E**

(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$48).

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

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### Major Releases

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<b>Building Permits, November 1987</b>	2
• The construction leading indicator registered a fourth consecutive drop (-0.9%) to 122.4.	
<b>Unemployment Insurance Statistics, November 1987</b>	4
• The number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations, decreased 0.5% from October.	
<b>Construction Union Wage Rate Index, December 1987</b>	7
• The Canada total union wage rate index for construction trades remained unchanged from November.	

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### Data Availability Announcements

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Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics – Domestic Report, Third Quarter 1987	8
Steel Ingots, Week Ending January 23, 1988	8
Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, November 1987	8
Selected Financial Indexes, December 1987	8

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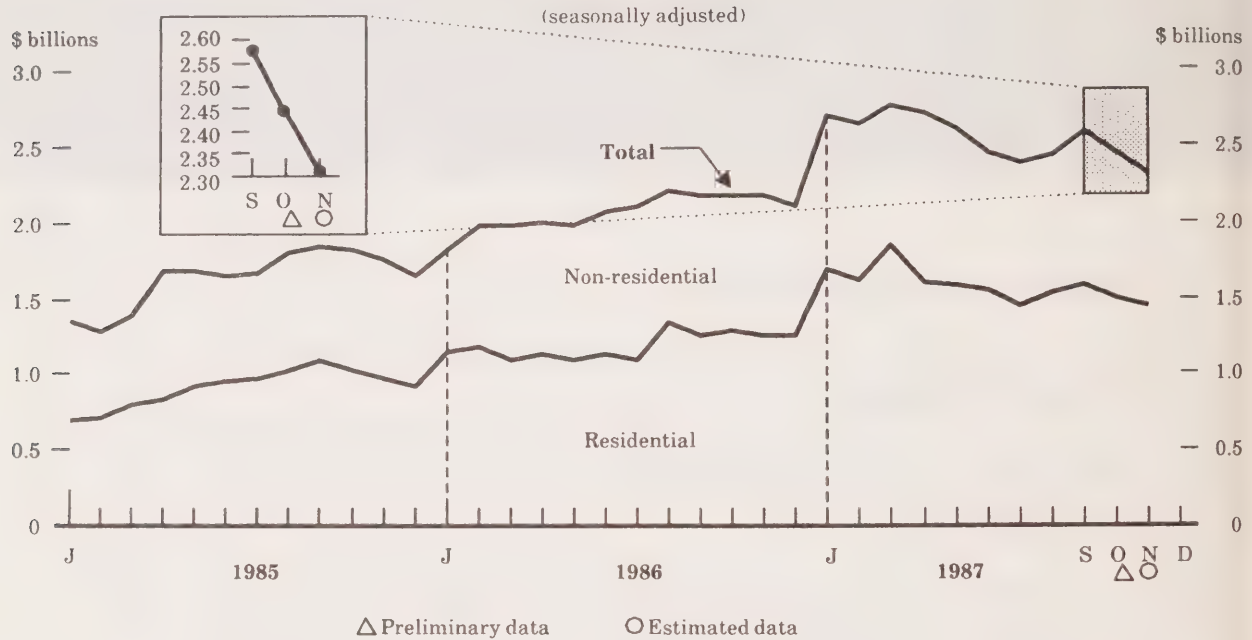
### Publications Released

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9

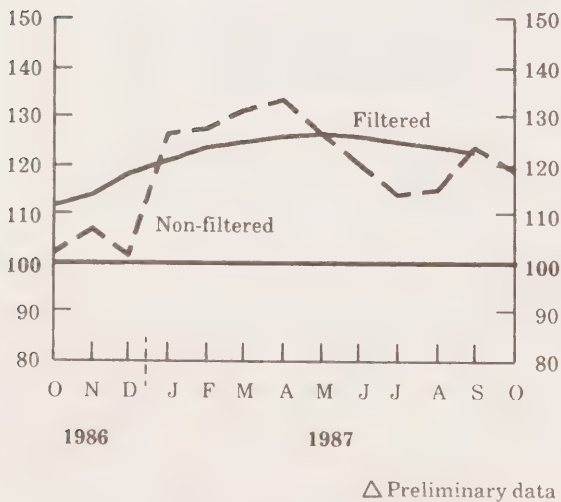
## Major Releases

**Chart 1**  
**Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada**



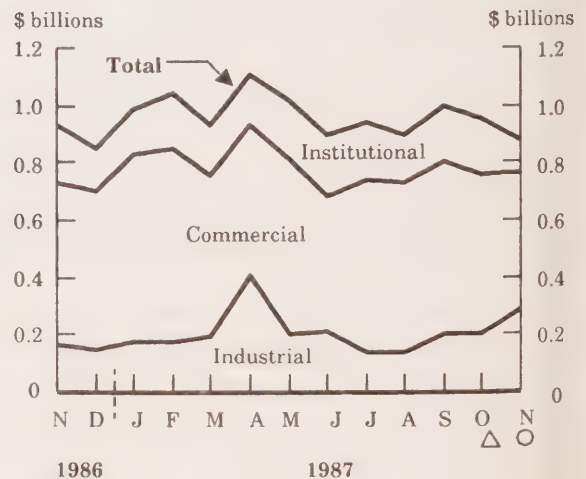
**Chart 2**  
**Filtered and Non-filtered Indexes of Building Permits Issued, Canada**

Seasonally adjusted data  
in constant dollars (1981 = 100)



**Chart 3**  
**Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada**

(seasonally adjusted)



## Building Permits

November 1987

(Seasonally adjusted data and construction leading indicator)

### Summary

The estimated value of building permits issued in Canada in November was \$2,313.1 million, down 5.2% from \$2,439.0 million in October. This drop was attributable to both the non-residential sector and, to a lesser extent, the residential sector.

Recent fluctuations in the value of building permits continued to affect the construction leading indicator which dropped 0.9% to 122.4 in September.

### Residential Sector

- The estimated value of residential building permits decreased 3.4% in November to \$1,437.0 million from \$1,488.0 million in October.
- This drop was mostly attributable to the multi-family sector, which decreased 9.8% to \$429.5 million while the single-family sector edged down 0.4% to \$1,007.5 million.
- The residential sector decrease was widespread over all Canadian regions.
- The number of dwelling units authorized at an annual rate totalled 217,400 units in November (116,100 single-detached and 101,300 multiple dwellings), a 3.5% drop.
- Residential sector activity, as reflected by the filtered residential index, declined 1.1% in September to 143.8 compared to 145.4 in August.

### Non-residential Sector

- The estimated value of non-residential permits issued decreased 7.9% in November to \$876.1 million.

- The industrial component was the only one to register a gain in November, up 41.9% to reach \$286.7 million. The stimulus for this sharp upward movement came from the Quebec region where the value of industrial permits registered a strong increase. The commercial component recorded a loss of 14.0% to \$481.2 million in November and the institutional component fell 42.8% to \$108.2 million.
- Gains in the non-residential sector were recorded only in the Quebec region while all other regions recorded decreases in November.
- The filtered index of the non-residential sector slipped 0.8% in September to 99.8.

### Note to Users:

The leading indicator is a short-term investment anticipator for the construction sector. It is based on the value of the building permits issued and comprises the following stages: deflating (1981=100), seasonal adjustment and filtering to get a trend-cycle.

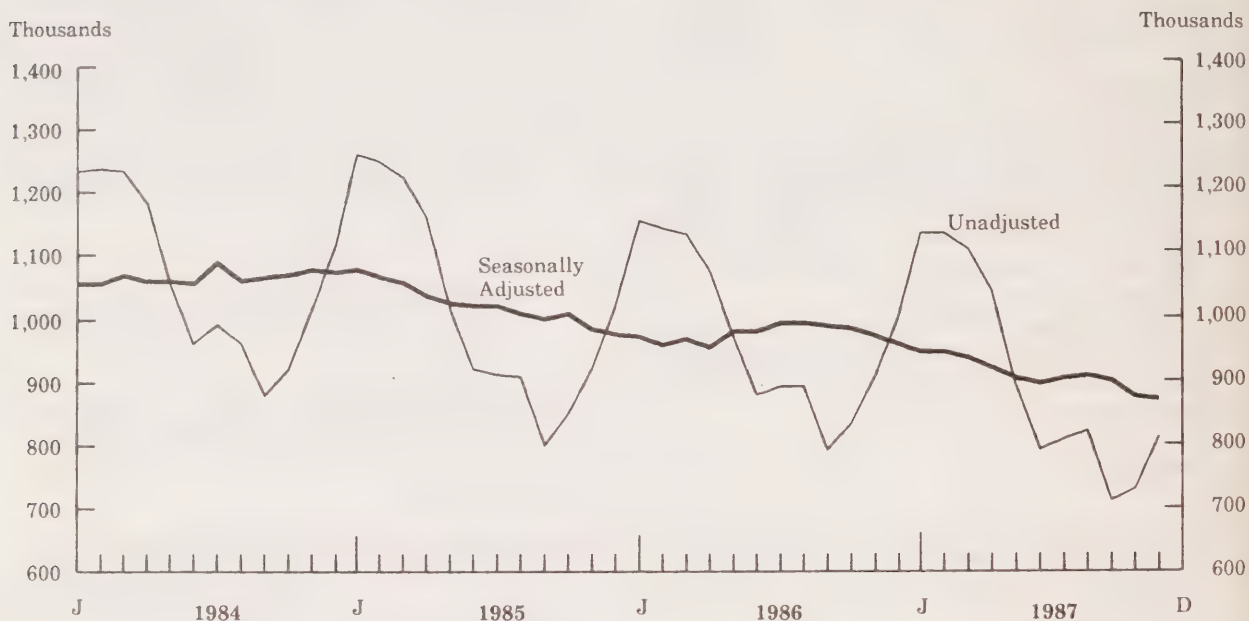
In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the leading indicator is lagged two months in relation to the month of reference.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (levels 3, 5, 9-15) and 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200), scheduled for release the third week of February. Contact Francine Monette (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.



## Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, 1984-1987



### Unemployment Insurance Statistics November 1987

#### Seasonally Adjusted Data – Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits

- For the week ending November 14, 1987, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 868,000 – down 0.5% from the preceding month. The November decrease continued a trend which commenced in early 1983.
- Between October and November 1987, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased in all but the following three provinces: Ontario (-3.9%), British Columbia (-2.3%) and Alberta (-2.1%). Beneficiaries increased 2.8% in Newfoundland, 1.6% in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, 1.3% in

Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Manitoba, and 1.2% in the Northwest Territories. There was little change in Nova Scotia.

#### Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations

- In November 1987, the total number of beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 920,000 – a decrease of 11.9% from November 1986. The number of male beneficiaries decreased to 464,000 or by 17.9% compared to November 1986. For the same period, the number of female beneficiaries declined by 4.9% to 456,000.

<sup>1</sup> The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

(continued on page 5)



- Benefits paid during November 1987 totalled \$758 million<sup>2</sup>, up 2.9% from November 1986. For January to November 1987, benefit payments amounted to \$9,543 million, virtually unchanged from the previous year. Over the same period, the average weekly payment increased by 5.1% to \$189.52, while the number of benefit weeks decreased by 4.8% to 50.4 million.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736. The last two matrices are new; they contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) or Census Agglomerations (CAs).

Data for the months of September, October, and November 1987 will be published in the November 1987 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13/\$130), available at the beginning of February. Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users. For special tabulations and further information contact J.-P. Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

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<sup>2</sup> Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

## Unemployment Insurance Statistics

					% change from	
	November 1987	October 1987	September 1987	November 1986	October 1987	November 1986
<hr/>						
<b>Benefits</b>						
Amount paid (\$000)	757,715	661,786	751,161	736,053	14.5	2.9
Weeks of benefit (000)	3,932	3,483	3,978	4,006	12.9	-1.8
Average weekly benefit (\$)	192.70	190.02	188.85	183.75	1.4	4.9
<hr/>						
<b>Claims received (000)</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<hr/>						
<b>Beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> (000)</b>						
Total	920 <sup>p</sup>	835 <sup>p</sup>	821 <sup>r</sup>	1,044 <sup>r</sup>	10.1	-11.9
Regular benefits	810 <sup>p</sup>	728 <sup>p</sup>	712 <sup>r</sup>	909 <sup>r</sup>	11.2	-10.9
Regular benefits – Seasonally adjusted	868 <sup>p</sup>	872 <sup>p</sup>	897 <sup>r</sup>	970 <sup>r</sup>	-0.5	
<hr/>						
	January to November				% change	
	<hr/>				<hr/>	
	1987		1986		1987/1986	
<hr/>						
<b>Benefits</b>						
Amount paid (\$000)	9,543,319		9,534,342			-0.1
Weeks of benefit (000)	50,355		52,873			-4.8
Average weekly benefit (\$)	189.52		180.33			5.1
<hr/>						
<b>Claims received (000)</b>	<b>2,859</b>		<b>2,995</b>			<b>-4.6</b>
<hr/>						
<b>Beneficiaries – Year-to-date average<sup>1</sup> (000)</b>	<b>1,027<sup>p</sup></b>		<b>1,091<sup>r</sup></b>			<b>-5.9</b>

<sup>1</sup> The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

## Construction Union Wage Rate Index

December 1987

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981=100) for December 1987 remained unchanged from November 1987's level of 141.0. On a year-over-year basis, the 18-city Canada composite index increased by 3.1%.

The following table shows the rates for carpenters, electricians and plumbers for selected cities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66), available in March. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

## Construction Union Wage Rates<sup>1</sup>

December 1987

(In dollars)

	Trades					
	Carpenter		Electrician		Plumber	
	B	B&S	B	B&S	B	B&S
St. John's	14.84	17.74	17.37	21.36	17.37	20.52
Halifax	16.48	19.30	20.13	24.43	20.37	23.96
Saint John	15.54	18.12	17.51	24.72	18.35	23.05
Montreal	17.97	21.06	18.88	22.08	18.88	22.06
Ottawa	19.23	23.31	20.29	24.74	19.74	24.56
Toronto	19.65	24.65	20.17	25.17	20.41	25.45
Thunder Bay	21.53	23.75	19.96	24.03	19.53	24.16
Winnipeg	17.72	20.09	20.00	22.90	20.59	23.34
Vancouver	19.10	23.92	20.35	24.83	19.75	24.93

<sup>1</sup> Rates are available for other trades and other cities.

B = Basic rate.

B&S = Basic rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics – Domestic Report

Third Quarter 1987

#### Highlights

- Air passenger origin and destination data indicate that 3,116,470 passengers travelled on domestic scheduled services during the third quarter of 1987, down 3.4% from the 3,337,380 recorded for the third quarter of 1986.
- The large increases recorded at Vancouver during Expo 86 did not recur during the first nine months of 1987. In fact, 78% of the top 25 city-pairs recording decreases in traffic had Vancouver as one of the sites.
- Wardair's scheduled domestic services, which started in May 1986, helped to offset the decline in the third quarter of 1987. For example, traffic between Vancouver and Toronto increased 68.8% over the third quarter of 1985.

Order the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the second week of February. Contact C. Walsh (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

### Steel Ingots

Week Ending January 23, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending January 23, 1988 totalled 286 837 tonnes, a decrease of 2.3% from the preceding week's total of 293 676 tonnes and down 2.4% from the year-earlier level of 293 914 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 935 029 tonnes, a decrease of 1.0% from 944 244 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

### Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

November 1987

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,915,849 phonograph records in November 1987, down 29.6% from the 5,562,953 produced a year earlier. Production of tapes decreased to 4,859,164 in November 1987, down 5.6% from 5,145,179 tapes in November 1986.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 40,335,257 – down 11.8% from the 45,708,496 records produced during the January to November 1986 period. Cumulative production of tapes increased 5.0% to 45,743,414 from 43,576,655 tapes during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of January 25. Contact Marie-Pierre Longtin (613-951-3521) Industry Division.

### Selected Financial Indexes

December 1987

December 1987 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66), available in March. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.



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## Publications Released

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- ✓ **Gross Domestic Product by Industry**, October 1987. Catalogue number 15-001  
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).
- ✓ **Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 1: Stocks of Canadian Grain**, December 31, 1987. Catalogue number 22-002  
(Canada: \$7.50/\$52; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$58).  
Available today at 3:00 pm.
- ✓ **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production**, September 1987. Catalogue number 26-006  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- ✓ **Food Industries – Prepared Flour Mixes and Prepared Cereal Foods Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 32-250B 1052  
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Food Industries – Vegetable Oil Mills (Except Corn Oil)**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 32-250B 1061  
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Food Industries – Cane and Beet Sugar Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 32-250B 1081  
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Food Industries – Chewing Gum Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 32-250B 1082  
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia**, October 1987. Catalogue number 35-003  
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).
- ✓ **Wood Industries – Wafer Board Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 35-250B 2593  
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers**, November 1987. Catalogue number 36-004  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Paper and Allied Products – Building Board Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 36-250B 2714  
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Transportation Equipment Industries – Motor Vehicle Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 42-251B 3231  
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries – Lime Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 44-250B 3581  
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries**, 1985. Catalogue number 45-250  
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50).
- ✓ **Canadian Civil Aviation**, 1986. Catalogue number 51-206  
(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$33).
- ✓ **Railway Carloadings**, October 1987. Catalogue number 52-001  
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).
- ✓ **Department Store Sales and Stocks**, July 1987. Catalogue number 63-002  
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).
- ✓ **The Construction Industry – Electrical Trade Contractors**, 1985. Catalogue number 64-205  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 28, 1988

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## Major Release

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- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Employment, Earnings and Hours, November 1987</b>   | 2 |
| • Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$450.89, up 4.5% from a year earlier. |   |
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## Data Availability Announcements

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- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Chain Store Stocks, November 1987                            | 6 |
| Railway Financial and Operating Statistics, October 1987     | 6 |
| Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending January 7, 1988 | 6 |
| Asphalt Roofing, December 1987                               | 7 |
| Oilseed Crushings, December 1987                             | 7 |
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- |                              |   |
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## Major Release

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### Employment, Earnings and Hours

November 1987 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data for November 1987 showed an estimated 10,126,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level,<sup>1</sup> a decrease of 46,000 (-0.4%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This reflects a change similar to that observed between October and November in previous years. Compared to November 1986, industrial aggregate employment increased by 2.2%.<sup>2</sup>

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$450.89 for November, down 0.2% from October but up 4.5% from the November 1986 level (not adjusted for inflation).

#### Employment

Estimated employment in November in the goods-producing industries was 1.4% lower than in October. Employment estimates in the forestry, manufacturing and construction industries decreased less than usual for this time of year. The number of employees in the service-producing industries in November was 0.1% lower than in October, at a time of year when an increase is usually observed. Finance, insurance and real estate showed an increase at a time of year when a decrease is usually observed while community, business and personal services decreased at a time of year when an increase is usually observed.

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<sup>1</sup> The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

<sup>2</sup> Changes to the survey of employment, payrolls and hours sampling frame were introduced in January 1987. Adjustment factors have been used to remove the estimated impact of these changes from all year-to-year comparisons referred to in the accompanying text. For more information on the changes please consult the May issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002) or contact the Labour Division.

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 214,000 (+2.2%) from November 1986. The year-to-year growth in the goods-producing industries was 5.8% with manufacturing recording its highest growth rate of 1987. In contrast, the 0.9% year-to-year change in the service-producing industries was the lowest this year. Trade showed a year-to-year decrease for the first time since April 1986 and community, business and personal services reported its lowest growth rate of the year.

Estimated employment in Prince Edward Island and British Columbia showed smaller than usual decreases between October and November. New Brunswick and Saskatchewan increased at a time of year when decreases are usually observed while Quebec and Manitoba reported larger than usual decreases. On a year-to-year basis, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba recorded their lowest growth rates of 1987, whereas Saskatchewan recorded its highest.

#### Average Weekly Earnings

Between October and November, average weekly earnings for employees in the goods-producing industries were down 0.3%. Earnings in manufacturing were virtually unchanged at a time of year when they usually increase. In the service-producing industries, average weekly earnings showed little change from October. Transportation, communication and other utilities showed a smaller than usual increase between October and November due to a labour dispute. Finance, insurance and real estate reported a larger than usual decrease.

Compared to November 1986, average weekly earnings increased by \$19.52 (+4.5%). The year-to-year growth was 3.8% in the goods-producing industries and 4.4% in the service-producing industries. Community, business and personal services showed its highest growth rate of 1987.

(continued on page 3)



Provincially, average weekly earnings in Quebec and Ontario decreased between October and November, a time when increases are usually observed. The November year-to-year percentage increases in average weekly earnings were the lowest of 1987 in Prince Edward Island and the highest of 1987 in Alberta.

### Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 32.1 in November, a slight decrease from October. Average weekly hours were estimated at 39.0 in the goods-producing industries and 28.4 in the service-producing industries.

Average hourly earnings of employees paid by the hour were an estimated \$11.30 in November. Average hourly earnings were estimated at \$13.16 in the goods-producing industries and \$9.89 in the service-producing industries.

(see tables on pages 4 and 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385), available at the end of February. Contact R. Arsenault (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

## Employment, Earnings and Hours

November 1987

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 SIC)	All Employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	Nov. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1987	Nov. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1987
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	62.2	65.7	70.9	601.57	595.26	577.53
Mines, quarries and oil wells	156.9	159.5	158.7	745.95	747.17	736.10
Manufacturing	1,936.2	1,944.6	1,955.3	530.78	530.73	522.92
Durables	943.4	941.6	941.4	564.92	567.80	562.10
Non-durables	992.8	1,003.0	1,013.9	498.34	495.93	486.54
Construction	506.3	530.0	535.5	546.35	555.71	549.83
Building	422.8	437.1	441.4	527.00	534.99	527.34
Industrial and heavy	83.6	92.9	94.1	644.21	653.20	655.30
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>2,661.6</b>	<b>2,699.7</b>	<b>2,720.4</b>	<b>548.07</b>	<b>549.99</b>	<b>542.07</b>
Transportation, communication and other utilities	827.3	834.2	837.3	579.84	579.20	575.72
Transportation	465.1	473.2	475.2	533.55	534.79	531.48
Storage	14.6	13.2	13.1	546.47	537.96	533.66
Communication	228.8	228.2	228.5	598.32	598.20	595.98
Electric power, gas and water utilities	118.9	119.7	120.5	729.45	723.14	716.25
Trade	1,830.1	1,811.4	1,804.6	327.37	328.37	326.98
Wholesale	532.3	529.8	536.7	459.98	461.29	456.14
Retail	1,297.9	1,281.6	1,267.9	272.98	273.42	272.31
Finance, insurance and real estate	614.8	613.6	612.5	498.77	503.53	491.84
Community, business and personal services	3,525.4	3,546.5	3,496.3	380.26	378.81	374.02
Public administration	667.3	666.8	671.8	571.27	570.81	568.90
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>7,464.9</b>	<b>7,472.5</b>	<b>7,422.5</b>	<b>416.24</b>	<b>416.33</b>	<b>412.70</b>
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>10,126.4</b>	<b>10,172.2</b>	<b>10,142.9</b>	<b>450.89</b>	<b>451.80</b>	<b>447.40</b>
<b>Industrial aggregate – Provinces</b>						
Newfoundland	138.7	142.2	146.8	431.13	427.08	425.03
Prince Edward Island	35.4	35.5	37.0	365.15	365.42	362.38
Nova Scotia	280.9	283.9	285.0	403.97	400.28	403.33
New Brunswick	217.2	216.9	220.2	415.62	415.56	407.37
Quebec	2,522.9	2,546.3	2,547.3	439.45	440.13	436.43
Ontario	4,223.5	4,225.2	4,185.7	466.08	467.23	460.72
Manitoba	385.4	392.5	390.3	410.50	413.72	415.17
Saskatchewan	306.6	304.0	304.5	408.36	409.79	408.23
Alberta	921.5	930.1	928.3	456.64	457.20	456.91
British Columbia	1,066.1	1,066.7	1,067.9	461.24	463.73	458.46
Yukon	9.4	9.8	10.3	546.92	540.51	531.78
Northwest Territories	18.8	19.2	19.6	595.62	593.28	598.59
<b>Canada</b>	<b>10,126.4</b>	<b>10,172.2</b>	<b>10,142.9</b>	<b>450.89</b>	<b>451.80</b>	<b>447.40</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

# **Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded**

November 1987

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 SIC)	Employees Paid by the Hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Nov. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1987	Nov. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1987
	hours			dollars		
Forestry	39.4	39.7	39.4	16.16	15.96	15.92
Mines, quarries and oil wells	40.8	41.1	40.8	16.46	16.33	16.25
Manufacturing	39.1	39.2	38.9	12.43	12.42	12.35
Durables	40.3	40.6	40.3	13.03	13.09	13.02
Non-durables	37.7	37.8	37.3	11.74	11.66	11.59
Construction	38.2	39.3	39.4	14.83	14.73	14.58
Building	37.4	38.4	38.3	14.60	14.53	14.42
Industrial and heavy	42.0	43.7	44.6	15.90	15.53	15.21
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>13.16</b>	<b>13.16</b>	<b>13.07</b>
Transportation, communication and other utilities	38.5	38.5	38.0	13.99	13.94	13.89
Transportation	37.9	37.9	37.4	13.18	13.14	13.10
Storage	38.1	37.9	38.1	14.14	13.85	13.70
Communication	37.5	37.3	37.2	14.27	14.41	14.46
Electric power, gas and water utilities	41.4	41.3	41.1	16.70	16.52	16.38
Trade	28.3	28.6	28.7	8.56	8.54	8.49
Wholesale	35.4	36.1	36.0	10.09	10.10	10.05
Retail	26.8	27.0	27.1	8.15	8.11	8.05
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	26.8	26.7	26.8	9.77	9.72	9.56
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>9.89</b>	<b>9.86</b>	<b>9.73</b>
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>11.31</b>	<b>11.19</b>
<b>Industrial aggregate – Provinces</b>						
Newfoundland	35.3	35.5	35.3	9.84	9.80	9.81
Prince Edward Island	31.8	32.1	32.9	7.74	7.69	7.50
Nova Scotia	33.2	33.0	33.0	9.82	9.71	9.66
New Brunswick	33.8	34.0	33.8	10.27	10.14	9.89
Quebec	33.0	33.1	33.1	11.06	11.02	10.89
Ontario	32.5	32.7	32.7	11.53	11.57	11.40
Manitoba	31.0	31.4	31.7	10.15	10.25	10.22
Saskatchewan	28.9	29.4	29.3	10.35	10.33	10.34
Alberta	31.0	31.3	31.1	10.92	10.99	11.05
British Columbia	29.9	30.4	30.2	12.77	12.73	12.66
Yukon	33.1	32.8	32.1	13.18	12.93	13.11
Northwest Territories	34.8	34.1	34.0	14.14	14.20	14.38
<b>Canada</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>11.31</b>	<b>11.19</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

## Data Availability Announcements

### Chain Store Stocks

November 1987

#### Highlights

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,858 million at the end of November 1987, a decrease of 1.4% from the level reached in November 1986.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 1.13:1 in November 1987, up marginally from the average ratio of 1.11:1 observed in the 10 previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$13/\$130), available the third week of March. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

### Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

October 1987

Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net operating income of \$56.4 million in October 1987. Operating revenues of \$709.4 million were up \$49.6 million from the October 1986 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 13.9% during the month. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 8.8% while freight car-kilometres increased by 9.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

Order the October 1987 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95), to be released the second week of February. Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.

### Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 7, 1988

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 3.6 million tonnes, an increase of 8.8% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 14.7% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 8.5%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 8.8% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period ending January 7, 1988	Year to date
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#### Carload Traffic

Tonnes	3 624 072	3 624 072
% change from previous year	8.8	8.8
Cars	52,537	52,537
% change from previous year	7.3	7.3

#### Piggyback Traffic

Tonnes	184 924	184 924
% change from previous year	14.7	14.7
Cars	6,255	6,255
% change from previous year	8.5	8.5

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.



## Asphalt Roofing

December 1987

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 192 896 bundles in December 1987, an increase of 17.8% from the 1 012 780 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to December 1987 shipments reached 38 063 152 bundles, up 13.1% from the 33 645 578<sup>r</sup> (revised figure) bundles shipped during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

Order the December 1987 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 15. Contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

## Oilseed Crashings

December 1987

Domestic crashings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for December 1987 were as follows:

- Canola-rapeseed: 153 979 tonnes of crashings, with 61 550 tonnes of oil and 88 031 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans: 81 431 tonnes of crashings, with 14 109 tonnes of oil and 61 845 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

Order the December 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115), scheduled for release early in March 1988. Contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

## Publications Released

✓ **Construction Type Plywood**, November 1987. Catalogue number 35-001  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Imports by Commodity**, October 1987. Catalogue number 65-007  
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

✓ **Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**, July-September 1987. Catalogue number 66-001  
(Canada: \$35/\$140; Other Countries: \$36.50/\$146).

✓ **Employment, Earnings and Hours**, October 1987. Catalogue number 72-002  
(Canada: \$38.50/\$385; Other Countries: \$40.50/\$405).

✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts, Ottawa-Hull: Part 1**, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-135  
(Canada: \$27; Other Countries: \$28.50).

✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts, Quebec: Part 1**, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-141  
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

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**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 29, 1988

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## Major Releases

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**Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, November 1987** 2

- Real GDP advanced 0.1% from October.

**Raw Materials Price Index, December 1987** 5

- The year-over-year increase of the RMPI, at 9.9%, showed a deceleration for the fourth consecutive month.

**Industrial Product Price Index, December 1987** 6

- Despite a large monthly drop in prices for petroleum products, the year-to-year advance of the IPPI was 4.3%.

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## Data Availability Announcement

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Electric Power Selling Price Indexes, September-December 1987 8

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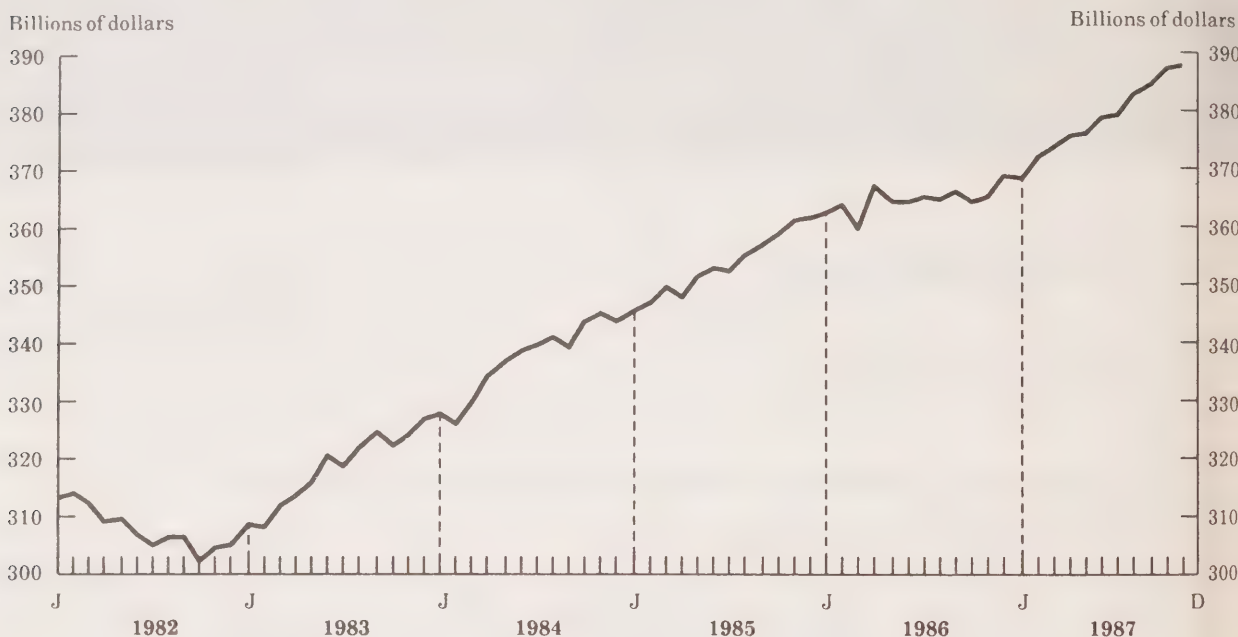
**Major Release Dates, February 1988** 10

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## Major Releases

### Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices (Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



### Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)  
November 1987

#### Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost in 1981 prices increased 0.1% in November, following increases of 0.6% in October and 0.5% in September. Much of the apparent deceleration in economic activity is due to the abnormally high level of activity on stock exchanges noted in October. Goods-producing industries advanced 0.7%, while output of services-producing industries fell 0.2%, marking the first monthly decline since October 1986.

GDP has now advanced for 10 consecutive months to stand 5.3% above its level of January 1987. The October-November average level stands 1.3% above the third quarter of 1987.

#### Goods-producing Industries

The November growth in output in the goods-producing industries was primarily concentrated in manufacturing, mining and construction.

Within manufacturing, significant output gains were recorded by producers of paper and allied products, electrical products, food, fabricated metals, chemicals, printing and publishing, and wood products. Exports of several commodities produced by these industries also showed advances during the month, particularly exports of lumber, woodpulp, paperboard, chemicals, fabricated metal products, and office machines and equipment.

(continued on page 3)



About half the growth in mining was due to increased production of crude petroleum, while increased oil and gas exploration activity, and production of gold mines accounted for most of the remaining growth.

Following four consecutive months of decline, output of the construction industry picked up in November, advancing 0.7%. Most of the November gain was due to a 3.0% increase in residential construction activity, which had declined 3.0% in September and a further 3.8% in October.

### Services-producing Industries

The November decrease in the services-producing industries was due to a sharp decline in the finance, insurance and real estate industry. Following the large increase in volume of shares traded on stock exchanges in October, stock market activity subsided to pre-crash levels in November, resulting in the largest month-to-month decline for the finance industry in the post-1981 period.

Large output advances were recorded in November in the wholesale trade and communications industries. Increased activity by wholesalers of farm machinery, motor vehicles and parts, metal products, food, and electrical machinery accounted for most of the growth in wholesale trade. Output of the communication industry increased by 2.4%, mostly due to a resumption of postal services following a labour dispute in October.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$11.50/\$115), scheduled for release at the end of February. Contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

# Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

	1986	1987			
	Nov.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
<b>Total Economy</b>	<b>364,899.8</b>	<b>382,685.0</b>	<b>384,718.8</b>	<b>387,098.0</b>	<b>387,636.8</b>
<b>Business sector</b>					
Agricultural and related services industries	12,135.8	11,882.4	11,769.6	11,875.2	11,916.0
Fishing and trapping industries	707.2	691.2	729.6	656.4	675.6
Logging and forestry industry	2,339.5	2,526.0	2,434.8	2,618.4	2,600.4
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	20,685.3	22,736.4	22,719.6	22,652.4	22,899.6
Manufacturing industries	70,721.2	74,892.0	76,392.0	76,549.2	77,222.4
Construction industries	25,541.2	27,643.2	27,603.6	27,417.6	27,606.0
Transportation and storage industries	16,247.8	16,530.0	17,181.6	17,325.6	17,343.6
Communication industries	10,450.0	11,324.4	11,353.2	11,304.0	11,576.4
Other utility industries	11,005.0	11,502.0	11,245.2	11,391.6	11,304.0
Wholesale trade industries	18,987.1	20,678.4	21,328.8	21,297.6	21,714.0
Retail trade industries	23,962.5	25,593.6	25,731.6	26,023.2	26,037.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	51,765.3	54,870.0	54,420.0	56,000.4	54,646.8
Community, business and personal services	37,641.8	38,633.0	38,607.6	38,765.6	38,787.2
<b>Non-business sector</b>					
Mining industries	42.6	50.4	52.8	54.0	51.6
Manufacturing industries	53.8	60.0	60.0	63.6	64.8
Forestry services industry	237.7	242.4	243.6	242.4	247.2
Transportation industries	1,422.9	1,471.2	1,470.0	1,479.6	1,479.6
Communication industries	48.0	45.6	44.4	46.8	46.8
Water systems industry	526.3	543.6	543.6	544.8	543.6
Insurance and other finance industry	362.2	374.4	375.6	379.2	380.4
Government service industry	23,454.3	23,661.6	23,658.0	23,653.2	23,683.2
Community and personal services	36,562.3	36,733.2	36,753.6	36,757.2	36,810.0
<b>Special aggregations</b>					
<b>Business sector:</b>	<b>302,189.7</b>	<b>319,502.6</b>	<b>321,517.2</b>	<b>323,877.2</b>	<b>324,329.6</b>
- goods	143,135.2	151,873.2	152,894.4	153,160.8	154,224.0
- services	159,054.5	167,629.4	168,622.8	170,716.4	170,105.6
<b>Non-business sector</b>	<b>62,710.1</b>	<b>63,182.4</b>	<b>63,201.6</b>	<b>63,220.8</b>	<b>63,307.2</b>
- goods	622.7	654.0	656.4	662.4	660.0
- services	62,087.4	62,528.4	62,545.2	62,558.4	62,647.2
Goods-producing industries	143,757.9	152,527.2	153,550.8	153,823.2	154,884.0
Services-producing industries	221,141.9	230,157.8	231,168.0	233,274.8	232,752.8
Industrial production	103,034.2	109,784.4	111,013.2	111,255.6	112,086.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	31,816.0	32,828.4	33,075.6	32,888.4	33,350.4
Durable manufacturing industries	38,905.2	42,063.6	43,316.4	43,660.8	43,872.0

## Raw Materials Price Index

December 1987

### Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) decreased 0.1% between November 1987 and December 1987 to a preliminary level of 104.4. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component increased 1.7% from November. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Mineral fuels, down 2.7%, due mainly to an estimated 3.2% price decrease for crude oil;
- Non-ferrous metals, up 7.2% as copper rose another 19.0% in December, nickel jumped 17.4% and precious metals increased 5.0%;
- Wood products, up 1.8% as logs and bolts increased 3.2%.

### Year-over-year Change

Between December 1986 and December 1987, the RMPI increased 9.9%. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the index increased 8.5%. The main contributors to the year-over-year change were:

- Mineral fuels, up 12.2% between December 1986 and December 1987 due to a 16.3% increase in crude oil prices;
- Non-ferrous metals, up 40.1% over the year, due mainly to higher prices for copper, nickel, lead, and other base metals;
- Wood products, up 11.0% from December 1986, mainly in response to the 17.5% increase in prices for logs and bolts.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

Order the December 1987 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165), available towards the end of February. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

## Raw Materials Price Index

(1981=100)

	Relative Importance	Index Dec. 1987 <sup>1</sup>	% Change	
			Dec. 1987/ Nov. 1987	Dec. 1987/ Dec. 1986
<b>Raw materials total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Mineral fuels	45	92.9	-2.7	12.2
Vegetable products	11	84.7	-0.1	-1.3
Animal and animal products	20	115.4	-0.3	-0.5
Wood products	8	127.4	1.8	11.0
Ferrous materials	2	111.9	-0.6	2.3
Non-ferrous metals	11	126.1	7.2	40.1
Non-metallic minerals	3	127.1	0.2	0.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	113.9	1.7	8.5

<sup>1</sup> These indexes are preliminary.

## Industrial Product Price Index

December 1987

Preliminary figures indicate that the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) fell 0.1% in December 1987 from the November level. Between December 1986 and December 1987, the IPPI advanced 4.3%, a level comparable to that recorded the previous month. With the petroleum and coal products component excluded, the year-to-year movement of the IPPI was 4.2%.

### Highlights

- Mainly as a result of price decreases for motor gasoline, the price index for **petroleum and coal products** dropped 3.9%, according to preliminary estimates.
- The index for **meat products** fell 0.7%, mainly as a result of price decreases of 4.7% for chicken and 1.3% for beef.
- Price decreases of 2.2% for spruce in Ontario and 5.2% for hemlock in British Columbia were largely responsible for the 0.7% drop in the price index for **softwood lumber**.
- The 0.8% increase in the Canadian dollar, by decreasing the value in Canadian dollars of exported products quoted in U.S. currency, was the main factor in the 0.5% decline in the price index for **motor vehicles**.
- With the 15.6% increase for copper and copper alloy products and the 15.7% increase for nickel products, the price index for **primary metal products** rose 2.8%.
- The 2.2% rise in the price index for **feeds** was mainly the result of a 2.1% increase for prepared feeds and a 4.0% increase for feed additives and all other feeds.

(see table on page 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

Order the December 1987 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$1650), available towards the end of February. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.



**Industrial Product Price Indexes**  
(1981=100)

Index	Relative Importance <sup>1</sup>	Index Dec. 1987 <sup>2</sup>	% Change	
			Dec. 1987/ Nov. 1987	Dec. 1987/ Dec. 1986
<b>Industrial Product Price Index - Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>127.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Intermediate goods</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	118.6	1.5	14.5
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	123.2	-0.2	4.1
<b>Finished goods</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>129.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	131.9	-0.1	1.1
Capital equipment	10.2	131.6	-0.2	0.7
All other finished goods	17.9	127.0	-0.9	2.3
<b>Aggregation by commodities:</b>				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	125.6	-0.3	0.1
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	120.1	0.6	2.9
Beverages	1.9	143.5	0.3	3.5
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	152.9	0	2.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	123.8	0.2	5.0
Textile products	2.4	114.9	0.1	2.7
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	122.5	0.1	3.6
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	122.3	-0.5	2.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	134.4	0.3	4.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	133.0	-0.1	8.0
Printing and publishing	2.4	142.7	0.1	5.0
Primary metal products	8.8	125.3	2.8	17.1
Metal fabricated products	5.3	127.3	0.2	2.7
Machinery and equipment	4.8	126.8	0.1	2.5
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	133.3	-0.4	-1.7
Electrical and communication products	5.0	128.2	0.2	3.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	136.5	0.1	3.8
Petroleum and coal products <sup>3</sup>	10.7	100.9	-3.9	5.5
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	123.4	0.2	7.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	133.5	0.5	3.9
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	106.9	1.0	9.6

<sup>1</sup> Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

<sup>2</sup> Indexes are preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> This index is estimated for the current month.

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## Data Availability Announcement

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### Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

Electric power selling price indexes (1981=100) for the September-December 1987 period are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1979.

Order the December 1987 issue of Industry Price Indexes (62-011, \$16.50/\$165), available at the end of February. Contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

**The  
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## Publications Released

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- ✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies**, October 1987. Catalogue number 35-002 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- ✓ **Rigid Insulating Board**, November 1987. Catalogue number 36-002 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances**, November 1987. Catalogue number 43-003 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries**, November 1987. Catalogue number 43-005 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Asphalt Roofing**, November 1987. Catalogue number 45-001 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

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## Major Release Dates: February 1988

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>February</b>		
1-5	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	November 1987
5	Labour Force Survey	January 1988
5	New Housing Price Index	December 1987
5	Farm Input Price Index	Fourth Quarter 1987
5-9	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	January 1988
8-9	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	December 1987
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1987
10	Farm Product Price Index	December 1987
11	New Motor Vehicle Sales	December 1987
11	Help-wanted Index	January 1988
11	Estimates of Labour Income	November 1987
12	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	December 1987
15	Housing Starts	December 1987
16	Farm Cash Receipts	January-December 1987
18-23	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	December 1987
19	The Consumer Price Index	January 1988
19	Retail Trade	December 1987
19	International Travel - Receipts and Payments	Fourth Quarter 1987
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1987
22	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	December 1987
23	Wholesale Trade	December 1987
24	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1987
25	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Fourth Quarter 1987
25	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	November 1987
26	Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1987
29	Income and Expenditure Accounts	Fourth Quarter 1987
29	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	December 1987
29	Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments	Fourth Quarter 1987
29	Security Transactions with Non-residents	December 1987
29	Industrial Product Price Index	January 1988
29	Raw Materials Price Index	January 1988
29	Major Release Dates	March 1988

The March 1988 release schedule will be published on February 29, 1988. **Users Note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1103), Communications Division.



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 1, 1988

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## Data Availability Announcements

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Grain Marketing Situation Report, December 1987	4

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## Publications Released

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## Index to Data Releases, January 1988

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Coal and Coke Statistics

November 1987

#### Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 976 kilotonnes in November 1987, up 17.9% from the corresponding month last year. Year-to-date production, at 55 470 kilotonnes, was up 4.7% from the same period a year earlier.

Exports of coal totalled 2 193 kilotonnes, an increase of 2.7% from November 1986. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 24 205 kilotonnes, 0.3% below last year's level.

Coke production increased 6.9% to stand at 380 kilotonnes in November 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$8/\$80), available the second week in February. Contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Federal Government Expenditures in Support of Education and Training 1982-88

Statistical data on federal government expenditures in support of education and training are now available. Data are actual from 1982-83 to 1985-86, preliminary for 1986-87 and budgeted for 1987-88.

The *Education Statistics Service Bulletin: Federal Government Expenditures in Support of Education and Training* will be released early in the spring of 1988. For more information, contact Louis Pierre (613-951-1507), Education Finance and Training Data Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

### Exports of Major Grains

November 1987

Export clearances of the major grains during November 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

• Total wheat,	2140.8
• Oats,	38.9
• Barley,	439.4
• Rye,	34.4
• Flaxseed,	103.3
• Canola (rapeseed),	103.2

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115), scheduled for release in early February. Contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

### Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

November 1987

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during November 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

• Wheat flour,	72.5 (wheat equivalent)
• Malt,	10.6

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1), 5630. CANSIM matrix 5613 has been terminated. Refer to matrix 5630 for replacement data expressed in terms of wheat equivalent.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115), scheduled for release in early February. Contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

## Electric Lamps

December 1987

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 29,421,101 light bulbs and tubes in December 1987, an increase of 3.5% from the 28,426,082 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1987 amounted to 248,086,169 light bulbs and tubes, down 3.3% from the 256,424,633 sold during the January-December period in 1986.

Order the December 1987 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4.50/\$45), available the week of February 8. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

## Sawmills East of the Rockies

November 1987

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 9.3% to 2 211 838 cubic metres (937,325,000 feet board measure) in November 1987 from 2 022 762 cubic metres (857,198,000 feet board measure) after revisions in November 1986.

Stocks on hand at the end of November 1987 totalled 2 244 713 cubic metres (951,256,000 feet board measure), an increase of 4.7% compared to 2 143 198 cubic metres (908,236,000 feet board measure) in November 1986.

Year-to-date production in 1987 amounted to 22 532 145 cubic metres (9,548,586,000 feet board measure) after revisions, an increase of 2.7% compared to 21 936 059 cubic metres (9,295,976,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2 and 2.2) and 122 (series 2).

Order the November 1987 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$9/\$90), to be released the week of February 8. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

## Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 14, 1988

### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.7 million tonnes, an increase of 1.2% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 1.1% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 9.2%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date is 4.4% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period ending January 14, 1988	Year to date
<b>Carload Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	4 748 539	8 372 611
% change from previous year	1.2	4.4
Cars	69,379	121,916
% change from previous year	-2.1	1.7
<b>Piggyback Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	259 395	444 319
% change from previous year	-1.1	5.0
Cars	8,608	14,863
% change from previous year	-9.2	-2.8

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.



## **Rigid Insulating Board**

December 1987

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 341 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in December 1987, a decrease of 11.5% compared to 3 775 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in December 1986.

For January to December 1987, year-to-date shipments amounted to 53 755 thousand square metres (r: revised figures base: 12.7mm) compared to 53 938 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1986, a decrease of 0.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

Order the December 1987 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 15. Contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

## **Grain Marketing Situation Report**

December 1987

The situation report for December 1987 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

Contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.



## Publications Released

✓ **Industry Price Indexes**, November 1987.  
**Catalogue number 62-011**  
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries:  
\$18.50/\$185).

✓ **Retail Trade**, October 1987.  
**Catalogue number 63-005**  
(Canada: \$16/\$160; Other Countries:  
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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 2, 1988

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## Major Release

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- Tuberculosis Statistics, Morbidity and Mortality, 1986** 2
- The tuberculosis rate dropped slightly, continuing the downward trend observed over the past several decades.

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Electric Power Statistics, November 1987	3
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## Publications Released

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## Major Release

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### **Tuberculosis Statistics, Morbidity and Mortality**

1986

A total of 2,145 cases of new and reactivated tuberculosis were reported in 1986, representing virtually no change from the 2,144 cases reported in 1985. The rate per 100,000 population, however, dropped slightly to 8.4 in 1986 from 8.5 in 1985. This decrease in rates continues the declining trend observed over the past several decades: over the past 10 years a 40% drop has occurred in the incidence rate of tuberculosis in the Canadian population.

Highlights of the publication *Tuberculosis Statistics, Morbidity and Mortality, 1986*, released today, include:

- Most provinces reported at least a slight increase in the numbers of new and reactivated cases between 1985 and 1986, with the largest increases occurring in Newfoundland and Alberta. The three provinces reporting decreased numbers of cases were Quebec, Manitoba and New Brunswick.
- Rates of new and reactivated cases of tuberculosis were above the national average in the four Western provinces, the two territories, and Newfoundland.

- The incidence of tuberculosis increased with age in 1986, from a low of 2.2 per 100,000 in those aged 5-14 years, up to 28.3 per 100,000 in those aged 75 or more.
- Four groups at particularly high risk for tuberculosis are: immigrants from countries of high prevalence, North American Indians and Inuit, residents of low socioeconomic areas of major Canadian cities, and the elderly.
- Between 1976 and 1986, the number of cases declined 15% in immigrants, 34% in native Canadians, and 45% in Canadian residents other than natives or immigrants.
- Although the rate of new and reactivated cases of tuberculosis has declined in all age groups since 1976, the smallest percentage decreases were observed in those aged 0-4 years (12%) and those aged 75 and over (31%). In contrast, percentage decreases of over 50% occurred in those aged 35-44 (55%) and 55-64 (53%), the age groups with the highest rate of decline of this disease.

Order *Tuberculosis Statistics: Morbidity and Mortality, 1986* (82-212, \$13), available now. For more information, contact: Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740), Vital Statistics and Health Status Section, Health Division.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Electric Power Statistics

November 1987

#### Highlights

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in November 1987 increased to 41 974 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 2.2% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 3.2% to 3 141 gwh, while imports climbed from 360 gwh to 423 gwh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 436 222 gwh, up 6.1% over the previous year's period. Exports at 44 145 gwh were up 24.2%, and imports at 3 029 gwh were down 34.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987 to 3999.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90), available the second week in February, or contact Dave Madsen (613-951-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Hospital Statistics, Preliminary Annual Report

1986-87

Data from *Hospital Statistics, Preliminary Annual Report* are now available for the 1986-87 reporting year in advance of the publication (catalogue no. 83-217).

This data base is comprised of 15 key data elements relating to hospital utilization and expenditures. Utilization variables include patient days, occupancy, separations, admissions and average length of stay. Relating to expenditures are figures for paid hours, salary and benefit costs, supply costs and drug costs. The data are compiled by province and hospital type and size. Although these statistics are preliminary, they nevertheless provide a reasonably accurate portrayal of costs and utilization of Canadian general and allied special hospitals.

For more information contact W. Neil Palmer of the Health Care Section, Health Division (613-951-8570).

### Production and Sales of Major Appliances

December 1987

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers increased to 217,753 units in December 1987, up 8.4% from 200,805 units in November 1987, and up 19.8% from the 181,701 units sold in the same month of 1986.

Year-to-date domestic sales to December 1987 amounted to 2,415,806 units compared to 2,171,169 units for the same period of 1986, or an 11.3% increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

Order the December 1987 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 15. Contact J. P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

### Quebec Apples, Fresh and Processing

1986

The breakdown of Quebec commercial apple production and value into fresh and processing apples is now available for 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1393, 5587, 5588.

For further information, contact Andrea Mathieson (613-951-3873), Agriculture Division.



## Deliveries of Major Grains December 1987

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during December 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Wheat (excluding durum),	1 935.3
● Durum wheat,	546.3
● Total wheat,	2 481.6
● Oats,	55.9
● Barley,	530.5
● Rye,	20.6
● Flaxseed,	42.8
● Canola (rapeseed)	226.9

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

Order the December 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115), scheduled for release in early March. Contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

## Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

November 1987

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for November 1987 are now available. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 58 952 tonnes in November 1987, a decrease of 5.9% from the 62 678 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 677 170 tonnes in 1987, an increase of 3.4% from the 655 152 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

Order the November 1987 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 8. Contact Michel J. Cormier (613-951-3522), Industry Division.

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## Publications Released

✓ **Family Incomes – Census Families, 1986.**  
**Catalogue number 13-208**  
(Canada: \$17; Other Countries: \$18).

✓ **Monthly Production of Soft Drinks,**  
December 1987. **Catalogue number 32-001**  
(Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries:  
\$3.50/\$35).

✓ **Factory Shipments of High Pressure**  
**Decorative Laminate Sheet, Quarter Ended**  
December 1987. **Catalogue number 47-005**  
(Canada: \$4.25/\$17; Other Countries:  
\$5.25/\$21).

✓ **Oil Pipe Line Transport, October 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 55-001**  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

✓ **Construction Price Statistics,**  
Third Quarter 1987.  
**Catalogue number 62-007**  
(Canada: \$16.50/\$66; Other Countries:  
\$17.50/\$70).

✓ **New Motor Vehicle Sales, September 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 63-007**  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

✓ **Tuberculosis Statistics – Morbidity**  
**and Mortality, 1986.**  
**Catalogue number 82-212**  
(Canada: \$13; Other Countries: \$14).

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 3, 1988

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## Publications Released

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### Work Injuries

1984-1986

The second issue of this new publication provides occupational health information for Canada and the provinces. In 1986 there were 586,718 work-related accidents in Canada which resulted in permanent disabilities or in injuries which required workers to take time off work to recover.

Data in the publication are tabulated by: nature of injury, part of body injured, source of injury and type of accident as well as by occupation, age and sex of the injured worker, and by industry of the employer.

Order *Work Injuries* 1984-1986 (72-208, \$22) now available. For more information, or to enquire about custom retrievals, contact Francis Pring-Mill (613-951-4040) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Telephone Statistics

November 1987

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$941.1 million in November 1987, up 7.5% from November 1986.

Operating expenses were \$644.6 million, an increase of 9.6% over November 1986. Net operating revenue was \$296.5 million, an increase of 3.3% over November 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75), scheduled for release in early February. Contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

### Gypsum Products

December 1987

Manufacturers shipped 27 572 189 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in December 1987, up 4.9% from the 26 291 356 square metres shipped in December 1986 but down 3.8% from the 28 664 949 square metres shipped in November 1987. Year-to-date shipments were 339 426 958 square metres, an increase of 14.7% over the January to December 1986 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11 and 12).

Order the December 1987 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 15. Contact: Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

### Surface and Marine Transport: For-hire Trucking, 1985 and Motor Vehicle Registrations, 1986

#### Highlights

- A description and an analysis of selected corridors of the for-hire trucking industry are presented in this issue. The data were produced from the 1985 survey. Nine origin/destination corridors based upon Census Metropolitan Areas (CAs) were selected for analysis.
- This issue also includes data on motor vehicle registrations for 1986. Vehicle registrations in Canada totalled 15,227,311 in 1986, up 2.7% from 14,818,625 in 1985.

Order the Vol. 4, No.1 issue of the *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, \$8.50/\$85), now available. Contact Raymond Cantin (613-951-2432), Transportation Division.



## Publications Released

✓ **Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin**, Vol. 4, No. 1.  
**Catalogue number 50-002**  
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

✓ **Work Injuries, 1984-86.**  
**Catalogue number 72-208**  
(Canada: \$22; Other Countries: \$23).

✓ **Profiles - Census Tracts, Halifax: Part 1, 1986 Census.**  
**Catalogue number 95-111**  
(Canada: \$22; Other Countries: \$23).

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 4, 1988

### Major Release

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| <b>Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1986-87</b>   | <b>2</b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The average daily cost of housing an inmate in correctional facilities was \$102.95 in 1986-87.</li> </ul> |          |

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#### Investment Portfolio Package

1986

A 1986 Investment Portfolio Package is now available. The portfolio is a database which is derived from income tax data for 1986. Its major feature relates to the number of taxfilers reporting interest income, dividend income, or those reporting dividend and interest income.

The package also contains data on selected characteristics of all taxfilers such as age, the percentage of those with income greater than \$35,000, the median total income, etc., for different geographical areas across Canada.

The portfolio - available on either diskette or magnetic tape - can be purchased for all of Canada or by province.

Contact: Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

RECEIVED



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## Major Release

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### Adult Correctional Services in Canada

1986-87

Total federal and provincial government operating expenditures on adult correctional services during fiscal year 1986-87 were \$1.3 billion, \$673 million in the federal sector and \$660 million in the provinces. This marks a 7% increase from 1985-86 and a 31% increase from 1982-83.

From a caseload perspective, an average of nearly 27,000 adults were held in government correctional institutions on any one day during 1986-87 and another 78,000 offenders were under supervision in the community.

Highlights from the report *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, 1986-87, released today include:

- The average daily cost of housing an inmate in correctional facilities was \$102.95 in 1986-87. Using 1986-87 constant dollars to control for inflation, this figure represents an increase of \$6.85 from the 1985-86 average daily inmate cost.
- The average inmate population under provincial jurisdiction was 15,657. This represents a decrease of 4% from 1985-86 and a 9% decrease from 1982-83.
- At the federal level, the average inmate population reached 11,106. From 1982-83 to 1985-86, the federal custodial population increased each year by an average of 6%. In 1986-87, however, the trend reversed itself and showed a 1% decrease from the previous year.
- Expressed as a rate per 10,000 adults, the Canadian average was 104 persons admitted to custodial facilities during the year. Over the last five years, the rate of incarceration has fluctuated between 104 and 112.
- Sentenced inmates admitted to provincial custody were typically 27 years old, which is considerably lower than the median age

of the Canadian adult population (39 years). The average age for federal inmates was 29 years.

- Close to one-half of all admissions to the federal correctional system in 1986-87 were for either robbery or break and enter. Over the last five years, the percentage of admissions for these offences fluctuated between 43% and 47%. At the provincial level, fine default admissions accounted for almost one-third of admissions. This compared with percentages ranging from 30% to 36% over the five years.
- The percentage of females in Canada's correctional system has changed little over the recent years. For 1986-87, female offenders represented 6% of sentenced admissions to provincial custody, 2% of admissions to federal custody and 17% of admissions to provincial probation.
- In total there were 83 inmate deaths reported during 1986-87, representing a 38% increase from the previous year. Thirty-eight of these deaths occurred within the provincial inmate population, and 45 within the federal inmate population. During the last five years, the number of inmate deaths has increased by 4%.

This publication is the seventh release of a series on adult corrections in Canada, and the data published cover the five fiscal years 1982-83 to 1986-87. The report provides a descriptive overview of each of the correctional systems operating in the provincial, territorial, and federal jurisdictions of Canada. As a general reference document, this report focuses on both custodial and community supervision services that are provided to adults across Canada.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00180701, 00180703 to 00180706.

Order *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, 1986-87 (85-211, \$35) now available. Contact: Micheline Reed (613-951-6656), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.



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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Oil Pipeline Transport

November 1987

#### Highlights

- In November, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 19.3% from the same period last year to 14 681 737 cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>). Year-to-date receipts, now at 146 742 271 m<sup>3</sup>, are up 6.4% from 1986.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 2.3% compared to November 1986 while pipeline imports rose 19.9% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1987 are now up 7.6% from 1986 levels, while imports are up by 2.3%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month rose 8.7% from 1986 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 45.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

Order the November 1987 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$9/\$90), available the last week of February. Contact: G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

### Registered Nurses

1987

Registered nurses data for the year 1987 are now available in advance of the publication. The data provides a description of the socio-economics characteristics of registered nurses. For additional information, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1758), Health Division.

### Railway Carloadings

December 1987

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 21.6 million tonnes in December 1987, an increase of 1.5% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections, a decrease of 5.2% from December 1986.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 5.0% from the 1986 period, while receipts from United States connections decreased by 3.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

Order the December 1987 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75), to be released the week of February 8. Contact: Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.

### Steel Ingots

Week Ending January 30, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending January 30 totalled 311 224 tonnes, an increase of 8.5% from the preceding week's total of 286 837 tonnes and up 9.9% from the year-earlier level of 283 134 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 1 246 253 tonnes, an increase of 1.5% from 1 227 378 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

Contact: Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

## Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks

December 1987

Shipments of standard grocery bags totalled 149,299,000 in December 1987, an increase of 6.8% from the 139,774,000 bags shipped a year earlier. Checkstand sacks totalled 55,924,000 in December 1987, a decrease of 18.0% from the 68,185,000 sacks shipped a year earlier.

Year-to-date shipments of grocery bags totalled 1,934,748,000, a decrease of 3.6% from the 2,007,500,000r grocery bags shipped in 1986. Shipments of checkstand sacks amounted to 721,052,000, a decrease of 17.6% from the 874,683,000 sacks shipped in 1986.

Contact: Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

## Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

December 1987

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 83,724 kitchen appliances in December 1987, down 15.3% from the 98,864 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of home comfort products totalled 32,979 in December 1987, a decrease of 28.1% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 2,033,408 units. Corresponding data for December 1986 amounted to 2,496,869 units.

Order the December 1987 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 22. Contact: J.P.Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Joan Farley (613-951-1198)

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## Publications Released

✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Production,**  
December 1987. Catalogue number 22-003  
(Canada: \$16.50/\$66; Other Countries:  
\$17.50/\$70).

✓ **Railway Operating Statistics,**  
August 1987. Catalogue number 52-003  
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries:  
\$10.50/\$105).

✓ **Railway Operating Statistics,**  
September 1987. Catalogue number 52-003  
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries:  
\$10.50/\$105).

✓ **Farm Product Price Index, November 1987.**  
Catalogue number 62-003  
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries:  
\$7.50/\$75).

✓ **Wholesale Trade, November 1987.**  
Catalogue number 63-008  
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries:  
\$6.50/\$65).

✓ **Labour Force Information, January 1988**  
Catalogue number 71-001P  
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries:  
\$6.50/\$65). Available February 5th  
at 7:00 a.m.

✓ **Adult Correctional Services in Canada,**  
1986-87. Catalogue number 85-211  
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$37).

### How to Order Publications

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, February 5, 1988

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### Major Releases

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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Labour Force Survey, January 1988</b>  | 2 |
| • Employment increased by 38,000 from the previous month.                                 |   |
| <b>Farm Input Price Index, Fourth Quarter 1987</b>  | 4 |
| • The Farm Input Price Index registered only a marginal change from the previous quarter. |   |

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### Data Availability Announcements

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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas, September 1987     | 6 |
| Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, November 1987                  | 6 |
| Cement Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures                            | 6 |
| Precious Metal Secondary Refining Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures | 6 |

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### Publications Released

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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Major Release Dates, February 8-12, 1988</b> | 8 |
|---|---|
-

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## Major Releases

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### Labour Force Survey

January 1988

#### Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for January 1988 show that employment continued its upward trend, rising by 38,000 this month. A similar increase in the overall size of the labour force resulted in the unemployment rate remaining unchanged at 8.1.

#### Employment

For the week ended January 16, 1988, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,228,000, up 38,000 from December. Employment gains were concentrated among persons aged 25 and over (+31,000).

- The rise in employment was led by advances of 24,000 for men aged 25 and over and 12,000 for men in the 15 to 24 age group.
- Part-time employment rose by an estimated 28,000 as the result of an increase of 22,000 for females. There was little overall change in full-time employment with an increase of 33,000 among males being offset by a decline of 30,000 for females.
- Employment gains were concentrated in community, business and personal services (+28,000) and in transportation, communications and other utilities (+17,000) while there were declines in both agriculture and the other primary industries.
- The estimated level of employment rose by 3,000 in Newfoundland, 11,000 in British Columbia, and 19,000 in Quebec while it declined by 4,000 in Nova Scotia. There was little or no change in employment in the other provinces.

#### Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment remained virtually unchanged in January 1988 (1,072,000). The unemployment rate was 8.1, the same as last month.

- Unemployment fell by an estimated 14,000 among men aged 25 and over while it increased by 12,000 for women in this age group. The slight increase in unemployment among persons aged 15 to 24 was equally distributed between men and women.
- The unemployment rates for persons aged 15 to 24 and for those aged 25 and over were little changed from last month at 12.7 and 6.8, respectively.
- The estimated number of unemployed fell by 21,000 in Quebec and 5,000 in British Columbia. It rose by 4,000 in Nova Scotia and 12,000 in Ontario. There was little or no change in the remaining provinces.
- The unemployment rate increased by 0.9 in Prince Edward Island (14.4), 1.0 in Nova Scotia (12.1), 0.3 in Ontario (5.6), 0.4 in Manitoba (7.5) and Saskatchewan (7.6), and 0.1 in Alberta (8.8). It fell by 0.6 in Newfoundland (17.4), 0.7 in Quebec (9.0), and 0.4 in British Columbia (10.1) while remaining unchanged at 12.5 in New Brunswick.

#### Participation Rate/Employment Ratio

The seasonally adjusted participation rate and employment/population ratio advanced 0.1 to 66.6 and 61.2, respectively.

- The participation rate increased by 0.5 among persons aged 15 to 24, due entirely to a rise of 0.9 in the rate for young men.

*(continued on page 3)*

- The employment/population ratio rose by 0.4 among persons aged 15 to 24 as the result of an advance of 0.8 in the ratio for men in this age group. The ratio rose to 61.3 (+0.1) among persons aged 25 and over.

#### Changes since January 1987 (unadjusted estimates)

- Employment increased by an estimated 486,000 (+4.3%), to 11,819,000.
- Full-time employment rose by 428,000 (+4.5%) to 9,843,000 and part-time employment increased by an estimated 58,000 to 1,976,000 (+3.0%).
- Employment gains in the goods-producing industries (+5.3%) were led by advances of 12.9% in construction and 5.4% in manufacturing.
- The rise of 3.9% in employment in the service-producing industries was the result of increases in finance, insurance and real estate (+6.6%) and trade (+5.4%).

- The estimated number of unemployed declined by 181,000 (-13.5%) to 1,161,000.
- The unemployment rate dropped to 8.9 (-1.7).
- The participation rate advanced 0.7 to 65.0 and the employment/population ratio jumped 1.7 to 59.2.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the January 1988 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$22/\$220), available the third week of February, or contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001p, \$5.50/\$55).

#### Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	January 1988	December 1987	January 1987
Seasonally adjusted data			
Labour force ('000)	13,300	13,260	13,002
Employment ('000)	12,228	12,190	11,746
Unemployment ('000)	1,072	1,070	1,256
Unemployment rate (%)	8.1	8.1	9.7
Participation rate (%)	66.6	66.5	65.9
Employment/population ratio (%)	61.2	61.1	59.6
Unadjusted data			
Labour force ('000)	12,980	13,057	12,675
Employment ('000)	11,819	12,031	11,333
Unemployment ('000)	1,161	1,025	1,342
Unemployment rate (%)	8.9	7.9	10.6
Participation rate (%)	65.0	65.5	64.3
Employment/population ratio (%)	59.2	60.3	57.5

## Farm Input Price Index (FIPI)

Fourth Quarter 1987

The Farm Input Price Index (1981 = 100) for the fourth quarter of 1987 stood at a preliminary level of 111.0, down 0.1% from the previous quarter but up 2.2% from a year earlier. A quarterly decline of 1.3% in the animal production component index was almost offset by small increases in the other five major group indexes.

### Highlights

- The animal production index decreased mainly as a consequence of lower prices for feeder cattle (-2.0%) and weanling pigs (-1.3%). Also the feed index was down by 0.5%.

- The index for supplies and services rose 1.3%, as prices for small tools rose by 2.7% and for furnace oil by 9.2%.
- An increase in the machinery and motor vehicles index, 0.3%, was the net result of higher prices for motor vehicle replacement (+11.9%) and lower prices for machinery replacement (-0.7%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1900-1909.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, \$11.25/\$45), available at the end of February. Contact: Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.



**Farm Input Price Indexes**  
(1981 = 100)

				% change	
	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 1987	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 1987	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 1986	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 1987/ 3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 1987	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter Q 1987/ 4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 1986
Eastern Canada					
Total farm input <sup>P</sup>	112.3	111.2	108.7	1.0	3.3
Building and fencing	139.6	138.3	134.3	0.9	3.9
Machinery and motor vehicles	119.4	118.5	116.4	0.8	2.6
Crop production	110.7	109.1	104.6	1.5	5.8
Animal production	109.2	108.2	105.5	0.9	3.5
Supplies and services	134.6	131.4	126.9	2.4	6.1
Hired farm labour	137.4	136.2	131.0	0.9	4.9
Property taxes <sup>P</sup>	135.2	135.2	128.3	0.0	5.4
Interest <sup>P</sup>	77.0	76.7	79.9	0.4	-3.6
Farm rent <sup>P</sup>	78.0	78.0	75.7	0.0	3.0
Western Canada					
Total farm input <sup>P</sup>	110.0	111.1	108.6	-1.0	1.3
Building and fencing	127.7	127.5	125.5	0.2	1.8
Machinery and motor vehicles	116.5	116.4	115.8	0.1	0.6
Crop production	93.6	93.8	97.8	-0.2	-4.3
Animal production	118.2	122.4	112.3	-3.4	5.3
Supplies and services	125.1	124.9	122.7	0.2	2.0
Hired farm labour	122.9	122.4	121.7	0.4	1.0
Property taxes <sup>P</sup>	144.5	144.5	140.9	0.0	2.6
Interest <sup>P</sup>	75.9	75.5	77.9	0.5	-2.6
Farm rent <sup>P</sup>	94.9	94.9	97.1	0.0	-2.3
Canada					
Total farm input <sup>P</sup>	111.0	111.1	108.6	-0.1	2.2
Building and fencing	133.9	133.1	130.0	0.6	3.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	117.5	117.2	116.0	0.3	1.3
Crop production	100.3	99.8	100.4	0.5	-0.1
Animal production	113.7	115.2	108.9	-1.3	4.4
Supplies and services	129.5	127.9	124.6	1.3	3.9
Hired farm labour	131.1	130.2	127.0	0.7	3.2
Property taxes <sup>P</sup>	141.3	141.3	136.5	0.0	3.5
Interest <sup>P</sup>	76.4	76.0	78.7	0.5	-2.9
Farm rent <sup>P</sup>	91.1	91.1	92.3	0.0	-1.3

*Preliminary figures.*

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas

September 1987

- Federal (general government) employment in metropolitan areas numbered 237,954 in September 1987 compared to 240,437 in September 1986, a decrease of 1.0% or 2,483 employees. This marks the second consecutive year of slight decline.
- The general government category includes departments, ministries, boards, commissions and agencies, but excludes government enterprises.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2719.

The 1987 issue of *Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas* (72-205, \$24), will be released in March. Contact: T. Moore (613-951-8306) or M. Fathy (613-951-1843), Public Institutions Division.

### Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

November 1987

Canadian firms produced 138 454 cubic metres of waferboard in November 1987, an increase of 30.8% from the 105 814 cubic metres produced a year earlier. Particleboard production reached 116 271 cubic metres in November 1987, up 26.0% from 92 302 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for November 1987 was 4 139 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (44,550 thousand square feet, basis 1/8 inch). Production figures for November 1986 are confidential.

Production of waferboard during January to November 1987 totalled 1 484 467 cubic metres, up 18.6% from the 1 251 348 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 1 237 064 cubic metres, up 18.8% from 1 041 410 cubic metres in January to November

1986. Production of hardboard reached 40 246 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (433,203 thousand square feet, basis 1/8 inch). Production figures for January to November 1986 are confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and matrix 122 (series 8 and 34).

Order the November 1987 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 15. Contact: Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

### Cement Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cement industry (SIC 3521) totalled \$831.7 million, up 4.5% from \$795.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6851 and to be released in catalogue 44-250B 3521.

Contact: Sharon Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

### Precious Metal Secondary Refining Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the precious metal secondary refining industries (SIC 3922) totalled \$245.0 million, down 0.9% from \$247.1 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6889 and to be released in catalogue 47-250B 3922.

Contact: R. Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

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## Publications Released

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- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>✓ <b>Agriculture Economic Statistics:</b><br/>Supplement III, 1987.<br/><b>Catalogue number 21-603E</b><br/>(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).</p> <p>✓ <b>The Dairy Review</b>, November 1987.<br/><b>Catalogue number 23-001</b><br/>(Canada: \$11/\$110; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).</p> <p>✓ <b>Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports</b>, First Quarter 1987.<br/><b>Catalogue number 51-005</b><br/>(Canada: \$27.50/\$110; Other Countries: \$28.50/\$114).</p> <p>✓ <b>Housing Starts and Completions</b>, October 1987.<br/><b>Catalogue number 64-002</b><br/>(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).</p> | <p>✓ <b>The Construction Industry - Mechanical Trade Contractors</b>, 1985.<br/><b>Catalogue number 64-204</b><br/>(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).</p> <p>✓ <b>The Construction Industry - Special Trade Contractors</b>, 1985.<br/><b>Catalogue number 64-210</b><br/>(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).</p> <p>✓ <b>Historical Labour Force Statistics - Actual Data, Seasonal Factors, Seasonally Adjusted Data</b>, 1987.<br/><b>Catalogue number 71-201</b><br/>(Canada: \$55; Other Countries: \$65).</p> <p>✓ <b>Estimates of Labour Income</b>, July-September 1987.<br/><b>Catalogue number 72-005</b><br/>(Canada: \$17.25/\$69; Other Countries: \$18.25/\$73).</p> |
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## Major Release Dates: Week of February 8 - 12

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>February</b>		
8	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	November 1987
8	New Housing Price Index	December 1987
8-9	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	January 1988
8-9	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	December 1987
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1987
10	Farm Product Price Index	December 1987
11	New Motor Vehicle Sales	December 1987
11	Help-wanted Index	January 1988
11	Estimates of Labour Income	November 1987
12	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	December 1987

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Editor: Joan Farley (613-951-1198)

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Monday, February 8, 1988

### Major Releases

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Travel Between Canada and Other Countries,<br/>December and Year 1987</b>   | 3 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1987, record levels were set for trips of one or more nights by Canadian residents to all international destinations.</li> </ul> |   |
| <b>Estimates of Labour Income, November 1987</b>   | 5 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour income increased by 6.9% from a year earlier.</li> </ul>   |   |
| <b>Construction Building Material Price Index:<br/>Non-residential, December 1987</b>  | 7 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With an increase of 0.1% in December, the 12-month change was 4.2%.</li> </ul>  |   |
| <b>Construction Building Material Price Index:<br/>Residential, December 1987</b>  | 8 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prices increased 0.1% in December, with the year-over-year increase 3.7%.</li> </ul>  |   |

*(continued on page 2)*

### Basic Summary Tabulations at the Census Tract Level 1986 Census

Some of the leading indicators from Canada's largest demographic survey – the 1986 Census – are now available at the tracted centres and census tract level as well as at the provincial census tract level. Basic summary tabulations on computer tape are once again being provided and are ready to use.

The contents of these tabulations represent the most commonly expressed needs of census data users. These tabulations, produced from information collected from all Canadian households, allow detailed analysis of small geographic areas.

Because these products have a standard format, they can be offered for the lowest price of all machine-readable data from the 1986 Census.

See page 9 for a list of tables and prices.

RECEIVED

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## Data Availability Announcements

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Air Charter Statistics, Third Quarter 1987	10
Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics – Canada-United States Report, Fourth Quarter 1986	10
Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status: Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1982 to 1987	10
Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period ending January 14, 1988	11
Cement, December 1987	11

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## Publications Released

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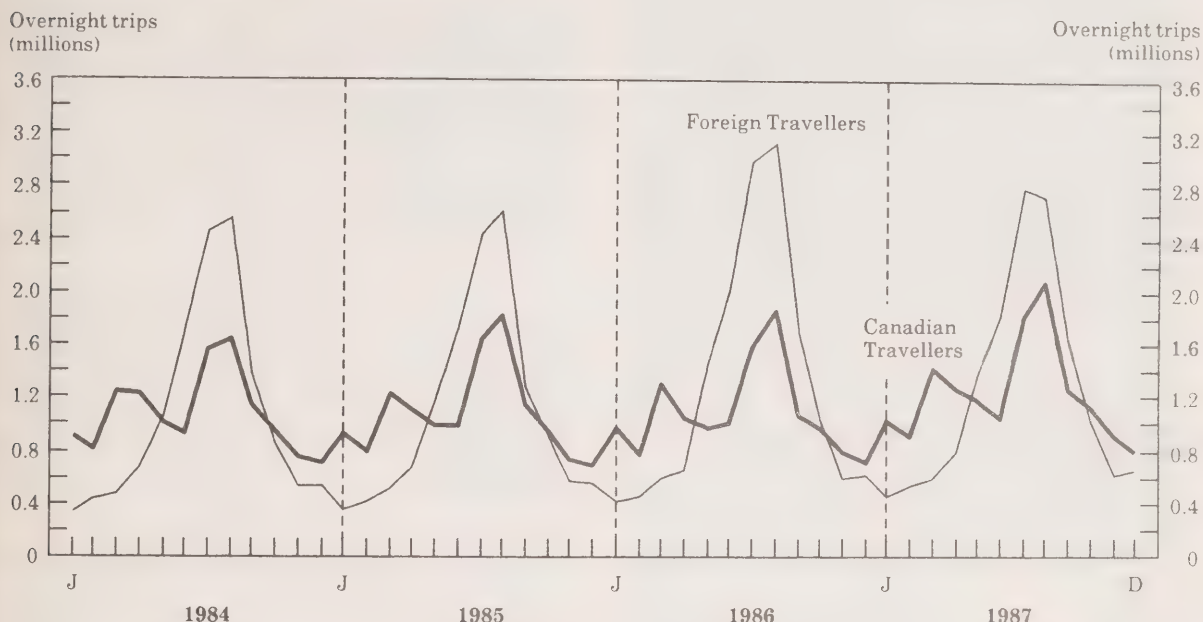
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## Regional Reference Centres

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## Major Releases

### International Travel Flows



### Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

December and Year 1987

#### Overnight Travel

Preliminary estimates show that Canadian residents took over 12.2 million trips of one or more nights to the United States during 1987, an increase of over 13% compared to the previous year. This marks the first time since 1972 (the year present statistical methodologies were introduced) that the volume of Canadian overnight trips to the U. S. has surpassed the 12 million level. In addition, a record 2.6 million overnight trips were taken to countries other than the United States, up 16% over 1986.

#### Highlights

- During 1987, residents from countries other than the United States entered Canada in unprecedented numbers, reaching 2.3 million during the year. This was 12% above the record volume of 1986.
- Overnight trips to Canada by United States residents numbered 12.7 million, down 6% from 1986 but still 10% above the level of 1985.

#### Total Travel

Total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents reached 47.3 million during the year, 17% above 1986. Total trips to the United States by Canadian residents were 44.7 million while trips to all other countries numbered 2.6 million.

(continued on page 4)

- Total trips to Canada by United States residents decreased by only 3% from 1986 to 36.9 million.
- Total trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased by 17% to 2.6 million during the year.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for December 1987 and the year covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

Order the December 1987 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5.50/\$55), available mid-February. Contact: Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

## International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

December 1987

Residence of Travellers	Total trips				Overnight trips <sup>1</sup>			
	December		Jan.-Dec.		December		Jan.-Dec.	
	Number 1987	% change from '86	Number 1987	% change from '86	Number 1987	% change from '86	Number 1987	% change from '86
<b>Non-residents</b>								
All countries	2,234,300	1.0	39,588,600	-2.2	660,800	6.2	15,035,800	-4.0
United States	2,107,600	0.5	36,946,000	-3.3	542,900	5.4	12,739,300	-6.4
Other countries	126,700	9.6	2,642,600	16.9	117,900	9.9	2,296,500	12.0
<b>Residents of Canada</b>								
All countries	3,291,000	21.3	47,338,700	17.2	796,400	12.3	14,891,100	13.9
United States	3,143,200	22.0	44,691,700	17.2	648,600	13.2	12,244,100	13.4
Other countries	147,800	8.8	2,647,000	15.8	147,800	8.8	2,647,000	15.8

<sup>1</sup> Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.



## Estimates of Labour Income

November 1987

The November 1987 preliminary estimate of labour income – which represents approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts – was estimated at \$24.6 billion, a gain of 6.9% from November 1986. Since January 1987 when the growth rate was 5.4%, the year-over-year increases in labour income have been generally rising.

### Seasonally Adjusted Data

The estimate of wages and salaries<sup>1</sup> adjusted for seasonal variation for November 1987 remained virtually unchanged (+0.04%) from October 1987. For the first 10 months of 1987, the month-to-month increases in wages and salaries were between 0.3% (July) and 0.8% (May).

In the goods-producing industries, the November 1987 estimate of wages and salaries showed little change (+0.2%) from the previous month. Decreases in forestry and mining were offset by an increase in construction.

In the service-producing industries, the estimate of wages and salaries increased slightly (+0.3%) in November 1987 from October. Trade and local administration decreased while finance, insurance, and real estate and health and welfare services showed increases.

On a provincial basis, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries showed changes of less than 1% with the exception of New Brunswick which increased by 1.1%.

### Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation

On a year-over-year basis, the November 1987 estimate of wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries rose by 8.8% from November 1986. This increase was mainly due to the strong growth rates in manufacturing (+8.5%) and construction (+10.0%).

In the service-producing industries, the year-over-year growth rate in wages and salaries was 6.0%. Education and related services had the highest growth rate (+7.9%), followed by finance, insurance and real estate (+7.3%) and commercial services (+7.3%). The yearly growth rates for trade, finance, insurance and real estate, health and welfare services and local administration showed a deceleration compared to the previous month.

At the provincial level, the yearly growth rates in wages and salaries showed little change from the previous month except for Prince Edward Island which increased and Manitoba which declined.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

Order the October-December 1987 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$17.25/\$69.00), available in April. Contact: Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

<sup>1</sup> Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

# Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income (millions of dollars)

	November 1987 <sup>p</sup>	October 1987 <sup>r</sup>	September 1987 <sup>f</sup>	November 1986
Unadjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	165.4	207.1	260.4	156.1
Forestry	169.1	182.5	191.7	129.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	549.0	558.9	550.9	525.8
Manufacturing industries	4,617.3	4,671.8	4,665.0	4,255.4
Construction industry	1,369.0	1,494.2	1,493.1	1,244.5
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,221.2	2,227.7	2,234.1	2,107.5
Trade	3,052.6	3,043.2	3,014.6	2,893.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,758.1	1,780.2	1,768.3	1,638.0
Commercial and personal service	2,873.5	2,920.9	2,920.4	2,685.7
Education and related services	2,010.7	1,973.8	1,923.9	1,863.9
Health and welfare services	1,585.7	1,576.7	1,561.6	1,496.8
Federal administration and other government offices	741.9	744.9	747.8	741.4
Provincial administration	574.5	567.2	583.2	546.9
Local administration	476.6	475.7	472.9	454.2
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>	<b>22,164.5</b>	<b>22,424.8</b>	<b>22,388.0</b>	<b>20,739.4</b>
Supplementary labour income	2,453.9	2,482.3	2,477.7	2,281.3
<b>Labour income</b>	<b>24,618.4</b>	<b>24,907.1</b>	<b>24,865.7</b>	<b>23,020.7</b>
Adjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	184.3	185.8	185.1	171.8
Forestry	164.7	166.4	164.8	125.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	545.5	552.1	548.7	522.2
Manufacturing industries	4,634.1	4,630.5	4,604.0	4,271.7
Construction industry	1,327.7	1,311.0	1,290.2	1,212.8
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,222.7	2,214.0	2,214.5	2,109.3
Trade	3,026.0	3,044.4	3,033.4	2,868.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,781.5	1,765.7	1,758.1	1,661.2
Commercial and personal service	2,890.4	2,892.1	2,873.2	2,695.4
Education and related services	1,927.0	1,917.5	1,907.3	1,785.3
Health and welfare services	1,592.5	1,567.7	1,556.3	1,503.8
Federal administration and other government offices	756.4	751.4	750.1	755.7
Provincial administration	577.3	573.9	574.7	547.7
Local administration	479.9	482.0	474.0	454.5
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>	<b>22,100.4</b>	<b>22,090.5</b>	<b>21,967.7</b>	<b>20,671.2</b>
Supplementary labour income	2,444.0	2,442.9	2,429.3	2,272.6
<b>Labour income</b>	<b>24,544.3</b>	<b>24,533.4</b>	<b>24,397.0</b>	<b>22,943.8</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>f</sup> Final estimates.

The estimates of wages and salaries for the individual industries are seasonally adjusted from the Canada all-industry aggregate. A difference may exist between the sum of the industries and the Canada all-industry total. Please refer to the explanatory note in catalogue 72-005 or contact the Labour Income Section for further details.

## Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

December 1987

The price index for non-residential construction building materials rose to 133.0 in December, up 0.1% from the revised previous month's index of 132.9 and 4.2% higher than a year ago.

Between November and December 1987, there were several minor price increases, primarily for gypsum wallboard, warm air furnaces, electrical conduit and tubing, and air conditioning equipment, which more than offset some minor decreases, mainly for particleboard.

Between December 1986 and December 1987, all 10 components of the mechanical materials group increased, producing a 5.0% rise in the weighted average. Eight of the 10 structural material prices were higher with a

sharp rise in concrete bricks and blocks forming the main reason for the group gain of 4.6%. All six components of the electrical materials group increased, most notably building wire and cables. Of the 20 materials making up the architectural materials group, four registered decreases, notably plywoods; these were offset however by advances in prices of metal roofing and siding, gypsum wallboard and wooden doors, resulting in a weighted average gain of 3.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66), available in March. Contact: the Information Service (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

## Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

December 1987

(1981 = 100)

	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	% Change	
				Dec. 1987/ Nov. 1987	Dec. 1987/ Dec. 1986
Total materials	133.0	132.9	127.7	0.1	4.2
Architectural materials	134.5	134.4	129.8	0.1	3.6
Structural materials	132.0	132.1	126.2	-0.1	4.6
Mechanical materials	136.7	136.2	130.2	0.4	5.0
Electrical materials	125.4	125.3	120.2	0.1	4.3

## Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

December 1987

The price index for residential construction building materials rose to 136.9 in December, up 0.1% from the revised figure for the previous month and 3.7% higher than December 1986.

Between November and December 1987, there was a significant increase in prices for copper pipe and fittings and smaller increases in gypsum wallboard and warm air furnaces, which more than offset some price decreases, mainly for particleboard and plywood.

The most noteworthy change in 1987 compared with the previous year for residential building construction materials was a sharp rise in the price of copper, which resulted in large price increases for copper pipe and fittings, building wire and cable and other

materials using this metal. Substantial price gains were also registered for concrete bricks and blocks, gypsum wallboard, and metal roofing and siding. The only significant relief from higher prices was to be found in a marked decrease in the price of plywoods.

Of the 37 commodities comprising this index, six increased by more than 10%, but five registered decreases and an equal number were virtually unchanged.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66), available in March. Contact: the Information Service (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

## Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

December 1987  
(1981 = 100)

	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	% Change	
				Dec. 1987/ Nov. 1987	Dec. 1987/ Dec. 1986
<b>Total materials</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>136.8</b>	<b>132.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Architectural materials	136.3	136.0	132.6	0.2	2.8
Structural materials	141.3	142.5	134.7	-0.8	4.9
Mechanical materials	138.0	136.7	129.4	1.0	6.6
Electrical materials	123.1	123.1	117.9	-	4.4



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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Basic Summary Tabulations

#### 1986 Census

The following tables at the census tract and provincial census tract level, with totals for the census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations are now available. Each table presents information on two or three census variables.

These tables contain data gathered from all Canadian households. Supplementary data from 20% of the population, including such

topics as ethnicity, education, industry, occupation and income will become available at a later date.

Prices for tape output range from \$300 for the Yukon to \$860 for Canada-wide data. Cost estimates for data for selected subprovincial regions or output to diskette or paper will be provided upon demand.

For further information, contact the Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200), or your local Regional Reference Centre.

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#### Demography

- DM86A01 Population by five-year age groups (17) and sex (3).
- DM86A02 Population by marital status (6), age groups (8A) and sex (3).

#### Mother Tongue

- MT86A01 Population by mother tongue (25) and sex (3).

#### Dwellings

- DW86A01 Occupied private dwellings by tenure (4), structural type (5), and age of household maintainer (6).
- DW86A02 Occupied private dwellings by structural type (5) and number of persons per dwelling (13).

#### Households

- HH86A01 Private households by tenure (4) and type of household (23).
- HH86A02 Private households by number of person per household (13) and type of household (12).

#### Families

- CF86A01 Census families in private households by number of persons in census families (10) and family structure (5).
  - CF86A02 Census families in private households by family structure (5) and number of children at home (14).
  - CF86A03 Census families in private households by family structure (5) and age groups of children at home (13).
  - CF86A04 Population in census families by census family status and age groups (24) and sex (3).
-

## **Air Charter Statistics**

Third Quarter 1987 (Preliminary)

- Preliminary third quarter 1987 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international commercial charter services increased to 833,935 passengers, up 3.8% from 1986 figures. This figure is still below the 874,568 passengers recorded for the same period of 1985.
- Every southern destination registered an increase over third quarter 1986 figures. This offset the small declines registered for American and European destinations. Noticeable increases were recorded for passenger traffic to Brazil (100%), Cuba (167.3%), the Dominican Republic (46.8%), Mexico (66.5%) and Venezuela (240.5%).
- There were 61,006 fewer charter passengers (-24.5%) flying into or out of the United Kingdom during this period relative to 1986 totals. This was partially offset by a 23.8% increase in traffic to France.

For additional information, order the third quarter 1987 *Air Charter Statistics*, quarterly in-house report (formerly catalogue 51-003) or contact C. Walsh (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

## **Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics – Canada-United States Report**

Fourth Quarter 1986

Air passenger origin and destination statistics indicate that 1,838,800 passengers travelled between Canada and the United States during the fourth quarter of 1986, up 4.5% compared to the fourth quarter 1985. Annual figures show a total of 7,740,220 passengers in 1986, an increase of 13.2% over 1985.

Important factors which influenced transborder traffic positively during 1986 were Expo 86, the operations of People Express between Montreal and New York and the operations of Presidential Airways between Montreal and Washington/Baltimore. People Express began services on the Montreal-New York route in July 1985 and ceased in September 1986. Presidential Airways introduced their transborder service in March 1986.

Order the Vol. 20, No. 2 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available the second week of February. Contact: A. MacDonald (819-997-1989), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

## **Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status: Canada, Provinces and Territories**

June 1, 1982 to 1987

After each census, Statistics Canada revises its postcensal estimates using data from the last two censuses. The intercensal estimates by age, sex and marital status for the period June 1, 1982 to 1986 obtained by this method and the postcensal estimates as of June 1, 1987, as well as the components of growth for 1986-87, with the same characteristics, are available today.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified data base (population by age, sex and marital status), table 00470201.

These data will soon be appearing in publications 91-210 and 91-519. For additional information, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division or the nearest regional reference centre of Statistics Canada.

## Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period ending January 14, 1988

### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.7 million tonnes, an increase of 1.2% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 1.1% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 9.2%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.4% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period ending January 14, 1988	Year-to-date
--	--	--------------

### Carload Traffic

Tonnes	4 748 539	8 372 611
% change from previous year	1.2	4.4
Cars	69,379	121,916
% change from previous year	-2.1	1.7

### Piggyback Traffic

Tonnes	259 395	444 319
% change from previous year	-1.1	5.0
Cars	8,608	14,863
% change from previous year	-9.2	-2.8

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact: Angus McLean (613-951-2484),  
Surface Transport Unit, Transportation  
Division.

## Cement

December 1987

Manufacturers shipped 680 433 tonnes of cement in December 1987, an increase of 8.8% from the 625 370 tonnes shipped a year earlier but a decrease of 32.6% from the 1 010 141 tonnes shipped in November 1987.

January to December 1987 shipments reached 11 941 994 tonnes, up 16.3% from the 10 264 021 tonnes shipped during the same period of 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

Order the December 1987 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.50/45), available the week of February 15. Contact: Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

## Publications Released

✓ **Transportation Equipment Industries, 1985. Catalogue number 42-251**  
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50).

✓ **Refined Petroleum Products, October 1987. Catalogue number 45-004**  
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).

✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts, Vancouver: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-167**  
(Canada: \$31; Other Countries: \$32.50).

### How to Order Publications

*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.*

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*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Joan Farley (613-951-1198)

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Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

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Zenith 08913



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 9, 1988

### Major Releases

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| <b>Composite Leading Indicator, November 1987</b>   | 2  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The composite leading indicator continued to rise in November, up 0.4%, following increases of 0.6% in October and 0.9% in September.</li> </ul>   |    |
| <b>New Motor Vehicle Sales, December 1987 and Annual Review</b>   | 4  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 102,246 units, up 1.8% over the December 1986 level.</li> </ul>   |    |
| <b>Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries, January 1988</b>  | 7  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seasonally adjusted Business Conditions Survey results showed a substantial drop in optimism between the October 1987 and January 1988 surveys for orders and expected production. However, the level of optimism generally remained significantly higher than at the same point in 1987.</li> </ul> |    |
| <b>Federal Government Business Enterprises, Financial Statistics, 1986</b>  | 10 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federal government business enterprises showed a total net loss, after taxes, of \$757 million, down 35% from the \$1,167 million loss of 1985.</li> </ul>   |    |

### Data Availability Announcements

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| Industrial Research and Development, 1988                             | 13 |
| Footwear Statistics, December 1987                                    | 13 |
| Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Fourth Quarter 1987 | 13 |
| Sawmills in British Columbia, November 1987                           | 13 |
| Electric Storage Batteries, December 1987                             | 14 |

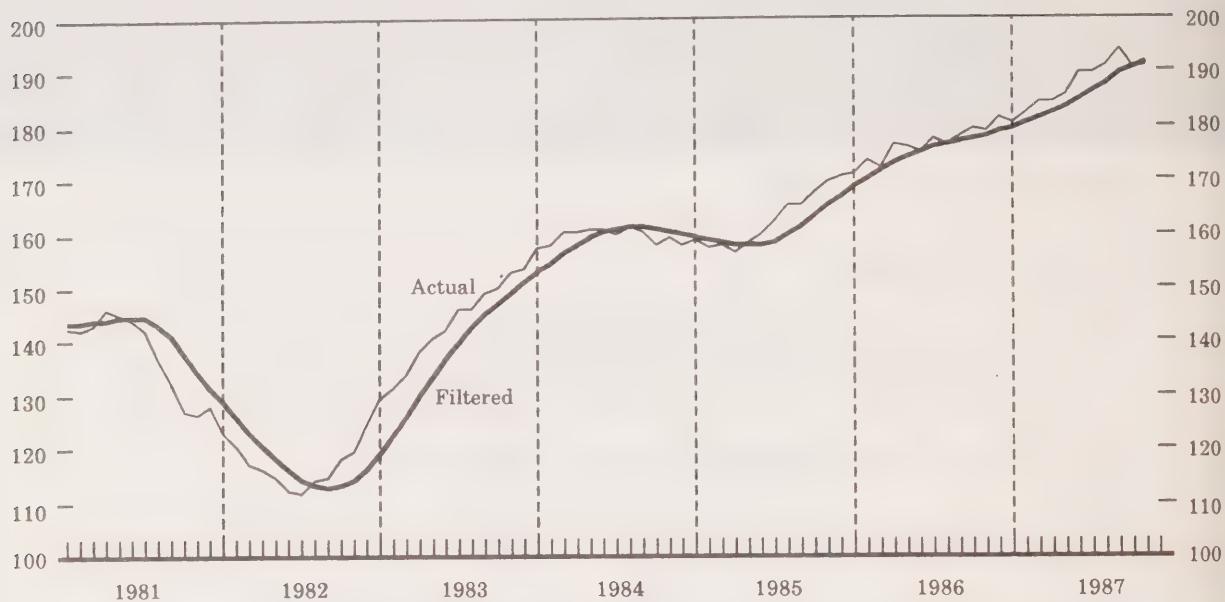
### Publications Released

15

## Major Releases

### The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)

January 1981 to November 1987



### Composite Leading Indicator November 1987

The Canadian composite leading indicator (1971=100) rose by 0.4% in November to a level of 191.5, following increases of 0.6% in October and 0.9% in September. This slowing is mainly the result of a drop in the stock market index. Excluding this component, the overall index grew steadily at 0.9% in both October and November. The unsmoothed version of the index rose 0.3% in November, following a decrease of 1.6% in October.

The manufacturing indicators posted particularly strong growth in November. At the same time, the indicators of personal spending had been growing steadily and capital investment plans of large firms rose for 1988. After

levelling-off in 1986, new orders for durable goods increased 10.4% during the first 11 months of 1987 and 5.1% in November. The United States leading indicator slowed sharply in November, mainly as a result of a second large decrease in stock prices. (The U.S. Commerce Department's calculation of the monthly stock market index spread the mid-October stock market drop over two months, since the monthly measure represents an averaging-out of daily values. In Canada, the mid-October stock market drop impacted fully on the monthly index for October, since the calculation used for the index is the closing value on the last day of the month.)

(continued on page 3)



Following two consecutive strong advances in September (0.5%) and October (0.6%), the monthly measure of real GDP rose 0.1% in November. Goods-producing industries rose 0.7%, largely as a result of increases in manufacturing, mining and construction. A large decrease in the finance industry that resulted from a drop to more normal trading volume on stock exchanges accounted for the lower output of services. Excluding this unusual movement, overall GDP rose by 0.3% in October and 0.5% in November.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

For further information on data published in this issue and the next release dates, or about ordering, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627). For more information on the economy, order the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-101, \$20).

## Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage change			Level
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.
Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)				
Filtered	0.9	0.6	0.4	191.5
Unfiltered	1.6	-1.6	0.3	191.4
Retail Trade				
Furniture and appliance sales	1.4	1.1	0.8	146,182 <sup>4</sup>
New motor vehicle sales	1.1	0.9	1.2	796,493 <sup>4</sup>
Residential construction index <sup>1</sup>	-1.1	-1.9	-2.4	126.9
Manufacturing				
New orders – durable	1.1	0.9	1.3	3,659 <sup>5</sup>
Shipment to inventory ratio – (finished goods) <sup>2</sup>	0.02	0.02	0.02	1.80
Average workweek (hours)	-0.0	0.0	0.0	38.8
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost <sup>2</sup>	0.03	0.05	0.08	-0.4
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.5	0.4	0.2	192.6
TSE300 stock price index (excluding oil and gas)	1.5	-2.2	-4.0	3,542
Money supply (M1) (\$1971) <sup>3</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.0	11,232 <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

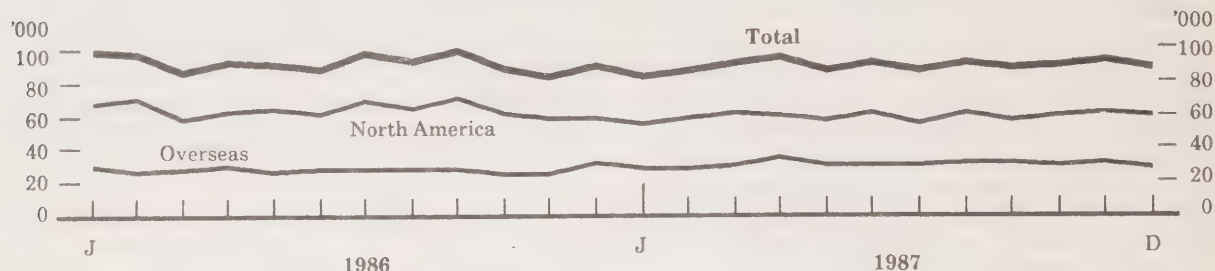
<sup>2</sup> Difference from previous month.

<sup>3</sup> Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

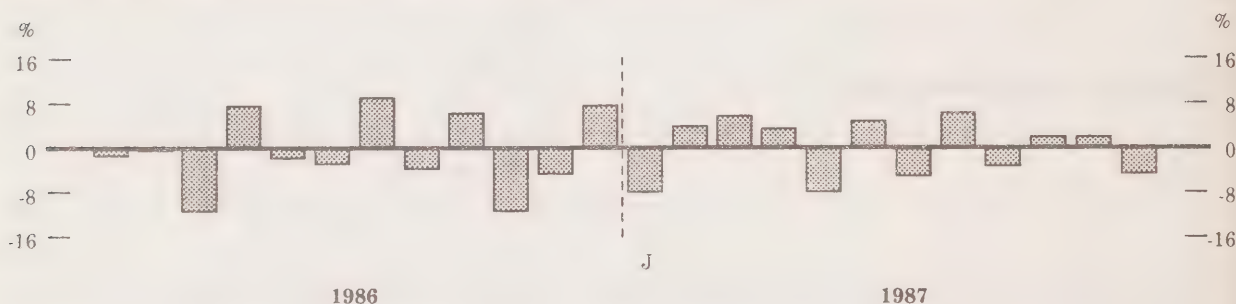
<sup>4</sup> Thousands of 1971 dollars.

<sup>5</sup> Millions of 1971 dollars.

### Monthly Sales of New Passenger Cars by Origin, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1986-1987



### Month to Month Changes in Total New Passenger Car Sales (Seasonally Adjusted)



## New Motor Vehicle Sales

December 1987

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 127,046 units in December 1987, a decrease of 5.3% from the revised November 1987 level of 134,170 units. The December decrease followed gains in October (+4.8%) and November (+1.9%). In December, lower sales were posted for both passenger cars (-4.8%) and commercial vehicles (-6.5%).

- On an origin basis, sales of North American built passenger cars recorded a decrease of 3.2% in December 1987 to a level of 58,594 units, while imported passenger cars declined by 7.8% to a level of 28,641 units. The drop in December for imported passenger car sales followed an increase of 2.8% in November, whereas North American built passenger car sales decreased after two consecutive monthly increases.

#### Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 102,246 units in December 1987, up 1.8% over the December 1986 level. In December 1987, commercial vehicle sales advanced by 8.5% to 35,735 units, while passenger car sales fell by 1.5% to 66,511 units.

(continued on page 5)

- The December decrease in total passenger car sales was due to a 10.1% drop for imported passenger cars. Partly offsetting this decline was a 4.0% rise in sales of North American built passenger cars. The year-over-year decrease in imported passenger car sales, which followed 10 consecutive gains, was attributable to a 6.8% decrease in Japanese car sales and to a 16.6% drop in imported cars from other countries.
- Six provinces registered higher unit sales of motor vehicles in December 1987 compared to December 1986, with increases ranging from 10.1% in Newfoundland to 0.7% in Saskatchewan. Decreases were recorded in Prince Edward Island (-13.8%), Nova Scotia (-11.4%), New Brunswick (-9.1%) and Quebec (-0.5%).
- A total of 411,884 North American built commercial vehicles were sold in Canada in 1987, a gain of 11.8% from a year earlier, while sales of imported commercial vehicles decreased 1.6% to 51,355 units.
- North American manufacturers held 65.8% of the Canadian passenger car market in 1987 (based on unit sales), down from the 69.5% share held in 1986. The Japanese market share rose to 22.8% from 18.6% a year earlier. Manufacturers from countries other than North America or Japan held 11.3% of the passenger car market, down from 11.9% in 1986. This decline was attributable to a decrease in the market share held by South Korea, down to 4.8% in 1987 from 6.4% in 1986.
- The retail sales value of all new motor vehicle sales totalled \$24,037 million in current dollars, an increase of 10.0% over 1986. Passenger car sales accounted for \$15,742 million, up 7.3% while commercial vehicle sales contributed \$8,295 million to the total, an increase of 15.7%.

#### Annual 1987

- In 1987, Canadian sales of new motor vehicles reached a level of 1,528,104 units, up 0.8% from the level of 1,515,920 units sold during 1986. This gain was due to a 10.1% increase over 1986 in commercial vehicle sales, which have been increasing strongly since 1983. On the other hand, passenger car sales declined by 2.8%, the second consecutive yearly decrease, following strong growth in the 1983 to 1985 period.
- Of the total passenger cars sold in 1987, vehicles manufactured in North America accounted for 701,048 units, down 7.9% from the previous year, while overseas-built passenger cars accounted for 363,817 units, an increase of 8.9% from a year earlier. The increase in imported passenger cars was attributable to a 19.7% increase in Japanese car sales. Partly offsetting this increase was a 7.9% decrease in imported cars from other countries.

#### Note to Users:

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Order the December 1987 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$9/\$90, available the week of March 14. Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

# New Motor Vehicle Sales (Unadjusted) – Canada December 1987

	December 1987	Change 1987/86 <sup>r</sup>	Jan.-Dec. 1987	Change 1987/86 <sup>r</sup>
	Units	%	Units	%
<b>Total New Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>102,246</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1,528,104</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Passenger Cars by Origin:</b>				
North America	43,054	4.0	701,048	-7.9
Japan	16,184	-6.8	243,288	19.7
Other Countries	7,273	-16.6	120,529	-7.9
(Including South Korea)	(3,009)	(-25.8)	(50,648)	(-27.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,511</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>1,064,865</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
<b>Commercial Vehicles by Origin:</b>				
North America	31,803	14.7	411,884	11.8
Overseas	3,932	-24.8	51,355	-1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,735</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>463,239</b>	<b>10.1</b>
	Value \$000	%	Value \$000	%
<b>Total New Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>1,717,585</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>24,036,522</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Passenger Cars by Origin:</b>				
North America	632,405	14.9	10,033,621	1.8
Japan	252,226	-0.3	3,567,874	26.9
Other Countries	139,219	-3.3	2,140,424	7.0
(Including South Korea)	(27,565)	(-20.3)	(453,150)	(-24.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,023,850</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>15,741,919</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Commercial Vehicles by Origin:</b>				
North America	630,914	11.2	7,500,911	16.4
Overseas	62,821	-24.5	793,692	8.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>693,735</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8,294,603</b>	<b>15.7</b>

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.



## Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

January 1988

Seasonally adjusted results of the Business Conditions Survey showed a substantial drop between the October 1987 and January 1988 surveys in manufacturers' optimism concerning new orders and expected production. However, the level of optimism generally remained significantly higher than at the same point in 1987.

### Highlights

(Seasonally adjusted data)

- The largest decline in manufacturers' optimism was for the **backlog of unfilled orders**. All of the decline resulted from a 28-point drop to 4% in the proportion reporting a "higher than normal" backlog from 32% in the previous survey. This caused an identical drop in the balance of opinion, which is calculated by subtracting the negative "lower than normal" response from the positive "higher than normal" response. But despite the large drop in the balance, the level of -5 in the January 1988 survey was still well above the -14 registered one year ago.
- The balance of opinion concerning the **volume of expected production** over the next three months was down from a peak of +24 in the October 1987 survey to +12 in the January survey. This balance was still much higher than the +1 recorded at the same time last year. The decline for the volume of production was much less than for the backlog of unfilled orders, suggesting production is being sustained by reducing the backlog of unfilled orders.
- The balance of opinion for **orders received** (+14) was also down from a peak in the October 1987 survey, but remained well above the previous year's result (-2).

**Note to Users:** Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the annual Census of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total. The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g. higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g. lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g. expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.

- There was little change from the October 1987 results in the balance for **finished product inventories**. The degree of concern is below a peak reached in April last year, but is comparable to the January 1987 survey.
- For **sources of production difficulties**, the only significant change was a decline in those citing shortages of skilled and unskilled labour as a problem. The decline followed increases in labour shortages for the April, July and October 1987 surveys.

(See charts on page 8 and table on page 9)

Data users should note the October 1987 results have been revised to include responses received after the first release of these results.

Available on CANSIM (raw data only):  
matrices 2843-2845.

Contact L. Deschambault (613-951-3507),  
Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section,  
Industry Division.

Chart - 1

**Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production During Next Three Months Compared with Last Three Months**

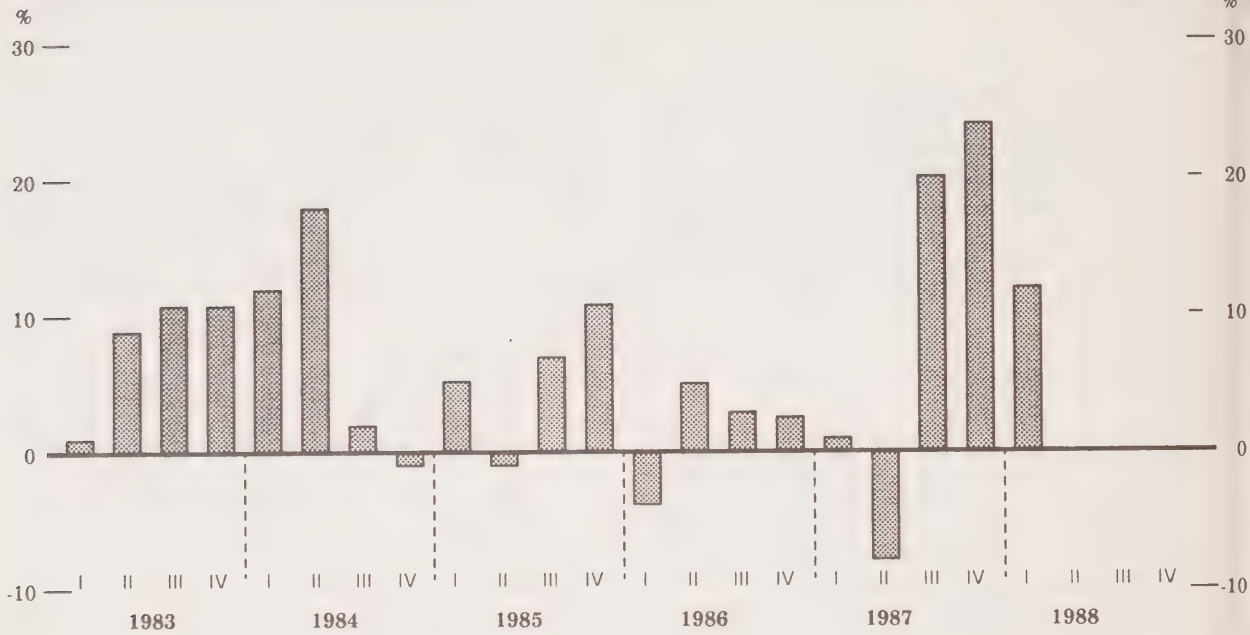
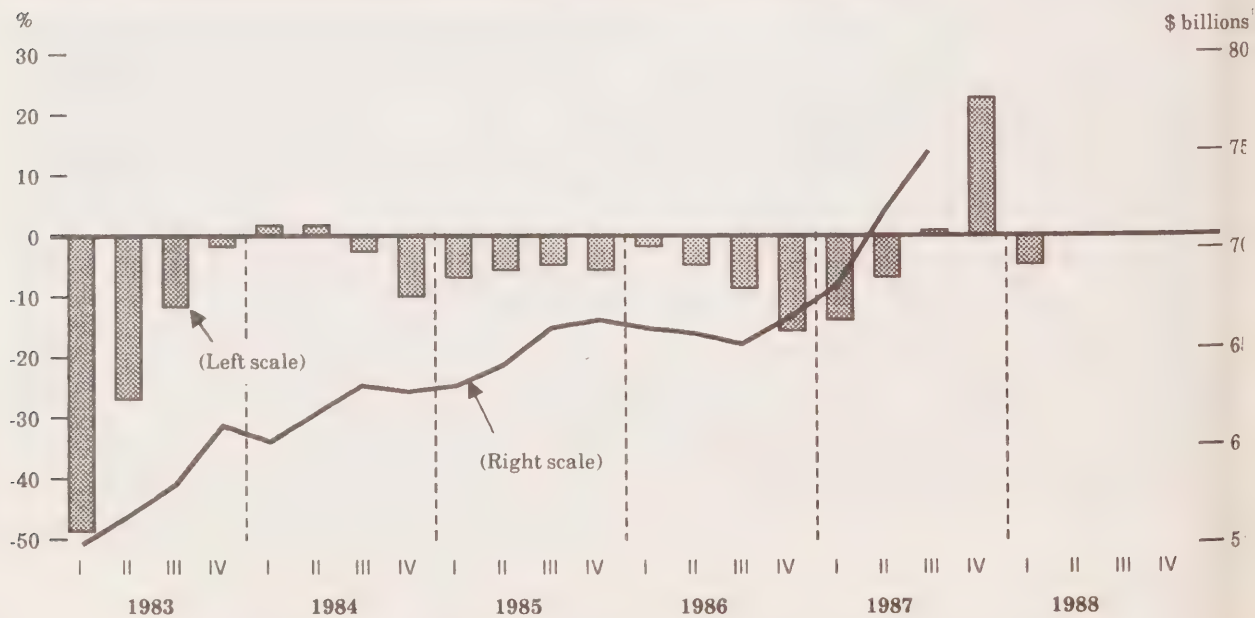


Chart - 2

**Comparison Between Balance of Opinion For Present Backlog of Unfilled Orders (Left Scale) and The Real Gross Domestic Product At Factor Cost in 1981 Prices (Right Scale) For All Manufacturing Industries, Adjusted For Seasonal Variation**



# Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

October 1987

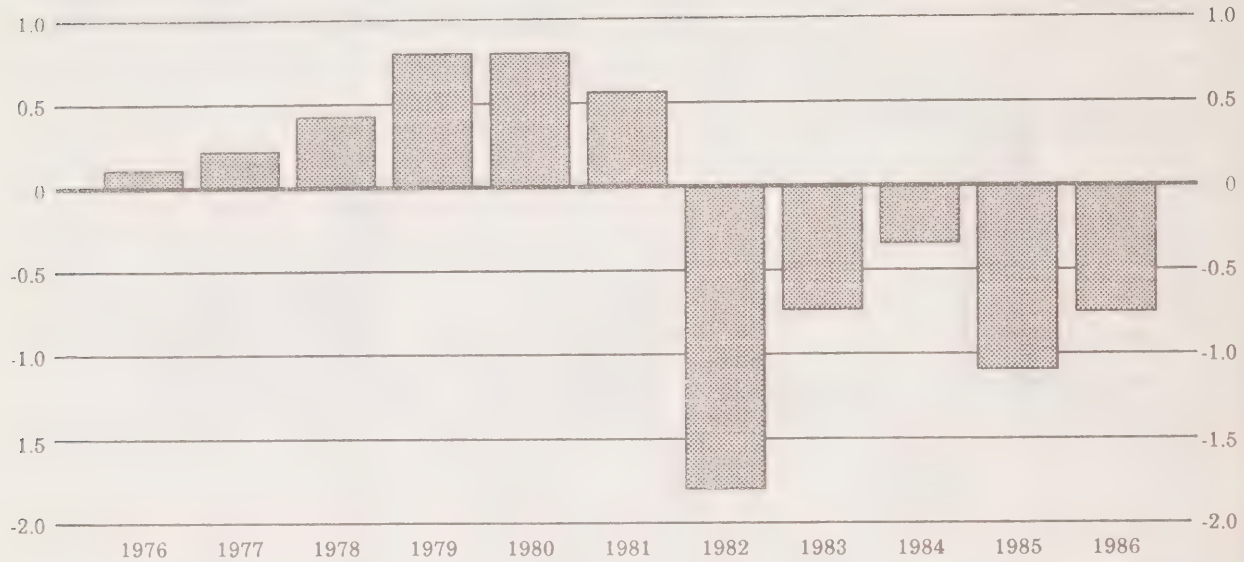
All Manufacturing Industries	Jan. 1987	Apr. 1987	July 1987	Oct. 1987	Jan. 1988
<b>Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:</b>					
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>					
About the same	47	52	48	50	58
Higher	27	20	36	37	27
Lower	26	28	16	13	15
Balance	1	-8	20	24	12
<b>Raw</b>					
Balance	-3	11	9	23	5
<b>Orders received are:</b>					
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>					
About the same	54	53	64	64	64
Rising	22	23	25	29	25
Declining	24	24	11	7	11
Balance	-2	-2	14	22	14
<b>Raw</b>					
Balance	-4	5	15	18	11
<b>Present backlog of unfilled orders is:</b>					
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>					
About normal	66	62	73	59	87
Higher than normal	10	16	14	32	4
Lower than normal	24	22	13	9	9
Balance	-14	-8	1	23	-5
<b>Raw</b>					
Balance	-16	-5	4	22	11
<b>Finished product inventory on hand is:</b>					
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>					
About right	80	67	78	69	71
Too low	5	8	8	11	9
Too high <sup>1</sup>	15	25	14	20	20
Balance	-10	-18	-7	-9	-11
<b>Raw</b>					
Balance	-11	-18	-6	-7	-12
<b>Sources of production difficulties:</b>					
<b>Raw</b>					
Working capital shortage	3	4	3	4	3
Skilled labour shortage	4	5	6	8	6
Unskilled labour shortage	1	1	2	3	1
Raw material shortage	3	4	7	6	7
Other difficulties	2	4	14	5	5
No difficulties	88	84	71	77	80

<sup>1</sup> No evident seasonality.

## Federal Government Enterprises

Net income after taxes

Billions of dollars



## Federal Government Business Enterprises

October 1987

### Financial Statistics, 1986

For 1986, federal government business enterprises showed a total net loss, after taxes, of \$757 million, down 35% from the \$1,167 million loss of 1985. Overall, the federal enterprises have shown losses since 1981, with a record loss of \$1,825 million recorded in 1982.

The privatization of a number of enterprises has resulted in a substantial reduction in total losses, due primarily to the elimination of non-profitable firms in manufacturing and wholesale trade. During 1986, De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Pécherries Cartier, Canadair, Transport Route Canada and several other Crown Corporations were sold and their financial activities are no longer included in these statistics.

## Industry Highlights

### Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells

- The significant turnaround for federal enterprises in this industry reflected the improved financial results of Petro-Canada. The industry showed a net profit of \$64 million in 1986 compared to a loss of \$834 million in 1985.
- The Petro-Canada results were due to various factors, including the streamlining and integration of operations of previously independent firms and the partial recovery of international oil prices. In addition, 1985 figures incorporated a write-down of Petro-Canada's Canadian frontier oil and gas properties by \$865 million, due to low world oil prices.

(continued on page 11)



### Manufacturing

- A net loss of \$51 million was posted in 1986 compared to a loss of \$311 million for the previous year.
- The federal government's sale of Canadair and De Havilland of Canada reduced the losses previously associated with this industry group.

### Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

- Net losses increased for this group, to \$293 million in 1986 from \$89 million in 1985.
- Continuing economic difficulties in the agricultural sector forced the Farm Credit Corporation to increase its allowance for loan losses by \$219 million and the resulting charge to operations was a major factor in the corporation's loss of \$132 million.
- Cash payments of \$475 million under loan guarantees for the troubled institutions Bank of British Columbia and the Northwest Trust Company resulted in greater losses for the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation in 1986 than in 1985.

### Wholesale Trade

- Enterprises in this industry recorded a net loss of \$98 million in 1986 versus a profit of \$364 million in 1985.
- Price-depressing stocks of wheat and coarse grains, which continued to build on the world markets, and large export subsidies offered by the United States and the European Economic Community depressed earnings for the Canadian Wheat Board. The federal export agency registered a loss of \$154 million in 1986, one of the largest in its 50-year history.

- Pêcheries Cartier Inc., which had recorded a loss as a federal enterprise in 1985, was sold to the private sector in 1986.

### Transportation and Storage

- Losses for enterprises in this industry rose from \$74 million in 1985 to \$233 million in 1986.
- Significant factors in Canadian National Railway's loss of \$256 million were non-recurring items amounting to \$122 million.
- Air Canada posted a record profit for the last six months of 1986 and recorded an overall profit for the year of \$10 million versus a loss of \$32 million in 1985.

A historical review of the operations and financial position of federal government enterprises from 1976 to 1986 is included in *Federal Government Enterprise Finance*, 1986. A presentation on debt forgiveness and on conversions of debt to equity (capital stock or contributed surplus) is included as an added feature of this edition.

(see table on page 12)

Available on CANSIM: income and expense – matrices 3214-3222; unappropriated surplus – matrices 3223-3231; and assets, liabilities and net worth – matrices 3232-3240.

Order the 1986 issue of *Federal Government Enterprise Finance* (61-203, \$25), available March. Contact Waneta Featherstone (613-951-1838) or Richard Sauriol (613-951-1832), Assets, Liabilities and Enterprises Section, Public Institutions Division.

# **Federal Government Enterprises**

Net Income (Loss) after Taxes  
(millions of dollars)

Year	Transportation and Storage	Communication	Electric Power	Manufacturing	Mines Quarries and Oil Wells	Wholesale Trade	Finance Insurance and Real Estate	Government Services	Total
1976	(205)	(20)	(6)	7	14	224	116	(7)	123
1977	(223)	(41)	0	(1)	22	237	169	69	232
1978	34	(38)	0	20	26	173	153	63	431
1979	156	(20)	1	104	43	431	68	28	811
1980	116	(5)	0	157	83	719	(247)	(14)	809
1981	179	(4)	0	(9)	64	527	(168)	(12)	577
1982	(358)	(311)	7	(1,635)	4	566	(84)	(14)	(1,825)
1983	62	(310)	6	(544)	(12)	397	(329)	(13)	(743)
1984	117	(412)	6	(192)	100	624	(587)	(14)	(358)
1985	(74)	(200)	(6)	(311)	(834)	364	(89)	(17)	(1,167)
1986	(233)	(123)	(2)	(51)	64	(98)	(293)	(21)	(757)

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Industrial Research and Development

1988

A recent survey of the larger R&D performers shows that product development accounts for almost 70% of industrial R&D expenditures.

The first 1988 issue of *Science Statistics* presents the R&D expenditures of major industry groups for basic research, product development, process development, and the development of new technical services. For more information, consult *Science Statistics*, Volume 12, No. 1 (catalogue no. 88-001).

### Footwear Statistics

December 1987

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,240,441 pairs of footwear in December 1987, a decrease of 5.2% from the 2,362,572 pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to December 1987 period totalled 38,777,484 pairs of footwear, down 9.9% from 43,046,726 pairs produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

Order the December issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 19. Contact Carla Mouradian (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

### Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products

Fourth Quarter 1987

Shipments of solid fuel burning heating products totalled \$ 21.58 million for the fourth quarter of 1987, a decrease of 0.1% from the \$ 21.61 million shipped during the previous quarter. Year-to-date shipments of solid fuel burning heating products totalled \$ 67.1 million.

Manufacturers' shipments of Canadian made solid fuel burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products* (25-002, \$3/\$12), scheduled for release the week of February 22. Contact Michel J. Cormier (613-951-3522), Industry Division.

### Sawmills in British Columbia

November 1987

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 007 700 cubic metres (1,274.6 million board feet) of lumber and ties in November 1987, an increase of 63.0% over the 1 844 800 cubic metres (781.8 million board feet) produced in November 1986.

January to November 1987 production was 34 379 200 cubic metres (14,569.1 million board feet), an increase of 18.4% over the 29 030 400 cubic metres (12,302.4 million board feet) produced over the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2).

For further information, order the November 1987 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6/\$60), to be released the week of February 15. Contact Jock Dobie (604) 666-2671, Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

## Electric Storage Batteries December 1987

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 331,615 automotive replacement batteries in December 1987, an increase of 54.2% from the 215,059 batteries sold a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 2,817,034 automotive replacement batteries from January to December 1987, up 10.3% from 2,555,068 for the same period in 1986.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

Order the December 1987 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005 \$4.50/\$45), available the week of February 22. Contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Editor: Joan Farley (613-951-1198)

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## Publications Released

- ✓ **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics**, October 1987.  
**Catalogue number 25-001**  
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).
- ✓ **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics**, November 1987.  
**Catalogue number 25-001**  
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).
- ✓ **Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries**, October 1987.  
**Catalogue number 31-001**  
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).
- ✓ **Oils and Fats**, October 1987.  
**Catalogue number 32-006**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products**, December 1987.  
**Catalogue number 32-022**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Cement**, November 1987.  
**Catalogue number 44-001**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Gypsum Products**, November 1987.  
**Catalogue number 44-003**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Railway Operating Statistics**, July 1987.  
**Catalogue number 52-003**  
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$10.50/\$105).
- ✓ **Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area**, November 1987.  
**Catalogue number 63-004**  
(Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3.50/\$35).
- ✓ **Summary of Canadian International Trade**, November 1987.  
**Catalogue number 65-001**  
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).
- ✓ **Federal Government Employment**, July-September 1987.  
**Catalogue number 72-004**  
(Canada: \$22/\$88; Other Countries: \$23/\$92).
- ✓ **Travel-log**, Vol. 6, No. 4.  
**Catalogue number 87-003**  
(Canada: \$9/\$36; Other Countries: \$10/\$40).
- ✓ **Science Statistics**, Vol. 12, No. 1 – **Applications of Industrial R&D**, 1986.  
**Catalogue number 88-001**  
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.*

*Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).*

*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 10, 1988

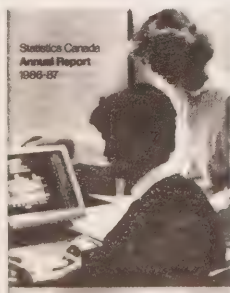
### Major Releases

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| <b>Television Viewing in Canada, 1986</b>  | <b>2</b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canadians spent an average of 24 hours per week watching television in Fall 1986. Of the programmes they watched, 64% were non-Canadian in origin.</li> </ul> |          |
| <b>Farm Product Price Index, December 1987</b>   | <b>5</b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm prices rose 0.5% from November.</li> </ul>   |          |
| <b>Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes, Fourth Quarter 1987</b>  | <b>7</b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prices of new machinery and equipment purchased by industry rose 0.1% in the fourth quarter, but showed a year-over-year decline of 0.9%.</li> </ul>          |          |

### Data Availability Announcements

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Steel Ingots, Week Ending February 6, 1988 | 9 |
| Sugar Sales, January 1988                  | 9 |
| Steel Pipe and Tubing, December 1987       | 9 |

### Publications Released 10



The 1986-87 Annual Report of Statistics Canada was tabled in the House of Commons by the Minister on February 3, 1988 and is now available to the public.

The Annual Report surveys major accomplishments of the Agency in fiscal year 1986-87: the 1986 Census; the rebasing of the System of National Accounts; the development of new programs such as the world trade and small business databases; technology-assisted improvements in efficiency; co-operative ventures at the international level. It also includes a financial statement and bibliography of research papers published in 1986-87.

The 1986-87 Annual Report (11-201) is available free of charge from Private Sector Relations (613-951-4636), Communications Division.

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## Major Releases

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### Television Viewing in Canada

Fall 1986

In the fall of 1986, Canadians spent an average of 24.2 hours per week watching television. This figure reflects a decade-long gradual increase from 22.1 hours per week in the fall of 1977.

Newfoundlanders continue to be national leaders in television viewing, watching an average of 27.0 hours per week. In fact, residents of all provinces east of Ontario reported weekly viewing above the national average. Albertans watched the least television of all Canadians, averaging 22.2 hours per week.

Drama, news and public affairs programming continues to be the most popular. Drama constituted 33.7% of the programmes viewed by Canadians while tuning to news and public affairs programming accounted for an additional 19.0%. When viewing of Canadian programmes is considered, however, these categories fall at opposite ends of the scale: 87% of news and public affairs viewing was of Canadian programmes, while Canadian shows made up only 13% of the drama watched by Canadians.

An examination by language groups showed that both anglophones and francophones spent approximately one-third of their viewing time tuned to drama programming. Anglophones recorded higher percentages of viewing comedy and sports programming, while francophones tuned to more variety and game shows, news and public affairs, and instructional programming.

Adult women (18 years of age and older) watched 22% more television than men, but also showed some major differences in the allocation of their viewing time. In absolute time, they only watched about one-half as much sports as adult men (1.2 hours vs 2.3 hours per week) but spent 45% more time (about 3 hours more per week) watching drama programmes.

(see tables on pages 3 and 4)

Order *Television Viewing in Canada, 1986* (87-208, \$24), released today. Contact Ian McDiarmid (613-951-1561) or Anthony Young (613-951-1573), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



**Average Hours per Week of Television Viewing, Fall 1986**  
by Province, and Age/Sex Groups

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Quebec		Total
					English	French	
Total Population	27.0	24.3	26.7	26.5	23.1	26.6	26.4
Men:							
18 +	26.0	23.7	23.8	24.6	21.5	24.4	24.3
18-24	26.7	18.9	20.3	19.9	16.9	18.9	18.9
25-34	24.0	21.2	22.7	22.9	20.4	21.8	22.0
35-49	22.5	24.2	20.5	21.9	16.5	21.9	21.2
50-59	30.5	20.0	24.5	25.8	22.3	28.3	27.4
60 +	33.3	30.5	32.0	34.2	32.4	37.6	36.1
Women:							
18 +	29.5	26.4	30.9	30.4	26.1	30.6	30.3
18-24	25.1	23.3	27.1	26.5	17.4	24.6	24.1
25-34	28.9	26.4	29.3	29.2	23.7	27.0	26.9
35-49	28.5	24.0	27.7	27.8	24.8	28.6	28.1
50-59	34.1	26.8	36.3	36.4	26.3	36.0	33.9
60 +	33.7	30.6	36.0	34.4	33.8	40.9	39.3
Teens:							
12-17	23.8	22.0	25.4	20.4	21.5	23.3	23.1
Children:							
2-11	26.2	21.8	23.7	25.0	19.0	23.5	23.2
		Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
Total Population		22.9	24.3	23.7	22.2	23.1	24.2
Men:							
18 +		20.9	22.9	22.8	21.3	23.0	22.5
18-24		17.2	16.5	16.5	17.9	17.0	18.1
25-34		18.6	19.4	19.3	19.7	20.6	20.3
35-49		18.7	21.9	19.3	19.0	18.7	19.8
50-59		21.1	21.5	24.6	23.2	25.4	23.9
60 +		30.5	33.2	33.7	31.3	34.2	32.9
Women:							
18 +		26.0	26.6	26.9	24.8	26.0	27.4
18-24		20.6	20.9	24.4	21.2	22.3	22.5
25-34		24.1	23.5	23.3	22.7	23.4	25.0
35-49		22.2	23.9	22.2	22.6	22.1	24.3
50-59		28.3	29.7	29.2	27.7	27.8	30.4
60 +		34.4	34.1	35.2	33.3	34.1	35.5
Teens:							
12-17		18.8	21.3	20.0	18.2	17.6	20.3
Children:							
2-11		22.0	23.6	20.2	20.2	18.3	22.0

**Note:** For Quebec, the language classification is based on the language spoken at home. The total column includes those respondents who did not reply to this question or who indicated a language other than English or French.

### Percentage Distribution of Television Viewing Time

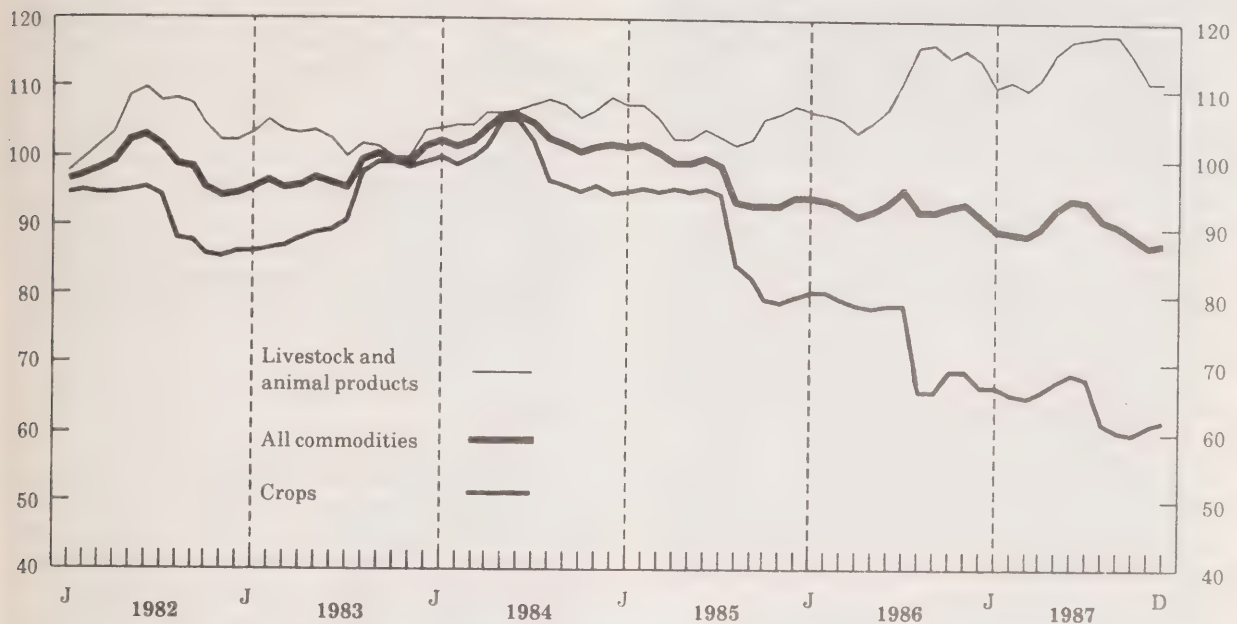
By Origin and Type of Programme:

Fall 1986, Canada - All Persons 2 Years and Older

Type of programme	Canadian programmes	Foreign programmes	Total
News and public affairs	16.6	2.5	19.0
Documentary	0.8	0.5	1.3
Instructional:			
Academic	1.5	0.2	1.8
Social/Recreational	0.6	0.7	1.4
Religion	0.4	0.2	0.6
Sports	5.1	1.4	6.5
Variety and games	4.6	5.2	9.8
Music and dance	1.0	0.3	1.3
Comedy	0.8	13.7	14.5
Drama	4.4	29.3	33.7
Unknown	0.1	10.0	10.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

## Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



### Farm Product Price Index

December 1987

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 87.6 in December, up 0.5% from the revised November level of 87.2. This was the first increase in the index in six months. Crop prices rose in December while those for livestock were unchanged overall. The December 1987 index stood 4.2% below the year-earlier level of 91.4.

The percentage changes in the index between November and December 1987 by province were as follows:

● Newfoundland	-0.3%
● Prince Edward Island	-0.4%
● Nova Scotia	-0.3%
● New Brunswick	+0.7%
● Quebec	+1.2%
● Ontario	+0.4%
● Manitoba	+0.7%
● Saskatchewan	+0.5%
● Alberta	-0.4%

● British Columbia	+0.7%
● Canada	+0.5%

### Crops

The crops index increased in December for the second consecutive month and stood at 61.9 after falling during the previous four months. Oilseed, potato and cereal prices rose in December. Despite the increase, the crops index has been relatively steady since August 1987 at around the level set in February 1978.

- The oilseeds index increased 5.6% in December to a level of 82.6. This was the third consecutive increase in the index which has risen 14.4% during the past three months. With the increase in December 1987, the oilseeds index remained 13.9% higher than its year-earlier level and was at its highest level since June 1986.

(continued on page 6)

- The potato index increased for the first time in six months mainly due to higher processing potato prices. After falling 43% between July and November, the index rose 4.0% in December 1987. Potato prices had been falling as the potato crops harvested in both Canada and the United States in 1987 were larger than in the previous year.
- The cereals index stood at 46.9 in December, up 0.4% from the previous month. A larger proportion of high quality wheat was delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board in December, resulting in higher wheat prices. The index was 14.4% below its year-earlier level, largely due to lower Canadian Wheat Board initial prices for wheat and barley which took effect in August 1987. Since August 1987, the index has been at its lowest point since July 1973 and was 56% below the January 1981 peak of 107.0.

#### **Livestock and Animal Products**

The total livestock and animal products index was unchanged in December 1987 compared to its month-earlier level. Higher prices for hogs and eggs offset lower cattle prices, while prices for milk and poultry showed little change. Before levelling off in December, the index had fallen 5.9% from the record level reached in August 1987.

- Hog prices rose 1.3% in December and resulted in the first increase in the hog index in four months. After increasing 32% between March and June 1987, the hog

index subsequently fell 29% during the next five months due to increased pork production in Canada and the United States. In December, the index stood at 95.7, 22% below its year-earlier level.

- The cattle index decreased 0.4% in December mainly due to lower prices for slaughter cattle. The cattle index, at 114.9, had been trending upward from July 1986 and reached a record level in September 1987. The index has fallen 3.0% since September, but remained 5.0% above its year-earlier level.

#### **User Note**

The index is designed to measure changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1986 are final prices. Beginning in August 1986, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

Order the December issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6.50/\$65), to be released the week of February 22. Contact Paul Murray (613-951-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.



## Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1987

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (1971=100, MEPI) by industry of purchase reached a preliminary level of 309.2 in the fourth quarter of 1987, up 0.1% from its revised third quarter level. This is the first increase this year. Domestic prices, up 0.5%, were responsible for the overall increase. The more heavily weighted imported goods component fell 0.2%, reflecting the strengthening of the Canadian dollar which more than offset any increase in import prices. The main contributor to the overall quarterly increase was the transportation equipment category.

The annual average index for 1987 showed its first ever decrease (-0.1%) versus 1986. A lower index level for imported goods (-2.4%) pushed down the total index even though domestic prices for new machinery and equipment rose 2.5%. The strengthening of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart more than offset any increase in import prices.

At the industry division level, price changes in the latest quarter ranged from a drop of 0.5% for new machinery and equipment purchased by the construction industry to an increase of 1.8% for purchases by the agriculture sector.

For the year as a whole, at the industry level, there were only two decreases in domestic indexes: textiles (-0.5%) and air transport (-2.3%). In commercial services, churches and private universities and broadcasting, domestic prices rose by more than twice the overall average. All industry import indexes, except agriculture (1.1%), affected by the difference in the exchange rate, were lower than in the previous year, ranging from a decline of 4.7% in air transport to 0.4% in telephones. No consistent pattern was apparent on a commodity basis where, at the combined level, there were somewhat fewer price increases than decreases, over a range of +12.0% for photo equipment to -6.3% for office machines.

Data users should note that following a review of the industry index ratings, no industry ratings were changed, both on the domestic and import side. These ratings are applicable for the period December 1986-December 1987. The next rating review will take place with the publication of the fourth quarter 1988 data.

(see table on page 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4000, 4002 and 4027.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66), available in March. Contact L. Graham (613-951-9615), Capital Expenditures Section, Prices Division.

# Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

(1971 = 100)

	Relative Importance <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup> Q. 1987*	3 <sup>rd</sup> Q. 1987*	Percent change	
				4 <sup>th</sup> Q.'87/ 3 <sup>rd</sup> Q.'87	4 <sup>th</sup> Q.'87/ 4 <sup>th</sup> Q.'86
<b>Machinery and Equipment Price Index:</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>309.2</b>	<b>308.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>SIC Divisions:</b>					
1. Agriculture	10.3	297.4	292.0	1.8	1.0
2. Forestry	0.7	325.5	326.2	-0.2	-1.2
3. Fishing	0.6	329.9	330.0	--	-0.6
4. Mines, quarries and oil wells	6.5	356.8	357.5	-0.2	-1.8
5. Manufacturing	30.4	342.3	342.6	-0.1	-1.3
6. Construction	4.1	293.6	295.0	-0.5	-2.2
7. Transportation, communication, storage and utilities	25.5	299.5	299.6	--	-0.6
8. Trade	4.8	284.2	283.2	0.4	-1.0
9. Finance, insurance and real estate	1.5	248.0	247.6	0.2	-0.1
10. Community, business and personal services	9.4	242.7	242.3	0.2	-0.4
11. Public administration	6.2	298.5	298.4	--	-1.2

\* These indexes are preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Division weights are based on 1971 value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment by industry (Survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1971).

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Steel Ingots

Week Ending February 6, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending February 6, 1988 totalled 285 004 tonnes, a decrease of 8.4% from the preceding week's total of 311 224 tonnes but up 1.6% from the year-earlier level of 280 403 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 1 531 257 tonnes, an increase of 1.6% from 1 507 781 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

Contact: Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

### Sugar Sales

January 1988 - Preliminary figures

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 62 417 598 kilograms for all types of sugar in January 1988, comprising 59 369 889 kilograms in domestic sales and 3 047 709 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 73 947 000 kilograms in January 1987, of which 67 914 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 6 033 000 kilograms were export sales. The cumulative year-to-date figures will be reported in subsequent issues.

Order the January 1988 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of March 4. Contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

### Steel Pipe and Tubing

December 1987

Steel pipe and tubing production for December 1987 totalled 141 728 tonnes, an increase of 75.4% from the 80 800 (revised figure) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 478 620 tonnes, up 20.5% from the 1 227 090 (revised figure) tonnes produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

Order the December 1987 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 22. Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

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## Publications Released

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✓ **Culture Statistics, Television  
Viewing in Canada, 1986.**  
**Catalogue number 87-208**  
(Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25)

✓ **Statistics Canada Annual  
Report, 1986-87.**  
**Catalogue number 11-201**  
(no charge)

*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.*

*Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).*

*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*

**The  
Daily**

### **Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information**

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)  
Editor: Joan Farley (613-951-1198)

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 11, 1988

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### Major Releases

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#### **New Housing Price Index, December 1987** 2

- New housing prices continued to move upward, rising 0.2% from November 1987 and 11.7% from a year earlier.

#### **Help-wanted Index, January 1988** 4

- The help-wanted index decreased for the first time since April 1987, edging down to 138 from 140 in December.

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### Data Availability Announcements

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Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, December 1987 6

Steel Ingots, December 1987 7

Production of Eggs, December 1987 7

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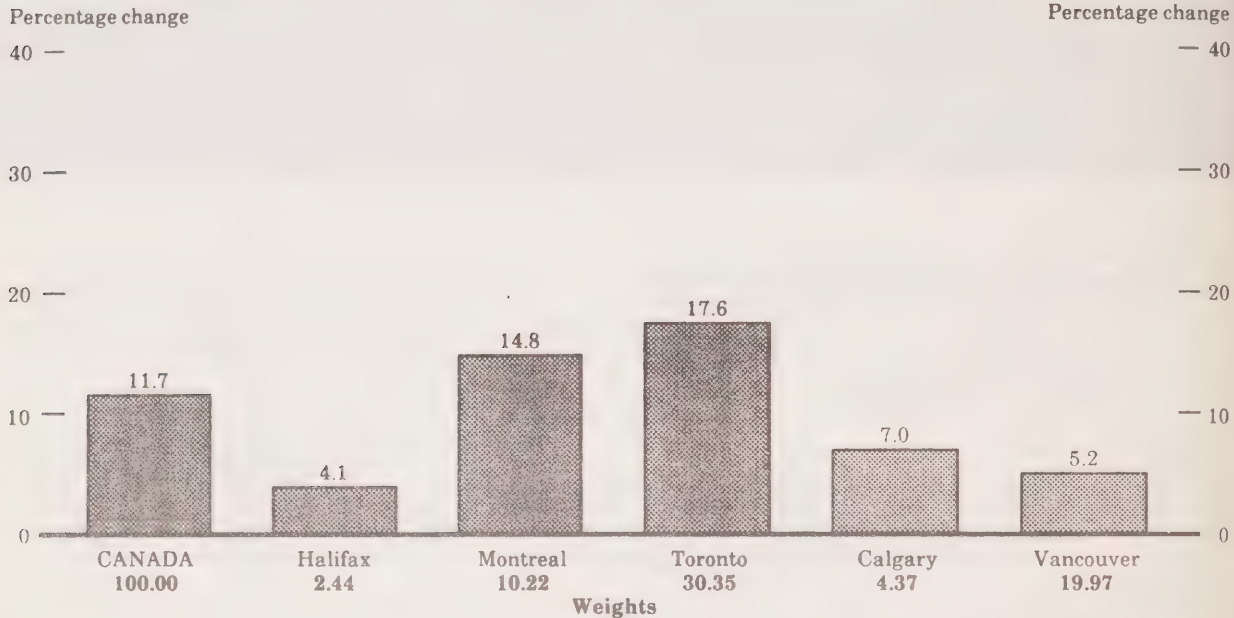
### Publications Released

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8

## Major Releases

### Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, December 1987



### New Housing Price Index

December 1987

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 123.2 in December, up 0.2% from November. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 11.7% higher than the year-earlier level. Between November and December, the estimated house only index increased 0.2%, while the estimated land only index increased 0.4%.

Among the cities surveyed, St. Catharines-Niagara showed the largest monthly increase (0.6%) in new housing prices, followed closely by Hamilton and Montreal, both with a monthly increase of 0.5%. Toronto with a monthly gain of only 0.2% continued to show the largest 12-month gain of all cities surveyed, at 17.6%. This, however, is substantially below that city's peak year-over-year increase of 33.6%, recorded for April 1987.

Generally, Southwestern Ontario cities together with Montreal maintained yearly gains that were significantly higher than those experienced by other Canadian cities. In Alberta and British Columbia, index levels were still below their 1981 price reference level of 100.

Based on annual averages, the New Housing Price Index for 1987 was up 14.1% from 1986 at the Canada total level. The largest increase was recorded for Toronto (26.1%). Hamilton (16.8%), London (16.1%), Montreal (15.1%), Kitchener-Waterloo (14.4%) and St. Catharines-Niagara (12.6%) also showed substantial gains. Smaller increases were recorded for Quebec City (8.9%), Windsor (6.7%), Winnipeg (5.8%), Ottawa-Hull (5.7%), St. John's (4.9%), Saint John-Moncton (4.8%), Vancouver (4.6%). In Saskatoon (4.2%), Edmonton (4.2%), Calgary (3.9%), Regina (3.6%) and Halifax (3.4%) prices rose by less

(continued on page 3)

than the general level of inflation. On an annual average basis, only Victoria registered a decrease (-2.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66), available in March. Contact: Prices Division (613-951-9607).

## New Housing Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

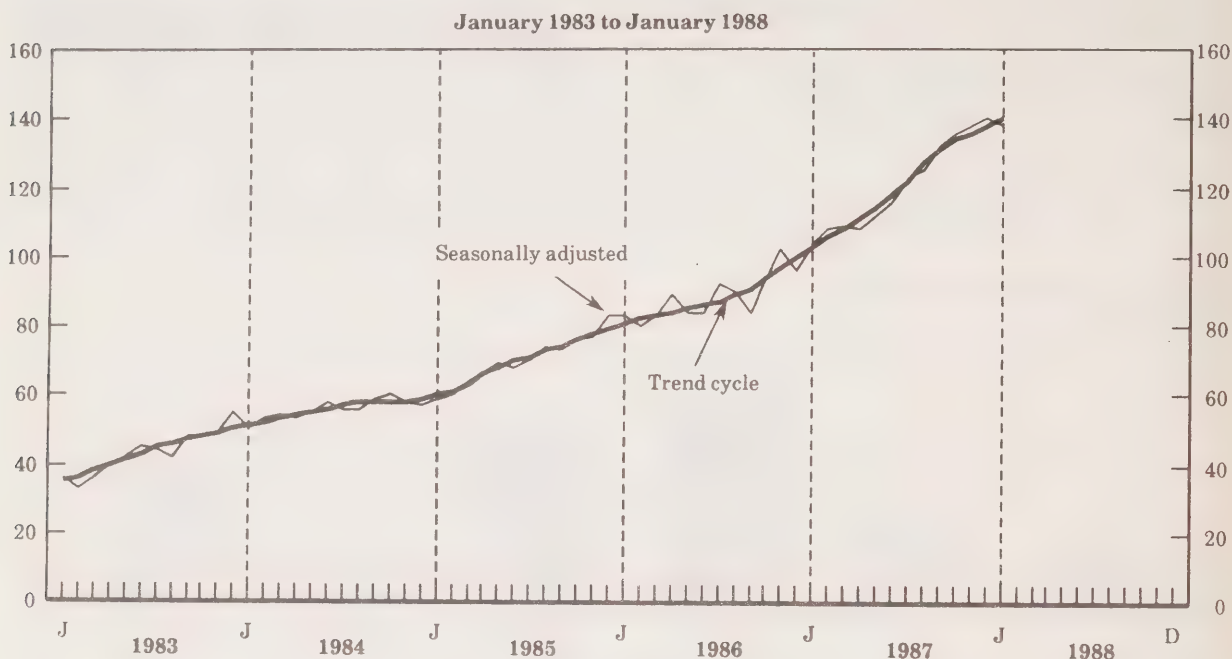
	Weights 1987 <sup>1</sup>	Dec. '87	Nov. '87	Dec. '86	% change		
					Dec. '87/ Nov. '87	Dec. '87/ Dec. '86	Annual '87/ Annual '86
<b>Canada Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>
<b>Canada (House only)</b>		<b>129.6</b>	<b>129.4</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>15.9</b>
<b>Canada (Land only)</b>		<b>112.2</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>9.9</b>
St. John's	0.87	114.2	114.3	108.9	-0.1	4.9	4.9
Halifax	2.44	130.8	130.8	125.6	-	4.1	3.4
Saint John-Moncton	0.98	133.3	133.3	127.7	-	4.4	4.8
Quebec City	2.26	150.2	149.6	138.1	0.4	8.8	8.9
Montreal	10.22	160.3	159.5	139.6	0.5	14.8	15.1
Ottawa-Hull	5.74	141.5	140.9	132.1	0.4	7.1	5.7
Toronto	30.35	153.3	153.0	130.4	0.2	17.6	26.1
Hamilton	2.98	169.8	169.0	146.8	0.5	15.7	16.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.30	163.2	162.3	148.7	0.6	9.8	12.6
Kitchener-Waterloo	2.08	167.8	167.7	148.3	0.1	13.1	14.4
London	1.58	151.3	151.3	137.9	-	9.7	16.1
Windsor	0.90	122.7	122.6	115.3	0.1	6.4	6.7
Winnipeg	3.11	135.6	135.6	130.3	-	4.1	5.8
Regina	0.90	118.2	118.2	115.0	-	2.8	3.6
Saskatoon	1.30	111.6	111.4	108.6	0.2	2.8	4.2
Calgary	4.37	97.2	97.2	90.8	-	7.0	3.9
Edmonton	4.86	91.1	90.8	87.0	0.3	4.7	4.2
Vancouver	19.97	78.3	78.4	74.4	-0.1	5.2	4.6
Victoria	2.79	70.6	70.6	66.9	-	5.5	-2.3

<sup>1</sup> Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

- Nil or zero.



## Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



## Help-wanted Index

January 1988

The Help-wanted Index monitors the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers and serves as an indicator of the demand for labour.

### Highlights

- The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) decreased to 138 from 140 between December 1987 and January 1988, declining for the first time since April 1987. However, for the last seven months of 1987 the index attained record levels in each successive month.
- The decrease in the Canada index between December 1987 and January 1988 is the result of a second consecutive decline in the Quebec index (to 144 from 150). The index increased in all the other regions, although

by only one point in Ontario (to 190 from 189). The index advanced in the Atlantic region to 181 from 164, in the Prairie region to 62 from 58, and in British Columbia to 58 from 55.

- The decrease in the Canada index is not reflected in the trend cycle<sup>1</sup>. This measure continued in January 1988 its advance which commenced in December 1982 (see chart).

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

Contact: Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

<sup>1</sup> The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as estimated by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.



**Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions**  
(Seasonally Adjusted)

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
<b>1987</b>						
January	104	140	106	145	48	39
February	108	141	119	142	47	40
March	109	130	128	140	48	41
April	108	132	121	146	47	45
May	112	142	122	153	52	48
June	116	137	135	151	54	49
July	123	151	142	169	51	49
August	125	164	131	171	54	53
September	132	171	146	177	60	50
October	136	170	148	185	55	55
November	139	173	154	184	59	57
December	140	164	150	189	58	55
<b>1988</b>						
January	138	181	144	190	62	58

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

December 1987

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$2,031 million in December 1987, up 4.2% from the December 1986 level of \$1,950 million. Adjusted to remove the effect of the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department, sales rose 6.7% over the December 1986 level.
- Cumulative sales for the period January to December 1987 totalled \$12,913 million, up 1.4% over the corresponding period in 1986. Adjusted sales were up 3.8% over the 1986 period.
- Department store sales during December 1987, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from December 1986 in parentheses):

#### Province

- Newfoundland, \$24.9 million (-2.2%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$12.8 million (+11.4%);
- Nova Scotia, \$74.5 million (+3.2%);
- New Brunswick, \$48.7 million (+8.2%);
- Quebec, \$368.4 million (+3.1%);
- Ontario, \$858.7 million (+11.0%);
- Manitoba, \$89.1 million (-2.7%);
- Saskatchewan, \$62.6 million (+5.2%);
- Alberta, \$218.5 million (-5.7%);
- British Columbia, \$272.9 million (-3.3%).

#### Note to Users:

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas have been affected by major structural changes during 1987, including the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department to Canada Safeway Ltd. and the inclusion in the department store industry of outlets previously classified as variety stores. The adjusted provincial percentage changes in December were as follows: Alberta (+2.7%) and British Columbia (+7.0%). The confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act preclude releasing adjusted movements for Prince Edward Island, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

#### Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$83.9 million (-4.0%);
- Edmonton, \$94.5 million (-6.9%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$40.9 million (+1.5%);
- Hamilton, \$66.6 million (+11.9%);
- Montreal, \$217.4 million (+1.0%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$94.3 million (+10.3%);
- Quebec City, \$48.1 million (+3.7%);
- Toronto, \$346.8 million (+10.5%);
- Vancouver, \$158.8 million (-4.5%);
- Winnipeg, \$81.1 million (-0.5%).

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* during the week of February 22.

Order the December 1987 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the week of February 29. Contact: Colleen Loggie (613-951-3548), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

## Steel Ingots

December 1987

Steel ingots production for December 1987 totalled 1 196 917 tonnes, an increase of 0.8% from 1 187 109 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 14 622 161 tonnes, an increase of 4.5% from 13 987 572 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

Order the December 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 29. Contact: Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

## Production of Eggs

December 1987

Canadian egg production increased by 0.4% to 42.5 million dozen in December 1987 from 42.2 million a year earlier. The average number of layers increased slightly from December 1986 to 1987, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,156 from 2,149.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146, 5689-5691.

For further information, order the December 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110), scheduled for release the week of February 29. Contact: Peter Beerstecher (613-951-2505), Agriculture Division.

**The  
Daily**

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## Publications Released

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✓ **Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, November 1987. **Catalogue number 22-007**  
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

✓ **Railway Carloadings**, November 1987. **Catalogue number 52-001**  
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**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade**, December 1987. **Catalogue number 65-001P**  
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).  
Available February 12 at 7:00.

**Security Transactions with Non-residents**, November 1987. **Catalogue number 67-002**  
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

✓ **Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Report for 1985, Part II - Labour Unions, Supplement**, 1985. **Catalogue number 71-202S**  
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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, February 12, 1988

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### Major Release

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<b>Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, December 1987</b>	<b>3</b>
• there was a \$10.3 billion surplus in the international merchandise trade balance in 1987, very nearly the same level as in 1986.	

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### Data Availability Announcements

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Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, December 1987	12
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### Publications Released

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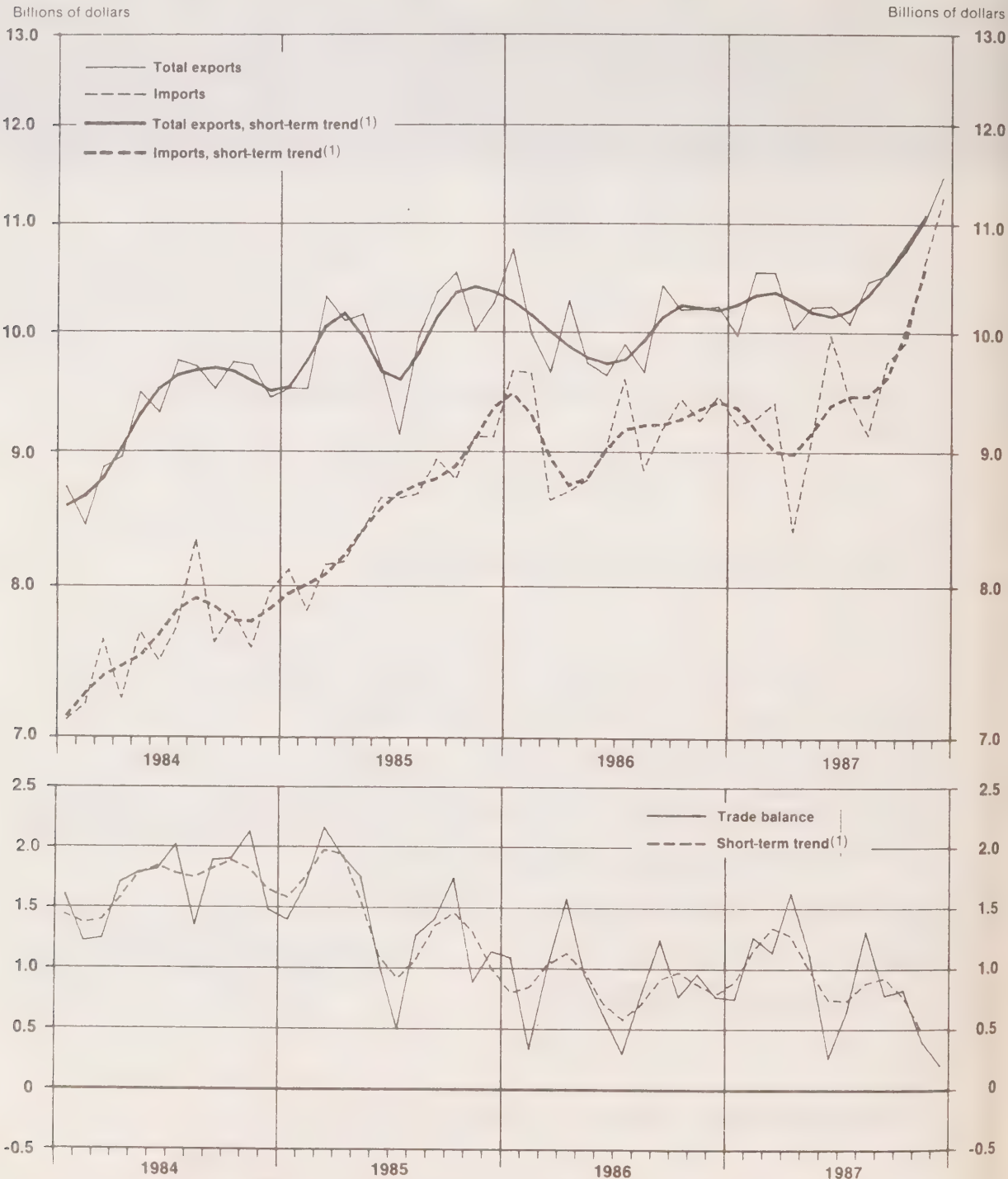
### Major Release Dates, February 15-19

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## Major Release

### Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted Balance of Payments Basis



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

## Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

December 1987

### Month-to-Month Overview

There was a seasonally adjusted, balance-of-payments basis international merchandise trade surplus of \$208 million for Canada in December 1987, a decrease of \$194 million from November. This drop took the trade surplus to its lowest level since September 1981. The 1987 data show that Canada's monthly trade performance was better in the first half of the year, when the average surplus was \$1.0 billion, than in the second half of the year, when the average surplus was \$697 million.

Exports increased by \$419 million from the month before, rising to \$11.4 billion, a new peak. The growth in exports in December was entirely attributable to the automotive products sector. Exports have been up since August 1987, but the advances were not strong enough to offset the increases in imports and prevent the end-of-year drop in the balance.

Imports rose to \$11.2 billion in December, a new peak. This represented a rise of \$612 million from November and was the fourth straight increase in 1987. The strength of imports was mainly due to the growth in imports of machinery and equipment from the United States.

### Short-Term Trend (excludes latest month)

#### Exports

The short-term trend for exports was up for a fifth straight month in November, with the rate of growth rising from 2.4% in October to 2.5% in November. The largest gains were those for exports of passenger autos, which increased more than 9% for the second month straight, precious metals and wheat. The trend for exports of motor vehicle parts fell 1.8%. This was the only significant decrease in November.

#### Imports

The short-term trend for imports was up for a third straight month in November, with the rate of increase rising to 5.5% from 4.3% in October. Except for a very small decrease in August, the trend has been up since May 1987. Motor vehicle parts, "other communications and related equipment" and aircraft were the merchandise categories that contributed the most to the increase in imports. Although representing less in terms of value, the trend for coal posted appreciable rates of increase of 22.5% in October and 24.3% in November. As far as decreases were concerned, there was a downward trend for imports of passenger autos (the first in five months) and crude petroleum.

### Commodity Highlights

#### Exports

The 3.8% rise in total exports in December was mainly attributable to the automotive products sector. Exports of passenger autos, trucks and motor vehicle parts went up \$186 million, \$156 million and \$82 million respectively. These increases took the value of overall exports of automotive products to \$3.1 billion. Exports of precious metals (+\$57 million) and newsprint paper (+\$50 million) also grew significantly. Canadian wheat exports, which had fallen by \$53 million in November, picked up in December with a rise of \$18 million to \$292 million. Exports of aircraft (-\$124 million), "other end products" (-\$69 million) and lumber (-\$60 million) posted the largest declines. Natural gas exports, which had climbed by \$23 million in November, fell by \$27 million in December, dropping to \$220 million.

#### Imports

Imports rose 5.8% in December from the November figure as a result of strong growth in imports of end products. The largest gains were those for imports of "other equipment and tools" (+\$116 million), motor vehicle parts

(continued on page 4)



(+\$105 million) and "other industrial machinery" (+\$86 million). Imports of motor vehicle parts in December climbed to \$1.7 billion, a peak never before reached. The largest declines were those for imports of aircraft (-\$173 million) and passenger autos (-\$30 million).

### Trading Partner Highlights

#### Exports

Canadian exports to the United States totalled \$8.6 billion in December, \$359 million more than in November. The monthly value of exports to the United States in 1987 fluctuated between \$7.5 billion and \$8.6 billion (a peak). Gains were also posted in December for exports to Japan (+\$77 million), "other OECD countries" (+\$75 million) and "other countries" (+\$20 million). However, drops were recorded for exports to "other EEC countries" (-\$107 million) and the United Kingdom (-\$6 million). Exports to all EEC countries, including the United Kingdom, accounted for 7.1% of the total in December 1987, a slight decrease from the 7.5% recorded for all of 1987.

#### Imports

Imports from the United States climbed by \$772 million, rising to \$8.0 billion, a level nearly \$1.5 billion higher than the monthly average for the last two years. Imports from the United Kingdom and "other OECD countries" increased by \$69 million and \$2 million. However, there were decreases in imports from "other countries" (-\$169 million), Japan (-\$49 million) and "other EEC countries" (-\$12 million). The drop in imports from Japan and the increase recorded in exports to that country turned the November deficit of \$94 million into a December surplus of \$32 million.

#### Quarter-to-Quarter Overview

The quarterly trade data, which are incorporated in the balance-of-payments statements, indicate that there was strong growth in the fourth quarter when compared to the third. Exports posted an increase of \$2.2 billion, rising to \$33.2 billion, and imports posted an increase of \$3.5 billion, rising to \$31.8 billion.

Exports of passenger autos (+\$747 million) and wheat (+\$325 million) contributed the most to the fourth quarter increase in exports. This represents a turnaround from the third quarter, when these two merchandise groups posted large drops. On average, exports of automobiles and wheat amounted to \$1.6 billion and \$271 million a month in 1987. The decreases were negligible; the largest was that for exports of industrial machinery, which fell by \$95 million from the previous quarter.

Imports of automotive products alone grew by \$1.6 billion in the fourth quarter. This was the largest increase recorded. Imports of machinery and equipment rose by \$785 million of which \$419 million occurred in November and \$273 million in December.

International trade for all automotive products, including cars, trucks and parts, posted a \$721 million deficit in the fourth quarter. This represents a very sharp drop from the slight surplus of \$51 million recorded in the third quarter.

#### Summary of 1987 Results

The preliminary estimates of international merchandise trade for 1987 indicate a very slight decrease in Canada's surplus with its trading partners, a drop from \$10.4 billion in 1986 to \$10.3 billion in 1987. These estimates are expressed in current dollars on a balance-of-payments basis and are not adjusted for inflation. Canada's surplus with the United States decreased by more than \$700 million, while the deficit with the United Kingdom rose by more than \$600 million. The deficit with Japan decreased by more than \$1.0 billion.

Exports grew 4.1% in 1987, rising to \$125.8 billion. This increase in exports was mainly the result of a \$3.2 billion rise in exports of forest products, \$1.4 billion of which was for exports of wood pulp and other wood products which climbed to \$5.3 billion. Exports of industrial goods and materials and energy products also posted increases (+\$1.6 billion and +\$1.1 billion respectively). In the latter case, it was the gain in exports of crude petroleum that contributed most to the overall

(continued on page 5)



advance, with exports of natural gas and other energy products remaining very close to their 1986 levels. Exports of automotive products as a whole declined by \$2.2 billion, falling to \$32.2 billion. Half of this decrease occurred in the second quarter of 1987.

Imports went up 4.7% in 1987, rising to \$115.4 billion. Nearly all of the main merchandise groups posted import increases in 1987 from 1986, except for automotive products, which fell slightly. Imports of machinery and equipment increased by \$2.1 billion in 1987, and \$916 million of this total was for imports of office machines and equipment. Imports of industrial goods and materials climbed by \$1.3 billion, while imports of energy products posted a gain of \$801 million.

In 1987, imports from the United States increased more (+\$2.9 billion) than did exports to that country (+\$2.1 billion). Consequently, there was a slight decrease in the surplus. However, in the case of Japan, Canadian exports rose by \$948 million, while imports decreased by \$71 million, lowering Canada's deficit with that country to \$691 million.

#### **Canada/United States Reconciliation** Customs Basis Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted<sup>1</sup>

Following reconciliation of the statistics for international merchandise trade between Canada and the United States, the cumulative value of Canadian exports to the United States on a customs basis, corrected for undercoverage of exports, differences in the definition of "trade", "transportation charges" and so on, totalled \$96.3 billion for the 12 months of 1987. This is an increase of 0.6% from 1986. Imports, for their part, totalled \$79.3 billion, or a gain of

2.6% more than in the previous year. Consequently, the reconciled balance of international trade between the two trading partners, as recognized by Statistics Canada and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, was a surplus of \$17.0 billion in Canadian dollars for Canada, a decrease of \$1.4 billion from 1986.

Reconciled quarterly year-to-date merchandise trade statistics are inserted as a supplement to Table 2. It is important to note that the reconciled figures differ from the monthly totals on a customs basis owing to adjustments for rates of non-response, transportation charges, definitions of "trade" and valuation.

The reconciled balance is the single best measure of merchandise trade on a customs basis between Canada and the United States, agreed to by both Statistics Canada and the United States Bureau of the Census.

(See tables on pages 6, 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3651-3678, 3685-3713, 3718 and 3719.

For more information on the statistics, concepts and definitions, order the December 1987 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$16.50/\$165), available the fourth week of February, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information) or John Butterill (613-951-4808) (for price-index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$5.50/\$55).

<sup>1</sup> Since the customs basis trade statistics represent only the value of goods moving across Canada's borders, while the balance-of-payments basis statistics are compiled using the principle of change in ownership of goods between residents and non-residents, there can be some differences in the figures. The balance-of-payments basis statistics given earlier and presented in the tables that follow reflect adjustments for reconciliation of the custom basis data for trade between Canada and the United States, as well as all other adjustments required to make these data compatible with the national accounts concepts.

Table 1  
**Merchandise Trade of Canada**  
 December 1987  
 Balance of Payments Basis

	Exports <sup>1</sup> raw	Imports raw	Exports <sup>1</sup> S.A. <sup>3</sup>	Imports S.A. <sup>3</sup>	Balance S.A. <sup>3</sup>	Period-to-period change <sup>2</sup>		
						Exports <sup>1</sup> S.A. <sup>3</sup>	Imports S.A. <sup>3</sup>	Balance S.A. <sup>3</sup>
						%	%	\$ millions
1981	84,432	77,140	84,432	77,140	7,292	10.1	13.6	-1,486
1982	84,393	66,739	84,393	66,739	17,654	0.0	-13.5	10,362
1983	90,556	73,098	90,556	73,098	17,457	7.3	9.5	-197
1984	111,730	91,493	111,730	91,493	20,237	23.4	25.2	2,780
1985	119,566	102,641	119,566	102,641	16,926	7.0	12.2	-3,312
1986	120,593	110,205	120,593	110,205	10,388	0.9	7.4	-6,538
1985								
First quarter	28,728	23,676	29,355	24,106	5,249	1.6	3.1	-275
Second quarter	31,409	27,180	29,948	25,226	4,721	2.0	4.6	-528
Third quarter	27,982	25,352	29,459	26,274	3,185	-1.6	4.2	-1,537
Fourth quarter	31,447	26,433	30,805	27,034	3,770	4.6	2.9	586
1986								
First quarter	29,554	27,031	30,386	27,943	2,443	-1.4	3.4	-1,328
Second quarter	31,182	28,936	29,629	26,495	3,134	-2.5	-5.2	692
Third quarter	28,558	26,769	29,956	27,630	2,326	1.1	4.3	-809
Fourth quarter	31,299	27,469	30,622	28,137	2,486	2.2	1.8	160
1987								
First quarter	30,274	27,472	31,036	27,886	3,150	1.4	-0.9	664
Second quarter	31,819	29,410	30,476	27,467	3,008	-1.8	-1.5	-142
Third quarter	29,846	27,484	31,041	28,297	2,744	1.9	3.0	-265
Fourth quarter	33,826	31,058	33,212	31,773	1,439	7.0	12.3	-1,305
1986								
January	10,192	9,079	10,752	9,665	1,087	4.8	5.9	-49
February	9,504	9,385	9,980	9,647	333	-7.2	-0.2	-754
March	9,858	8,566	9,654	8,632	1,022	-3.3	-10.5	689
April	10,678	10,098	10,276	8,698	1,578	6.4	0.8	556
May	10,246	9,374	9,728	8,783	945	-5.3	1.0	-634
June	10,257	9,463	9,626	9,014	612	-1.1	2.6	-333
July	9,311	9,672	9,889	9,594	295	2.7	6.4	-316
August	8,610	8,221	9,653	8,859	794	-2.4	-7.7	498
September	10,637	8,877	10,414	9,177	1,237	7.9	3.6	442
October	10,790	9,763	10,195	9,430	765	-2.1	2.8	-471
November	10,498	9,136	10,204	9,249	955	0.1	-1.9	190
December	10,011	8,569	10,224	9,458	766	0.2	2.3	-188
1987								
January	9,347	8,540	9,969	9,219	750	-2.5	-2.5	-16
February	10,078	9,040	10,534	9,272	1,262	5.7	0.6	512
March	10,849	9,892	10,533	9,396	1,137	0.0	1.3	-126
April	10,327	9,344	10,024	8,395	1,629	-4.8	-10.6	492
May	10,605	9,456	10,222	9,107	1,115	2.0	8.5	-514
June	10,887	10,610	10,230	9,965	265	0.1	9.4	-850
July	9,553	9,486	10,074	9,428	646	-1.5	-5.4	382
August	9,465	8,493	10,451	9,136	1,315	3.7	-3.1	669
September	10,827	9,505	10,516	9,733	783	0.6	6.5	-532
October	11,245	10,082	10,737	9,907	830	2.1	1.8	48
November	11,318	10,675	11,028	10,627	401	2.7	7.3	-429
December	11,263	10,301	11,447	11,239	208	3.8	5.8	-194
Year-to-date								
1986	120,593	110,205	120,593	110,205	10,388	0.9	7.4	-6,537
1987	125,765	115,424	125,765	115,424	10,341	4.3	4.7	-47

<sup>1</sup> Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

<sup>2</sup> Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

<sup>3</sup> Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Table 2  
**Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas**  
 December 1987  
 Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Nov.	Dec.	Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over previous year	
			Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.		%	\$ millions
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions		\$ millions		
<b>Exports to:</b>									
United States	8,285.3	8,644.4	2.3	4.3	189.1	359.2	95,965.9	2.3	2,148.3
Japan	622.2	699.6	-15.6	12.4	-115.3	77.4	6,806.2	16.2	947.7
United Kingdom	269.5	263.5	18.6	-2.2	42.2	-6.0	3,063.9	11.1	306.8
Other EEC Countries	649.9	543.2	32.9	-16.4	160.9	-106.7	6,358.1	19.1	1,018.1
Other OECD Countries*	232.4	307.2	18.6	32.2	36.4	74.8	2,567.2	15.4	341.7
Other Countries	968.6	988.8	-2.3	2.1	-22.6	20.2	11,003.2	3.9	408.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,027.9</b>	<b>11,446.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>290.6</b>	<b>418.8</b>	<b>125,764.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5,171.3</b>
<b>Imports from:</b>									
United States	7,271.5	8,043.1	7.2	10.6	490.7	771.6	79,252.0	3.8	2,866.7
Japan	716.3	667.2	5.2	-6.9	35.4	-49.2	7,497.3	-0.9	-71.4
United Kingdom*	381.1	449.7	13.2	18.0	44.4	68.6	4,496.6	25.9	923.8
Other EEC Countries	945.4	933.7	33.7	-1.2	238.1	-11.7	9,290.2	3.1	279.2
Other OECD Countries*	250.1	252.2	-6.4	0.8	-17.2	2.1	3,127.0	11.8	330.4
Other Countries*	1,062.4	893.3	-6.3	-15.9	-71.6	-169.1	11,760.7	8.2	889.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,626.9</b>	<b>11,239.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>719.9</b>	<b>612.3</b>	<b>115,423.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5,218.6</b>
<b>Balance with:</b>									
United States	1,013.7	601.3			-301.6	-412.5	16,713.9		-718.4
Japan	-94.1	32.4			-150.7	126.6	-691.1		1,019.2
United Kingdom	-111.6	-186.2			-2.2	-74.6	-1,432.6		-617.0
Other EEC Countries	-295.5	-390.5			-77.2	-95.0	-2,932.1		738.9
Other OECD Countries*	-17.7	55.0			53.6	72.7	-559.7		11.4
Other Countries	-93.7	95.5			49.0	189.3	-757.5		-481.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>401.1</b>	<b>207.5</b>			<b>-429.2</b>	<b>-193.5</b>	<b>10,340.9</b>		<b>-47.3</b>

\* Series has no seasonality. Figures are unadjusted.

Note: Beginning with 1986 Portugal and Spain are included in the EEC.

Table 2A

Reconciled merchandise trade between Canada and the United States

Raw Data			1986	1987
			January to December	
			\$ millions	
EXPORTS	Customs Basis	United States	93,179.3	94,561.2
		Puerto Rico	207.5	232.1
		U.S. Virgin Islands	5.4	6.3
		Published total	93,392.2	94,799.7
	Reconciliation Adjustments		2,330.8	1,488.7
	Reconciled Basis		95,723.0	96,288.4
	Other B.O.P. Adjustments		-1,905.4	-322.5
B.O.P. Basis		93,817.6	95,965.9	
IMPORTS	Customs Basis	United States	77,342.9	79,252.0
		Puerto Rico	196.8	226.9
		U.S. Virgin Islands	41.8	54.1
		Published total	77,581.5	79,533.0
	Reconciliation Adjustments		-293.5	-254.5
	Reconciled basis		77,288.0	79,278.5
	Other B.O.P. Adjustments		-902.6	-26.4
B.O.P. Basis		76,385.4	79,252.1	
BALANCE	Reconciled Basis		18,435.0	17,009.9
	B.O.P. Basis		17,432.2	16,713.8

**Note:** Non-receipt of export documents accounts for most of the reconciliation adjustment.



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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1987

The Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes (1981=100) reached a preliminary level of 131.3 in the fourth quarter of 1987, up 0.4% from the revised third quarter level of 130.8.

Above-average price increases for buildings (0.6%) and engineering, design and administration (0.6%) were moderated by a 0.3% increase for the heavily-weighted machinery and equipment component. A decrease for construction machinery and equipment, coupled with a marginal increase in the construction labour rates, resulted in the field erection component being unchanged. Within the machinery and equipment, price changes ranged from a low of -0.2% for pumps and compressors to a high of 1.2% for electric equipment.

Comparing the fourth quarter of 1987 with the same quarter of 1986, the total index rose 2.6%. Increases for machinery and equipment (2.7%) and buildings (3.2%) were softened by smaller increases for field erection (1.9%) and engineering, design and administration (2.2%).

On an annual basis (1987/1986), the total index advanced 3.3% to a preliminary level of 130.5. Increases for machinery and equipment (3.4%) and buildings (4.9%) were partially offset by lesser increases for field erection (2.4%) and engineering, design and administration (2.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 291.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66.00), available in March. Contact Gordon Flynn (613-951-2629), Capital Expenditures, Prices Division.

### Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1987

The Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes (1981=100) reached a preliminary level of 131.0 in the fourth quarter of 1987, up 0.5% from the revised third quarter level of 130.4.

Price increases for buildings (0.6%) and engineering, design and administration (0.6%) were softened by lesser increases for the heavily-weighted machinery and equipment (0.4%), and construction indirects (0.3%); the construction labour component matched the total index movement. Within construction labour, Edmonton registered the largest wage rate increase (1.3%). The machinery and equipment component recorded price changes ranging from a low of 0.1% for process machinery to a high of 0.9% for piping, valves and fittings.

Comparing the fourth quarter of 1987 with the corresponding quarter of 1986, the total index climbed 2.7%. Increases for machinery and equipment (2.9%) and buildings (3.2%) were moderated by lesser increases for construction labour (2.3%), construction indirects (2.5%), and engineering, design and administration (2.3%).

On an annual basis (1987/1986), the total index climbed 3.2% to reach a preliminary level of 130.0. An increase for buildings (4.9%) was lessened by smaller advances for construction labour (2.6%), construction indirects (2.8%), and engineering, design and administration (2.8%). The machinery and equipment component matched the total index movement.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 294.

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66.00), available in March. Contact Les Graham (613-951-2629), Capital Expenditures, Prices Division.

## Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period ending January 21, 1988

### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.0 million tonnes, an increase of 1.0% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 22.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 8.5%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.1% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period ending January 21, 1988	Year-to-date
<b>Carload Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	4 959 916	13 332 527
% change from previous year	1.0	3.1
Cars	72,354	194,270
% change from previous year	-1.5	0.5
<b>Piggyback Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	286 555	730 874
% change from previous year	22.4	11.2
Cars	9,453	24,316
% change from previous year	8.5	1.5

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

## Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

December 1987

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,547,563 phonograph records in December 1987, up 13.0% from the 3,139,387 produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 3,629,502 in December 1987, up 21.6% from 2,984,559 tapes in December 1986.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 43,882,820, down 10.2% from the 48,847,883 records produced during the January to December 1986 period. Cumulative production of tapes increased 6.0% to 49,372,916 from 46,561,214 tapes during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

Order the December 1987 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 19. Contact: Marie-Pierre Longtin (613-951-3521), Industry Division.

## **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics**

December 1987

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 860 166 cubic metres in December 1987, a decrease of 13.6% from 4 466 167 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 337 177 cubic metres, up 13.0% from 3 839 748 cubic metres in December 1986.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 7 767 806 cubic metres, an increase of 0.8% from the 7 703 959 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 20 009 574 cubic metres, an increase of 7.7% from 18 574 263 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date pulpwood receipts were 45 539 221 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.6% from 45 811 679 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 20.9% to 56 431 891 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 46 664 375 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 98 538 240 cubic metres was up 5.4% from 93 506 095 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

For further information, order the December 1987 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5.00/\$50.00), to be released the week of February 22. Contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

## **Export and Import Price Indexes**

December 1987

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981=100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to December 1987 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633, 3635, 3636, 3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to December 1987 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

Order the December 1987 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$16.50/\$165), available the fourth week of February or contact John Butterill (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.



## Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

November 1987

Highlights from the November issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- An operating loss of \$37.6 million was reported by the Canadian Level I air carriers in November 1987. This represents the first monthly operating loss since November 1986 when the Level I air carriers reported a loss of \$5.2 million. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Total aircraft movements at Transport Canada tower controlled airports for the first 10 months of 1987 increased by 5.6% over this period of 1986.
- Preliminary third quarter 1987 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international commercial charter services increased to 833,935 passengers, up 3.8% from 1986 figures. This figure is still below the 874,568 passengers recorded for the same period of 1985.
- The number of domestic scheduled passengers travelling between Vancouver and seven other Canadian points during the third quarter of 1987 decreased relative to the third quarter of 1986.
- In 1986, the transborder traffic for unit toll services increased by a substantial 13.2% over 1985. Of the top 25 city-pairs, only three recorded decreases in 1986 from 1985. These are Montreal - Ft. Lauderdale (-15.7%), Montreal - Tampa St. Petersburg (-5.9%) and Toronto - Ft. Lauderdale (-8.5%).
- Lester B. Pearson International airport continued to be ranked first in terms of the volume of cargo enplaned and deplaned on scheduled services during the second quarter of 1987, recording 56 260 tonnes of cargo enplaned and deplaned.

Order the Vol. 20, No. 2 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available on February 12. Contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

## Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

December 1987

Canadian chemical firms produced 121 563 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in December 1987, an increase of 9.8% from the 110 692 tonnes produced in December 1986.

January to December 1987 production totalled 1 290 842 tonnes, up 14.3% from 1 128 961 tonnes produced during the same period in 1986.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for December 1987, December 1986 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

Order the December 1987 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50) to be released the week of February 26. Contact: Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

## The Dairy Review

December 1987

In December 1987, creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 316 tonnes, an increase of 10.4% compared to December 1986. The December 1987 production of cheddar cheese in Canada amounted to 8 300 tonnes, a decrease of 5.4% compared to December 1986.

An estimated 561 119 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in November 1987, an increase of approximately 0.5% over November 1986. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first 11 months of 1987 to 6 783 089 kilolitres, an increase of 0.1% over the January-November period a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5667, 5673.

For further information, order the December 1987 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11/\$110), scheduled for release on March 1, or contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.



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## Publications Released

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- ✓ **Stocks of Frozen Meat Products**, January 1988. Catalogue number 32-012  
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).
- ✓ **Rigid Insulating Board**, December 1987. Catalogue number 36-002  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers**, December 1987. Catalogue number 36-004  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing**, October 1987. Catalogue number 41-011  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing**, November 1987. Catalogue number 41-011  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Primary Metal Industries - Primary Steel Industries**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 41-250B 2910  
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation**, November 1987. Catalogue number 44-004  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins**, November 1987. Catalogue number 46-002  
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
- ✓ **Other Manufacturing Industries - Precious Metal Secondary Refining Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 47-250B 3922  
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics**, October 1987. Catalogue number 63-011  
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

### How to Order Publications

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*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*

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## Major Release Dates: Week of February 15 - 19

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(Release dates are subject to change)

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**Anticipated  
date(s) of  
release**

**Title**

**Reference period**

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### February

15	Housing Starts	December 1987
16	Farm Cash Receipts	January-December 1987
18	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	December 1987
19	The Consumer Price Index	January 1988
19	Retail Trade	December 1987
19	International Travel - Receipts and Payments	Fourth Quarter 1987

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**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Joan Farley (613-951-1198)

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Monday, February 15, 1988

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### Data Availability Announcements

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Housing Starts, December 1987	2
Railway Carloadings, 10-Day Period Ending January 31, 1988	2
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, February 1988	3

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### Publications Released

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4

#### RRSP Database, 1986

The 1986 RRSP database, now available, contains data on the number of taxfilers, those reporting RRSP contributions, the aggregate dollars contributed to RRSPs, the median total income and the age distribution of taxfilers for postal code areas in Canada.

The RRSP Package – available on either diskette or magnetic tape – can be purchased for all of Canada or by province.

Contact: Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).



## Data Availability Announcements

### Housing Starts

December 1987

#### Highlights

##### Total (all areas)

- Although posting a 13.6% decrease from November, housing starts in December remained strong at a level of 210,000 units.
- In 1987, a total of 245,986 units were started, a 23.1% increase over the 199,785 units recorded in 1986. Both the single (+16.8%) and multi-family sectors (+32.7%) were responsible for this increase.

##### Urban Centres (of 10,000 population and over)

- Urban starts declined 15.8% in December, due to drops recorded in the single-family (-9.9%) and multi-family (-22.7%) dwelling sectors.
- On a regional basis, all regions except the Prairie region posted important declines in December.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 23, 24, 25, 29.

Order the December 1987 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$15/\$150), scheduled for release the third week of March, or contact P. Pichette (613-951-9689), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

### Railway Carloadings

10-day Period ending January 31, 1988

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 6.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.3% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 0.7% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 4.8%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 1.6% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	10-day Period Ending January 31, 1988	Year-to-date
<b>Carload Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	6 227 613	19 560 140
% change from previous year	-1.3	1.6
Cars	90,446	284,716
% change from previous year	-4.2	-1.0
<b>Piggyback Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	334 421	1 065 295
% change from previous year	0.7	7.7
Cars	11,256	35,572
% change from previous year	-4.8	-0.6

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

Contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.



## Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products February 1988

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at February 1, 1988 and revised figures for January 1, 1988 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information, order the December 1987 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110), scheduled for release March 1, or contact P. Beerstecher (613-951-2505), Agriculture Division.

**The  
Daily**

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## Publications Released

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✓ **Rubber and Plastic Products Industries, 1985. Catalogue number 33-250**  
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50)

✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, November 1987. Catalogue number 35-002**  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

✓ **Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, November 1987. Catalogue number 36-003**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Electric Lamps, December 1987. Catalogue number 43-009**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, December 1987. Catalogue number 44-004**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Asphalt Roofing, December 1987. Catalogue number 45-001**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts – Edmonton: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-107**  
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$27).

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 16, 1988

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## Major Releases

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### Provincial Income and Expenditure Accounts, Preliminary Data for 1986 2

- Strong growth in gross domestic product was posted in Central Canada and the Atlantic provinces in 1986; growth was weak in the Western provinces.

### Farm Cash Receipts, January-December 1987 5

- Farm cash receipts were 2% higher than in 1986.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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Livestock Report, January 1, 1988 8

Shipments of Rolled Steel, December 1987 8

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## Publications Released 9

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## Major Releases

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### Provincial Income and Expenditure Accounts

Preliminary Data for 1986

Canada's gross domestic product at market prices grew 6.4% in 1986. The rate of increase varied substantially among the provinces and territories. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and both Yukon and the Northwest Territories recorded growth rates well above the national average. In the West, due primarily to the sharp drop in commodity prices, Saskatchewan and Alberta each experienced economic declines. British Columbia continued to expand at a rate somewhat below the national average.

Central Canada saw its share of total domestic production grow from 61.7% in 1985 to 63.8% in 1986, with corresponding declines in the shares of the Western provinces. The Atlantic provinces and Central Canada grew more rapidly than the Western provinces (except for the territories) for the fourth consecutive year, a reversal of the general trend through the 1970s.

The Provincial Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates are measured in current dollars. Constant dollar estimates of provincial gross domestic product are not available at the present time. Although the broad trends in price levels are expected to be similar among the different provinces and territories over long periods of time, this may not be so in short periods. The preliminary estimates for 1986 must be interpreted with particular caution since the year was marked by large relative price changes. The overall increase of 3.0% in the GDP implicit price index for Canada was the net result of a 2.4% decline in the implicit price index for exports and a 3.9% increase in the implicit price index for final domestic demand. Sharp price decreases were recorded for petroleum and gas products and a number of agricultural commodities. It seems likely that the Western provinces, being major exporters of these commodities, experienced much smaller average price increases. For this reason, the

disparity in real growth rates between the Western provinces and the rest of Canada was probably less in 1986 than the current dollar estimates seem to imply.

### Components of Demand

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services grew at rates similar to those of 1985 in all regions. Slower growth in purchases of goods was offset by a pickup in spending on services. Ontario and British Columbia registered the strongest increases in consumer expenditure on services (12.0%). In the case of British Columbia, a major factor in the increase was Expo'86.

In terms of business investment, growth was concentrated in four provinces: Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. Elsewhere, investment outlays weakened with the largest declines, of 20-30%, in non-residential construction activity. On the other hand, residential construction expenditure rose strongly for the second consecutive year. Ontario and Prince Edward Island experienced the strongest growth in this area and only Alberta and Saskatchewan did not participate in the building boom. Finally, Newfoundland led the way in the machinery and equipment investment category with an increase of 44%, compared to the national average of 11%.

### Components of Income

On the income side of the accounts, the decreases in current dollar gross domestic product in Saskatchewan (0.7%) and Alberta (7.9%) were largely attributable to corporation profits before taxes. Profits contracted by \$5.8 billion in Alberta and \$0.9 billion in Saskatchewan, record amounts in both cases. The drop in oil and gas prices also had a negative effect on corporation profits in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, although of smaller magnitude. On the other hand, profits grew substantially in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

(continued on page 3)



Ontario had the most rapid growth in labour income at 8.4%. The smallest increases were recorded in Alberta (1.8%) and British Columbia (2.9%). Farm incomes were up significantly in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reflecting good harvests and large production subsidies.

Personal disposable income, slowed by an increase in personal income taxes, grew less rapidly than personal income in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Ontario. The personal savings rate declined in most provinces.

The Provincial Income and Expenditure Accounts are available on CANSIM: matrices 2610-2619, 2621-2631, 2633, 4995-5026, 5027-5035, 5037-5046, 5048-5056, 5058-5066, 5068-5076, 5078-5087, 5089-5097, 5099, 6745-6825, 6949-6950, 6953-6966, 6670-6676, 6678-6680, 6682, 6685. A computer printout with all of the Provincial Accounts tables is also available on the day of release from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division at a cost of \$100. The annual publication entitled *Provincial Income and Expenditure Accounts* will be released in April. Contact: Gylliane Gervais (613-951-3835), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

#### Note to Data Users

Revised Provincial Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates for previous years are being released at the same time as the preliminary data for 1986. These statistics are consistent with the revised estimates of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts that were released in July 1987. Most of the revisions are confined to the 1982-1985 period. However, in the case of Yukon and the Northwest Territories, separate estimates are being released for the first time, back to 1977. The new breakdown has been developed over the past three years with considerable support from the two territorial governments and will be updated annually henceforth.

The Provincial Income and Expenditure Accounts have been released annually since 1978. The conceptual framework of the Provincial Accounts is close to that of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts. Although the sources and methods of the two sets of accounts are similar, the Provincial Accounts are of lower statistical reliability than the National Accounts and are subject to greater annual revisions.

(see tables on page 4)

### Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices

Annual percentage change

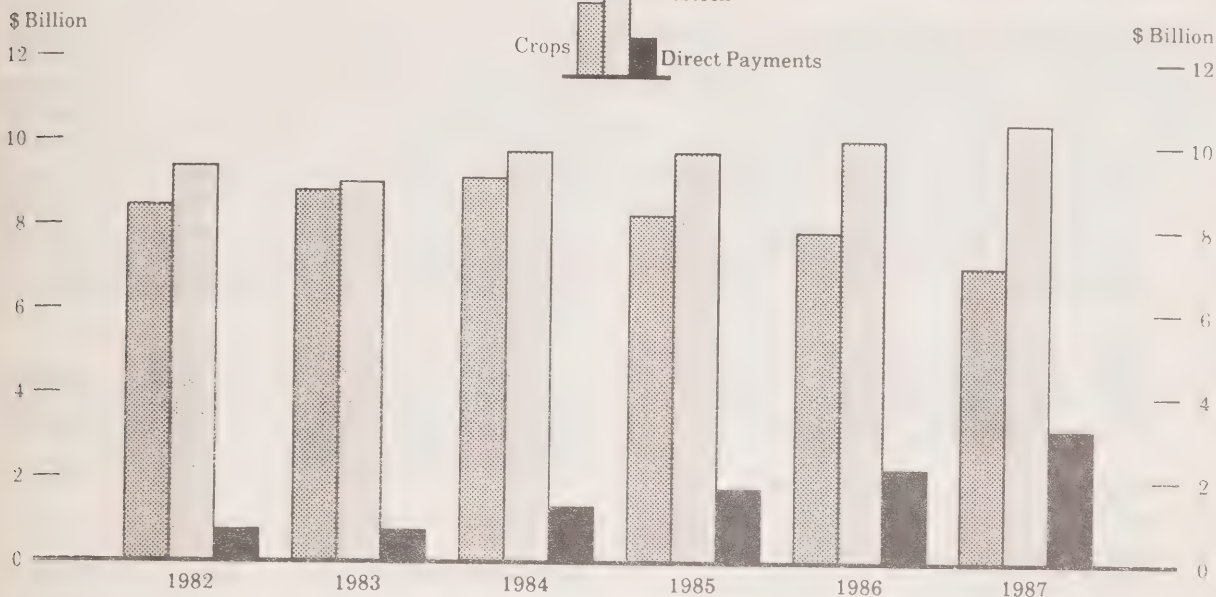
	Average		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	1962-1971	1972-1981					
	%						
Newfoundland	9.8	13.5	9.0	8.4	9.9	5.6	6.5
Prince Edward Island	8.4	14.7	4.2	10.8	11.4	1.7	11.4
Nova Scotia	8.3	11.9	15.2	13.8	11.2	9.0	7.8
New Brunswick	8.6	12.6	9.6	14.8	11.6	5.7	11.3
Atlantic Provinces	8.7	12.6	11.3	12.7	11.0	6.8	8.9
Quebec	8.6	12.9	5.8	7.0	9.4	8.0	9.5
Ontario	9.3	12.5	4.2	10.7	12.3	8.4	10.5
Central Provinces	9.0	12.6	4.8	9.3	11.0	8.3	10.1
Manitoba	7.9	12.8	6.5	6.4	11.1	8.7	6.1
Saskatchewan	8.0	15.3	2.9	3.2	10.7	2.7	-0.7
Alberta	9.2	20.4	5.9	4.7	7.4	6.4	-7.9
British Columbia	9.9	15.8	3.2	4.4	5.9	6.4	4.2
Yukon	12.1	13.5	2.0	-13.8	12.4	7.1	20.4
Northwest Territories			30.2	16.9	19.3	7.7	8.5
Western Provinces	9.1	16.9	4.8	4.6	7.8	6.2	-1.0
Canada	9.0	13.9	5.1	7.9	10.0	7.5	6.4
GDP implicit price index, Canada	3.4	9.1	8.7	5.0	3.4	3.1	3.0

### Provincial Share of Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices

	Average		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	1961-1971	1971-1981					
	%						
Newfoundland	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nova Scotia	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
New Brunswick	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
Atlantic Provinces	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0
Quebec	25.9	24.0	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.9	23.5
Ontario	41.3	39.5	36.7	37.7	38.4	38.8	40.3
Central Provinces	67.2	63.5	59.8	60.6	61.2	61.7	63.8
Manitoba	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8
Saskatchewan	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4
Alberta	7.9	11.0	14.2	13.7	13.4	13.3	11.5
British Columbia	10.2	11.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.4	11.1
Yukon	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories			0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Western Provinces	26.8	30.8	34.5	33.5	32.8	32.5	30.2
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## Farm Cash Receipts

January - December



Note: Western grain stabilization and crop insurance payments have been deducted from crop receipts and added to direct payments.

## Farm Cash Receipts

January-December 1987

Farm cash receipts rose for the second consecutive year, reaching \$21.0 billion for January to December 1987. This was a 2% increase over the 1986 level of \$20.5 billion. Higher direct program payments and livestock and animal product receipts more than offset a decline in crop receipts.

### Highlights

#### Crops

Crop receipts fell 5% to \$8.9 billion from the 1986 level of \$9.3 billion. Declines in Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments, crop insurance payments, cereal and oilseed receipts and tobacco receipts offset a large increase in Western Grain Stabilization Plan payments.

- CWB payments for wheat, oats and barley totalled \$51.8 million in 1987 compared to the previous year's level of \$415.8 million.

- Crop insurance payments returned to more normal levels at \$355.8 million, down from the 1986 level of \$553.6 million. For the most part, the large payments in 1986 reflected poor growing conditions in 1985.
- Cereal and oilseed receipts fell to \$4.6 billion from the 1986 level of \$4.8 billion. This decrease largely resulted from price declines in every commodity. Higher marketings, led by stronger wheat exports, compensated for most of the drop in prices.
- Tobacco receipts dropped 43% to \$257.2 million. Marketings of Ontario flue-cured tobacco were lower in 1987, reflecting both a smaller crop and a return to the usual marketing pattern.
- Interim and final payments under the Western Grain Stabilization Plan totalled a record \$1.4 billion compared to the previous year's level of \$859 million.

(continued on page 6)

### Livestock and Animal Products

Livestock and animal product receipts increased 4% to \$10.5 billion, led by higher receipts for cattle and calves. Dairy and poultry receipts were also higher.

- Cattle and calf receipts increased 6% to \$3.8 billion in 1987 as prices rose 9%. An increase in prices for cattle more than offset a 6% decline in the number of animals slaughtered.
- Dairy receipts rose 3% to a record \$2.9 billion as a result of higher marketings of fluid and industrial milk. Prices for industrial milk were 3% higher.
- Poultry receipts increased 6% to \$997 million. Increased marketings of both chicken and turkeys more than offset a 3% drop in prices.

### Other Cash Receipts

Other cash receipts, which include forest and maple products as well as some direct program payments, were up 55% to \$1.6 billion in 1987. Payments made to producers under the Special Canadian Grains Program, totalling \$966 million, were responsible for the increase.

### User Notes

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, cash advances paid on farm-stored commodities, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603).

(see table on page 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3417 to 3427.

Order the January-December 1987 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$10/\$40), scheduled for release at the end of February. This publication is also available immediately on ENVOY 100, an electronic messaging system. Contact: Lambert Gauthier or Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division.



**Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations**  
January-December

	1986	1987	% change 1987/1986
(millions of dollars)			
Newfoundland	45.9	47.5	3.5
Prince Edward Island	188.2	208.5	10.8
Nova Scotia	265.0	287.1	8.3
New Brunswick	226.6	242.5	7.0
Quebec	3,227.6	3,265.1	1.2
Ontario	5,508.7	5,631.0	2.2
Manitoba	2,078.4	2,006.0	-3.5
Saskatchewan	4,135.4	4,239.1	2.5
Alberta	3,783.0	3,982.4	5.3
British Columbia	1,027.0	1,056.3	2.9
<b>Canada</b>	<b>20,485.7</b>	<b>20,965.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>

**Note:** Totals may not add due to rounding.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Livestock Report

January 1, 1988

Total pig numbers for Canada at January 1, 1988 are estimated at 10,648,000, 7% higher than January 1, 1987 at 9,996,000. Sows for breeding and bred gilts are estimated at 1,066,500, an increase of 4% from January 1, 1987 at 1,022,500. Farrowings during the fourth quarter of 1987 increased by 4%. Farrowings are expected to increase by 3% during the first quarter of 1988 and remain unchanged in the second quarter.

Total cattle and calves at January 1, 1988 are estimated at 10,818,100 head compared to 10,802,400 at January 1, 1987, relatively unchanged from the year before. Beef cows are estimated at 3,255,700, 2% higher than 3,191,100 at January 1, 1987. Beef cows remained unchanged in the East and increased 2% in the West. Dairy cows have declined and are estimated at 1,456,900 at January 1, 1988, 2% less than the previous year at 1,480,500.

Sheep and lamb numbers at January 1, 1988 are estimated at 475,400, down 1% from January 1, 1987 at 481,100. Sheep one year and over decreased 1% and lambs under one year dropped by 3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510, 1150, 1151, 1166, 5645.

For further information, order the January 1, 1988 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, \$15/\$60). Contact: Bernard E. Rosien (613-951-2509), Agriculture Division.

### Shipments of Rolled Steel

December 1987

Rolled steel shipments for December 1987 totalled 1 041 083 tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% from the preceding month's total of 1 058 433 tonnes but an increase of 14.0% from the year-earlier level of 912 955 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 12 748 778 tonnes, an increase of 9.2% compared to 11 671 900 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

Order the December 1987 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.50/\$45), to be released the week of February 29. Contact: Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.



## Publications Released

✓ **Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry**, November 1987.  
**Catalogue number 23-003**  
(Canada: \$11/\$110; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).

✓ **Merchandising Inventories, September 1987. Catalogue number 63-014**  
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).

### How to Order Publications

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*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Joan Farley (613-951-1198)

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 17, 1988

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### Data Availability Announcements

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Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, December 1987	2
National Balance Sheet Accounts, 1961-1986, Revised Data	2
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, December 1987	2

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### Publications Released

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3

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

December 1987

In December 1987, a total of 68 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 138,982,713 fare passengers, an increase of 3.9% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$92,345,063, up 5.8% from November 1987.

During the same period, 19 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,819,141 fare passengers, up 18.1% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$22,022,353, an increase of 53.0% over November 1987 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The December 1987 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65) will be available the last week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning the contents of this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.

### National Balance Sheet Accounts

1961-1981, Revised Data

Revised data for the National Balance Sheet Accounts, 1961-1986 are now available on CANSIM: matrices 751-775, 777-794. A printout is also available by contacting either Patrick O'Hagan (613-951-1798) or Valerie Thibault (613-951-1804), Financial Flows Section, International and Financial Economics Division.

### Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

December 1987

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for December 1987 are now available. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 48 403 tonnes in December 1987, a decrease of 17.9% from the 58 952 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 725 573 tonnes in 1987, an increase of 3.8% from the 698 984 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The December 1987 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of February 22. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning the contents of this release, contact Michel J. Cormier (613-951-3522), Industry Division.

## Publications Released

✓ **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers**, December 1987. Catalogue number 36-004  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Canadian Economic Observer**, February 1988. Catalogue number 11-010  
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$22.50/\$225).

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 18, 1988

## Major Releases

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, December 1987</b>  | 3 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canadian manufacturers' shipments, inventories and orders posted record highs in December.</li> </ul>                                   |   |
| <b>Break and Enter in Canada, 1962-1986</b>  | 5 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Among 17 major cities, the highest rates of break and enter in 1986 occurred in Vancouver, Victoria and Regina.</li> </ul>              |   |
| <b>Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, December 1987</b>  | 7 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Despite a decrease of 2.3% in December, seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products in 1987 rose 3.0% over 1986.</li> </ul> |   |
| <b>Trusted Pension Funds, Third Quarter 1987</b>   | 9 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The book value of assets held in trusted pension funds reached \$138.1 billion.</li> </ul>  |   |

(continued on page 2)



### Small Business Profiles 1985

The Small Business Profiles are a series of publications covering 34 kinds of small business in Canada. There are six tables - selected operating ratios, financial ratios, balance sheet profiles, statement of changes in financial position, employment changes by size of business and selected operating characteristics of small businesses by sales quartile for each of the years 1982-1985 - for each industry covered.

The Profiles enable users to compare operating results (profits, expenses, sources of capital, etc.) by kind of business, scale of operation (sales volume) and location of business. Such comparisons are a key component in the preparation of well-conceived business plans, whether for new or growing enterprises.

The Small Business Profiles are available in compendia and electronic format from Statistics Canada and free in the modular format from the provincial and territorial Ministries Responsible for Small Business and the Federal Business Development Bank.

For more information please contact John Skelton (613-951-3751), Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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Tobacco Products, January 1988	11
Quarterly Demographic Statistics, Canada, Provinces and Territories, July-September 1987	11
Steel Ingots, Week Ending February 13, 1988	11
Railroad Rolling Stock Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures	11

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## Publications Released

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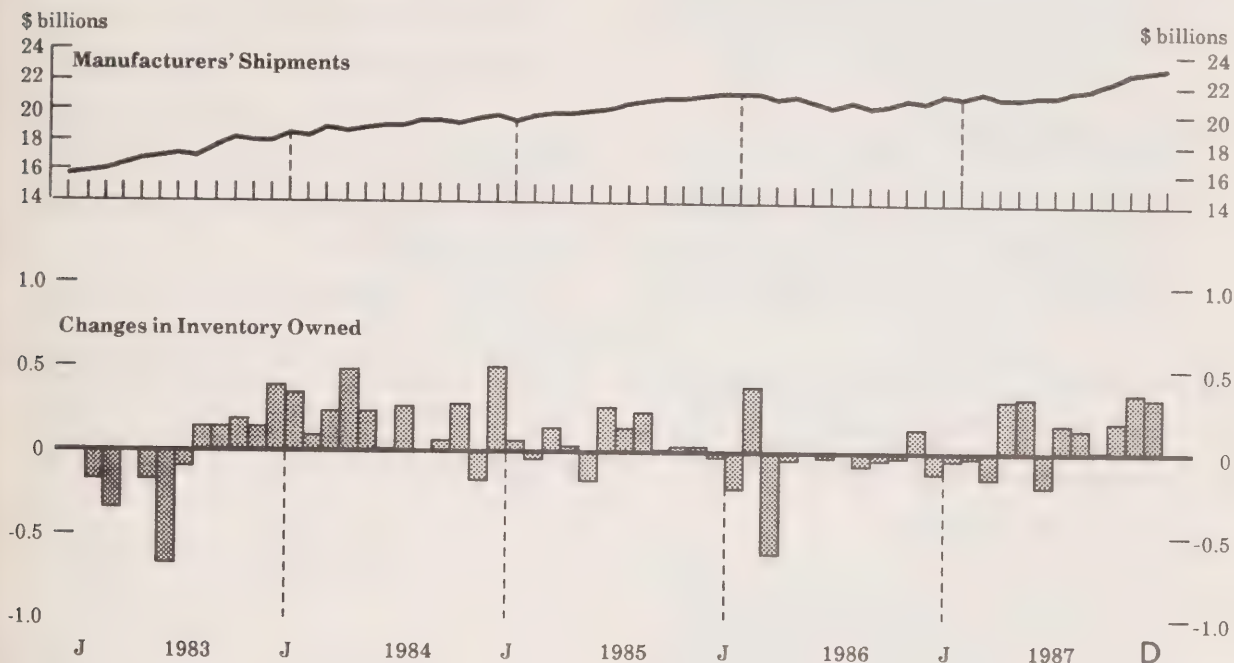
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## Regional Reference Centres

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## Major Releases

### Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1983-1987 (Seasonally adjusted)



### Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

December 1987

With moderate to strong gains recorded in December, seasonally adjusted shipments, inventories and orders of Canadian manufacturers posted record highs. By the close of 1987, monthly shipments surpassed \$23 billion for the first time, while inventories were approaching \$35 billion.

Increases in eight of the last nine months have pushed inventories to a record level. But despite the increasing trend for inventories owned, the ratio of total inventory owned to shipments has fallen to an all-time low. Stronger gains for shipments than for inventories during the last half of 1987 led to this result.

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the value of **shipments** increased 1.1% in December to a level of \$23,139 million. Continuous increases recorded since April 1987 pushed monthly shipments to a new high.
- **New orders** also reached a record high with an increase of 0.8% from November. New orders have increased an average of about 1% per month since March 1987.

(continued on page 4)



- **Inventories owned** by manufacturers increased 1.0% to \$34,822 million in December. Following decreases in the first three months of 1987, increases in eight of the last nine months pushed inventories to a record level in December.
- The **ratio of total inventory owned to shipments** fell to a record low of 1.50:1 for the second time in the last three months. During the first eight months of 1987, the ratio remained relatively stable around 1.57:1, while an average of 1.51:1 has been recorded for the last four months of the year.
- The **unfilled orders backlog**, at \$24,866 million, increased 0.4% in December. This increase continued the upward trend experienced since April 1987.

total value of shipments for 1987 was \$261.7 billion, 4.7% higher than the 1986 total. An increase of 2.2% was recorded between 1985 and 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The December 1987 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001,\$16.50/\$165) will be available in about three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications".

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information about this release, please contact Peter Hewer (613-951-9497) or the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

#### Not Seasonally Adjusted

- Manufacturers shipments in December were estimated at \$21,996 million, 9.4% higher than the December 1986 level. The

#### Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

Based on 1983 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks  
(millions of dollars)

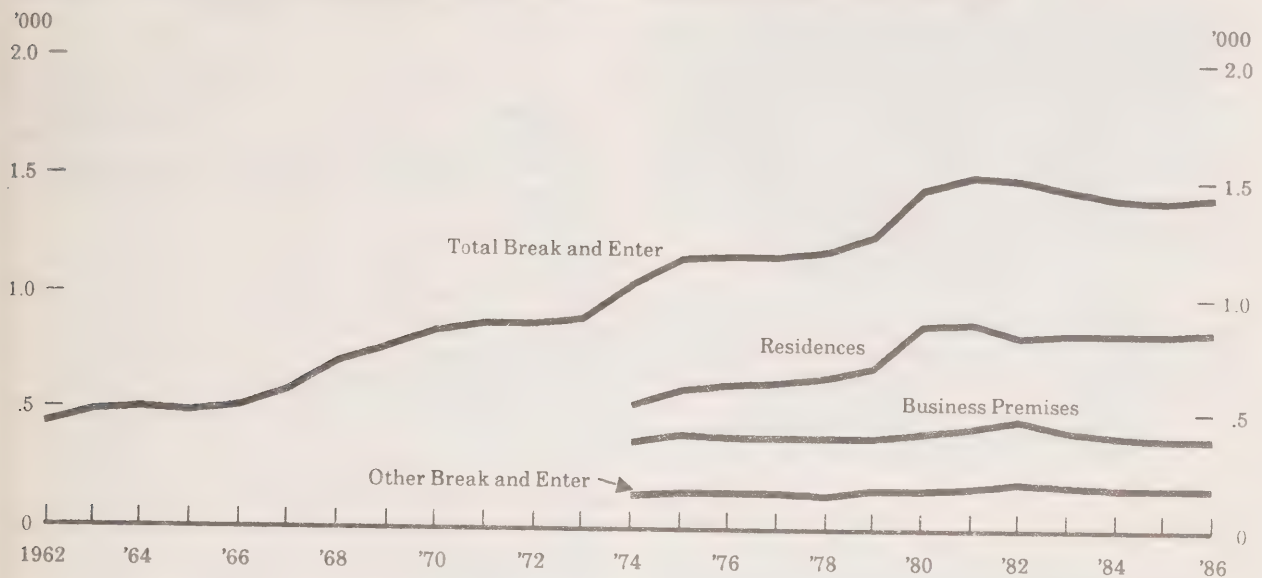
	Dec. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Nov. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1987	Dec. 1986
Not adjusted for seasonal variation				
Shipments - Total	21,995.8	23,097.0	23,645.0	20,102.0
New orders - Total	21,644.0	23,039.4	23,439.5	19,828.8
Unfilled orders - Total	24,221.1	24,572.9	24,630.5	23,529.0
Inventory owned - Total	34,374.0	34,277.6	33,974.7	32,934.1
Adjusted for seasonal variation				
Shipments - Total	23,138.9	22,898.0	22,782.7	21,216.2
New orders - Total	23,238.4	23,047.2	22,591.2	21,380.1
Unfilled orders - Total	24,866.3	24,766.8	24,617.6	24,110.7
Inventory owned - Total	34,822.0	34,485.1	34,121.2	33,369.3
Ratio of total inventories to shipments	1.50	1.51	1.50	1.57

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.



## Break and Enter Offences, Rates per 100,000 Population, Canada, 1962-1986



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Canadian Crime Statistics*, annual catalogue no. 85-205.

## Break and Enter in Canada 1962-1986

Break and enter offences reported to the police increased steadily over a 20-year period before peaking in 1981 at 1,509 per 100,000 population. The rate then declined 7% between 1981 and 1985, followed by a slight increase to 1,427 per 100,000 in 1986.

The majority of break and enter incidents involve illegal entry into private dwellings. In 1986, 60% of the total 365,140 incidents reported to the police involved residences, 28% involved business premises and 12% involved boxcars, lockers and unattached garages.

### Highlights

- Among 17 major cities, the highest rates of break and enter in 1986 occurred in Vancouver (3,218), Victoria (3,166) and Regina (2,902) while St. John's (874), Toronto (1,031) and Fredericton (1,082) had the lowest rates.
- The Canadian Urban Victimization Survey in seven cities found that homes unoccupied for all or part of the day, lowrise apartment buildings and duplexes had the highest rates of break and enter.
- Almost one-half of all break and enter incidents occurred during the daytime. Thirty-seven percent occurred during a weekday and 8% during a week-end day.
- Thirty-six percent of break and enter victims did not report the incident to the police. Reasons given most frequently for not reporting break and enter to the police were that the incident was "too minor" or "the police couldn't do anything about it".

(continued on page 6)

Along with the increase in break and enter rates over the past 25 years, many important social changes also took place. Trends toward smaller families, an increase in single-parent families and a growth in the number of married women participating in the labour force have meant that many dwellings are unoccupied during the day. In addition, the growing availability of consumer goods makes break and enter a more profitable crime.

The *Juristat Bulletin*, Break and Enter in Canada, 1962-1986, Vol. 8 No. 1 will be available shortly (85-002, \$2/\$10).

For more detailed information about this release contact Joanne M. Lacroix (613-951-6643), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, or Lyne Belanger-Pare (613-951-8292), Communications Division.

## Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

December 1987

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, December sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.7 million cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>), down 2.3% from November. This represents the seventh decrease of the year. But despite this decline, cumulative sales for 1987 rose 3.0% above those in 1986.
- Three of the four main products contributed to the December decline. Motor gasoline sales, down 1.2%, posted their seventh decrease of the year. Light fuel oil sales, down marginally by 0.1%, registered a third consecutive decline while heavy fuel sales dropped 17.6% following a gain of 6.8% in November. Following back-to-back declines in October and November, diesel fuel sales rebounded in December, rising 1.7% over the previous month.

#### Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products in December decreased 0.7% from December 1986, recording a volume of 7.3 million m<sup>3</sup>

sold. This represents their first decrease since January 1987. Results for the main products were mixed. Light fuel sales continued to follow a downward trend, registering a decline of 11.6%. A lower level of imports led to a drop of 17.2% in sales of heavy fuel oil, the first since June. Motor gasoline and diesel sales maintained their patterns of growth, posting gains of 0.9% and 6.3% respectively.

- On an annual basis, 1987 total sales rose 2.8% over those in 1986. Within this total, heavy fuel climbed 9.8%, diesel fuel and motor gasoline rose 5.3% and 1.1% respectively, while light fuel sales fell 10.4%.

(see table on page 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The December 1987 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information about this release contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

## Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

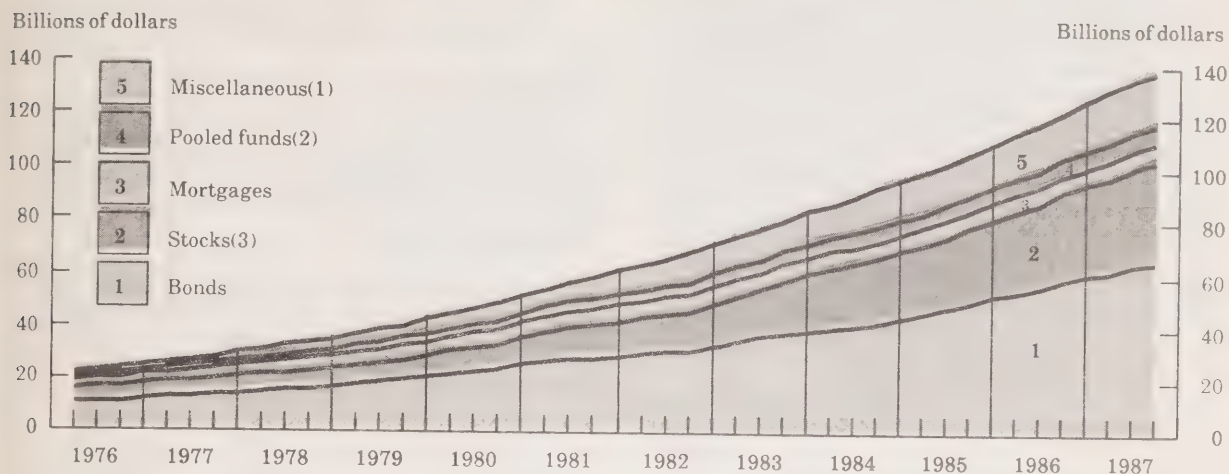
	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Dec. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. '87/ Nov. '87
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Adjusted for seasonal variation					
Total, all products	6 910.5	6 738.0	6 828.5	6 673.4	-2.3
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2 833.7	2 715.6	2 833.1	2 799.4	-1.2
Diesel fuel oil	1 371.0	1 358.8	1 338.8	1 361.8	1.7
Light fuel oil	546.4	519.6	504.6	503.9	-0.1
Heavy fuel oil	679.3	602.2	643.3	530.3	-17.6
	Dec. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1986	Total Jan.-Dec. 1986	Total Jan.-Dec. 1987	Cum. '87/ Cum. '86
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Not adjusted for seasonal variation					
Total, all products	7 252.1	7 303.1	77 974.5	80 182.9	2.8
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2 864.6	2 838.9	32 864.6	33 226.7	1.1
Diesel fuel oil	1 319.2	1 241.5	14 955.5	15 745.3	5.3
Light fuel oil	934.7	1 057.1	7 023.2	6 294.1	-10.4
Heavy fuel oil	688.8	832.3	6 332.4	6 952.5	9.8

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised.



## Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1976 - 1987



(1) Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.

(2) Includes pooled funds of trust companies and of investment counsellors, mutual and investment funds, segregated and deposit administration funds.

(3) Includes venture capital investments.

## Trusteed Pension Funds

Third Quarter 1987<sup>1</sup>

### Assets

- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the third quarter of 1987 was estimated at \$138.1 billion, up 2.5% from the previous quarter and 13.7% from the amount held one year earlier. Year-to-year increases in assets, at the end of the third quarter, have ranged between 13.7% and 21.2% since the third quarter of 1977, resulting in an overall growth of just over 400% during that period. Viewed in constant 1981 dollars (i.e. adjusted to account for inflation), the assets grew by more than 140% between 1977 and 1987.

- Bonds and stocks continued to be the two most prominent investment vehicles, accounting for 48% and 28% of total assets respectively. The proportion held in bonds has remained relatively stable in recent years, while the percentage invested in stocks is up from a low of 18.8% in 1979. Mortgage holdings at the end of the third quarter of 1987 represented an all-time low of 5.0% of the total assets; this proportion has been steadily declining from the 13.4% high of 1977 and 1978.

### Income and Expenditures

- The total income of these funds in the third quarter of 1987 was estimated at \$5.5 billion, while total expenditures were \$1.9 billion. Net cash flow, the difference between income and expenditures, amounted to \$3.6 billion.

(continued on page 10)

<sup>1</sup> Based on a survey of 223 funds, which constitute approximately 6% of all trusteed pension funds and hold almost 87% of the total assets.

- Income of trustee pension funds was 9.0% higher than in the same quarter of the previous year, following increases of 22.3% and 11.5% in 1985 and 1986 respectively. The growth in revenue in recent years has been most affected by the income generated by profit on the sale of securities. As a result of gains in the stock market indexes in recent years, third quarter profit on the sale of securities increased a record 265% between 1984 and 1985 and grew a further 39% in 1986. Despite a more modest increase of 9.6% in 1987, these profits continued to constitute over 20% of the total revenue, relative to a third quarter high of 7.9% prior to 1985.
- Other sources of revenue included investment income (accounting for 49% of the total) and contributions by the employers and employees (30%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The third quarter 1987 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trustee Pension Funds* (74-001, \$10/\$40) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information about the data, contact Jessica Dunn (613-951-4034) or Diane Galarneau (613-951-4038), Pensions Section, Labour Division.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Tobacco Products

January 1988

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3,954,519,000 cigarettes in January 1988, a 21.0% decrease from the 5,002,673,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1987.

Domestic sales in January 1988 totalled 2,191,035,000 cigarettes, a decrease of 17.5% from the January 1987 amount of 2,656,111,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The January 1988 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.50/\$45) will be released the week of February 29. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning the contents of this release contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

### Quarterly Demographic Statistics, Canada, Provinces and Territories

July-September 1987

The estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at October 1, 1987 as well as figures on immigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages for the quarter July-September 1987 are now available on CANSIM: quarterly population estimates, matrix 1; immigration, matrices 2, 3 and 397; births, deaths and marriages, matrices 4, 5 and 6; interprovincial migration (Family Allowances), matrices 5731 and 6982. These estimates will appear in the publication *Quarterly Demographic Statistics*, catalogue No. 91-002, in the next few weeks.

For more information, contact either the nearest regional reference centre, or for vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division; for other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

### Steel Ingots

Week Ending February 13, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending February 13, 1988 totalled 284 417 tonnes, a decrease of 0.2% from the preceding week's total of 285 004 tonnes but up 0.4% from the year-earlier level of 283 303 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 1 815 674 tonnes, an increase of 1.4% from 1 791 084 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For further information about this release contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

### Railroad Rolling Stock Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the railroad rolling stock industry (SIC 3261) totalled \$1,027.7 million, down 14.3% from \$1,199.8 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5563 and to be released in catalogue 41-251B 3261. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information about this release contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.



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## Publications Released

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- ✓ **Small Business Profiles Series** (61-601 to 61-614) outlined on front page.
- ✓ **Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin**, Vo. 20, No. 2. **Catalogue number 51-004** (Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).
- ✓ **The Consumer Price Index**, January 1988. **Catalogue number 62-001** (Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).
- ✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts, Winnipeg: Part 1**, 1986 Census. **Catalogue number 95-173** (Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$27).
- ✓ **Reference – Products and Services, 1986 Census – Final Edition. Catalogue number 99-103E** (Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16.50).

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**The  
Daily**

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, February 19, 1988

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• Seasonally adjusted retail sales rose 0.7% in December, the fifth consecutive monthly increase. Annual retail sales increased 9.8% over 1986.	
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## Major Releases

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### Consumer Price Index

January 1988

#### National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.2% between December and January to reach a level of 140.8 (1981=100). Four of the seven major component indexes increased in January, while the other three declined. Food and housing, which rose 1.1% and 0.5% respectively, provided the largest upward impacts to the latest increase. A 1.5% decline in the transportation index and a 0.4% decline in the recreation, reading and education index were the major offsetting factors.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index rose by 0.2%, representing a slight decrease in this measure, compared to the revised increase of 0.3% for December.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between January 1987 and January 1988, was 4.1%, down slightly from the 4.2% observed for both of the previous 12-month periods, ending in November and December. The compound annual rate of increase, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (October to January) was 3.8%, down from the increase of 4.1% reported for the previous three-month period ending in December.

The food index rose by 1.1% in January, following a decline of 0.2% observed in December. The latest increase resulted from advances in both the index for food purchased from stores, which rose by 1.2% and the index for food purchased from restaurants, which increased by 0.6%.

The index for food purchased from stores rose as a result of increases for a wide variety of food items with the largest contribution coming from a 16.5% increase in soft drink prices, following holiday sales activity in December. Other notable increases, which were reversals from last month, were observed for meat and 2%-milk, while bread and fresh vegetable prices continued to increase. Within meat, the most notable increase was for the poultry

index, which rose 4.3% as a result of increases of 3.0% for chicken and 9.7% for turkey, the latter mostly due to returns to regular prices, following Christmas promotional sales. Fresh vegetable prices increased 1.9% as a result of higher prices for celery and cucumbers, partially offset by slightly lower lettuce prices from the very high levels reached in December.

Over the 12-month period, January 1987 to January 1988, the food index rose by 2.1%, down marginally from the increase of 2.2% reported in the previous 12-month period ending in December. The latest increase was composed of a rise of 1.7% in the index for food purchased from stores and an advance of 3.3% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

#### All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index edged up by 0.1% in January, the same rate of increase as observed in December. Most of the upward pressure was derived from increases of 0.5% in the housing index and 1.5% in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index. Largely offsetting these increases were declines of 1.5% in the transportation index and 0.4% in the recreation, reading and education index.

The housing index rose 0.5% in January, largely due to increases in public utility charges. The telephone services index increased 3.9%, as the new 10% federal tax on long-distance telephone calls came into effect. The effect of the tax was only partially offset by lower rates on overseas calls. Electricity rates rose noticeably in Ontario and Saskatchewan, and water rates increased in 35 separate municipalities across the country. In addition, the postal services index rose 7.0%, as a result of the January 1st price increase and the ending of the special Christmas card rates. Rental and mortgage interest charges also made significant contributions to the latest increase.

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**The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada**  
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change Jan. 1988 from	
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987
<b>All-items</b>	<b>140.8</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>135.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Food	134.1	132.7	131.3	1.1	2.1
All-items excluding food	142.7	142.6	136.4	0.1	4.6
Housing	141.6	140.9	135.4	0.5	4.6
Clothing	125.9	126.0	119.8	-0.1	5.1
Transportation	140.5	142.7	136.4	-1.5	3.0
Health and personal care	142.0	141.6	135.6	0.3	4.7
Recreation, reading and education	139.9	140.5	132.6	-0.4	5.5
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	189.6	186.8	177.3	1.5	6.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	71.0	71.2	74.0		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	333.6				

The transportation index fell 1.5% in January. This decline was almost entirely due to a 27.3% decrease in air fares, which resulted from extensive "seat sale" activity throughout January, following deregulation of the air transportation industry and the end of the Air Canada labour dispute. In contrast, local public transit costs rose as 20 cities had higher local bus fares and 10 cities had higher taxi fares. Also offsetting the lower air fares were higher automobile insurance rates, which increased about 5% in Ontario, 14% in Saskatchewan and 23% in British Columbia. British Columbia also raised the cost of its drivers' licences by 150%.

The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index rose 1.5% in January, largely as a result of the increase in the federal sales tax on these products. A price increase from breweries also contributed to this rise. The recreation, reading and education index declined 0.4%, largely due to an 11.0% drop in the charges for holiday travel tours. The clothing index decreased by 0.1%, while the health and personal care index rose 0.3%.

Over the 12 month-period, January 1987 to January 1988, the all-items excluding food index advanced by 4.6%, up from the increase of

4.5% registered in the previous 12-month period ending in December, but still below the 4.8% observed in November.

### Goods and Services

The goods index rose by 0.6% in the latest month in contrast to a fall of 0.2% reported in December. The services index declined by 0.2%, compared to an increase of 0.5% observed the month before. Over the 12-month period, January 1987 to January 1988, the goods index increased by 3.9% (3.8% in December) while the services index advanced by 4.5% (the same rate as in November and December).

### City Highlights

Between December and January, changes in the all-items index for cities for which CPIs are published varied from declines of 0.2% in St. John's and Edmonton to an increase of 0.8% in Victoria. In St. John's, the decline was due to lower than average increases for food, housing, and tobacco and alcohol and larger than

(continued on page 4)

average declines for clothing and transportation. A 5.0% drop in the transportation index for Edmonton was largely responsible for the decline in the all-items index for that city. The above average increase in Victoria resulted from larger than national increases for private transportation, health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol.

Between January 1987 and January 1988, increases in the all-items index for cities varied from 2.9% in St. John's to 6.0% in Saskatoon.

### **Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City**

#### **St. John's**

The all-items index fell 0.2%, mainly reflecting decreases in the clothing and transportation components. The transportation decline was the result of lower air fares (only partly offset by a rise in new car prices and city bus fares). The decline in the clothing index mainly reflected lower prices for women's wear. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores, increased charges for owned accommodation and for long-distance telephone services and increased costs for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Food prices were up marginally, as higher prices for turkey, prepared meats, dairy products, soft drinks and restaurant meals more than offset lower prices for beef, pork and fresh produce. Since January 1987, the all-items index has risen 2.9%.

#### **Charlottetown/Summerside**

Higher prices for food (most notably for cereal products, fresh vegetables, sugar, soft drinks and restaurant meals) and increased clothing prices (especially for men's wear) were among the main contributors in the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Higher housing costs were also observed, particularly for rented and owned accommodation, electricity, long distance telephone calls and household furnishings and equipment. Advances in the costs of recreational equipment, cablevision services and

newspapers were also noted. The transportation index declined overall as a decrease in air fares more than offset higher prices for new cars and increased fares for taxis. Since January 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.6%.

#### **Halifax**

The all-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in the transportation and food components. Within transportation, a decline in air fares more than offset higher prices for new cars and gasoline. The food index fell as a result of lower prices for beef, cured meats, fish, cereal and bakery products and fresh fruit. These advances were partially offset by higher prices for turkey, dairy products, fresh vegetables, sugar and restaurant meals. Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher prices for household textiles and increased costs for long-distance telephone calls exerted a notable offsetting effect. Price increases were also observed for cigarettes, women's wear, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. The costs of cablevision services and recreational equipment also advanced. Since January 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.0%.

#### **Saint John**

Higher prices for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores, coupled with increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher costs for long-distance telephone services explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Clothing prices advanced, as did overall food prices, the latter reflecting higher prices for dairy products, sugar, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Prices for new cars and gasoline also advanced, but were more than offset by a decline in air fares. Between January 1987 and January 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.0%.

(continued on page 5)

### Quebec City

The 0.2% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected increased charges for owned accommodation, higher charges for long-distance telephone calls and higher overall food prices (most notably for beef, fresh produce and soft drinks). Advances were also noted in charges for cablevision services, in cigarette prices and in the cost of alcoholic beverages purchased from stores. New car prices and city bus fares were up, but were more than offset by lower prices for gasoline and a decline in air fares. Other notable declines were observed in the costs of women's wear and packaged holiday trips. From January 1987 to January 1988, the all-items index advanced 3.6%.

### Montreal

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index due to a number of offsetting effects. Among those factors contributing an upward impact were higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages purchased from stores, higher costs for rented and owned accommodation and increased charges for water, fuel oil, natural gas and long-distance telephone services. Other notable advances were observed in new car prices, city bus fares, cablevision charges and in the costs of personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines. Food prices were up overall, reflecting higher prices for beef, pork, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Among those factors exerting a downward impact were lower prices for clothing and household furnishings and equipment, decreased air fares and lower costs for packaged holiday trips. Since January 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.1%.

### Ottawa

The all-items index rose 0.1%. Among those factors contributing an upward impact were higher food prices (particularly for turkey, fresh vegetables and soft drinks), increased rented and owned accommodation costs and higher charges for water, electricity and long-distance telephone services. Household furnishings and equipment costs also advanced.

Higher prices for cigarettes and for beer purchased from stores were noted, as were price advances for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. New car prices, vehicle insurance premiums and city bus fares advanced, but were more than offset by a decline in air fares. Clothing prices also declined overall, reflecting lower prices for women's wear. Price declines were also noted for packaged holiday trips. Since January 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

### Toronto

Higher prices for poultry, soft drinks and restaurant meals, increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher costs for water, fuel oil, electricity and long-distance telephone calls explained most of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of cigarettes and beer purchased from stores, vehicle insurance premiums, city bus fares and in the cost of newspapers. Household furnishings costs were also up. Clothing prices declined marginally, due to lower prices for women's wear. Declines were also observed in the costs of gasoline, packaged holiday trips and air travel. Since January 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.7%.

### Thunder Bay

Higher prices for cigarettes and beer purchased from stores combined with higher overall food prices explained a large part of the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for poultry, prepared meats, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals, partly offset by lower prices for beef, pork, dairy products, eggs, cereals and bakery products and fresh fruit. Owned accommodation charges advanced, as did the costs of fuel oil, natural gas, electricity and long-distance telephone calls. Other notable advances were observed in new car prices, vehicle insurance premiums and in the cost of personal care supplies. Clothing prices remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for women's wear offset higher prices in the

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other components of this index. Declines in the costs of household furnishings and equipment, air fares and packaged holiday trips exerted a considerable dampening effect. Since January 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.3%.

### Winnipeg

Among the main contributors to the 0.1% rise in the all-items index were higher food prices (particularly for beef, pork, eggs, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce, sugar and restaurant meals), and increased housing charges. The latter reflected increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher natural gas charges and higher costs for long-distance telephone services. Gasoline and new car prices were up, as were cigarette prices and the cost of prescribed medicines. Cablevision charges and recreational equipment costs also advanced. The clothing index remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for women's wear offset price increases in the other components of this index. Partly offsetting these advances were decreased air fares and lower prices for household furnishings and personal care supplies. Since January 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.6%.

### Regina

Advances in vehicle insurance premiums and increased charges for water, natural gas, electricity and long-distance telephone calls explained a large part of the 0.7% rise in the all-items index. Food prices were up, mainly due to higher prices for poultry, cereal products, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Also exerting a notable upward impact were higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages purchased from stores, increased costs for packaged holiday trips, higher charges for cablevision services and increased prices for household furnishings and equipment. Since January 1987, the all-items index has risen 5.6%.

### Saskatoon

The all-items index rose 0.4%. Among the main contributors were increased charges for natural gas and electricity, higher long-distance telephone charges and increased

premiums for vehicle insurance. Cigarette prices were up, as were the costs of alcoholic beverages purchased from stores. Food prices advanced, mainly reflecting higher prices for cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables, and soft drinks. Advances were also noted in the costs of rented and owned accommodation, in prices for non-prescribed medicines and in the cost of packaged holiday trips. Declines in air fares and lower prices for household furnishings and equipment exerted a notable downward impact. Since January 1987, the all-items index has risen 6.0%.

### Edmonton

The all-items index fell 0.2%, due mainly to declines in gasoline prices, air fares and charges for natural gas. Exerting a considerable upward influence were advances in charges for owned accommodation, water and long-distance telephone calls. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of clothing, household furnishings and equipment, packaged holiday trips and alcoholic beverages purchased from stores. Food prices were also up, reflecting higher prices for poultry, cured meats, fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals. The costs of personal care supplies also advanced, as did local bus and taxi fares. Since January 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.2%.

### Calgary

Higher food prices (particularly for pork, turkey, cured meats, dairy products, fresh produce, coffee, soft drinks and restaurant meals) were among the main contributors in the 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Other notable advances were observed in long-distance telephone charges, in household furnishings and equipment costs and in the prices of alcoholic beverages purchased from stores. Recreational costs were up, mainly reflecting increased charges for cablevision, higher fees for health and athletic facilities, and increased costs for packaged holiday trips. Clothing prices advanced, as did charges for

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water and for rented and owned accommodation. Lower air fares and a decline in gasoline prices exerted a considerable downward impact. Since January 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.1%.

#### Vancouver

Higher prices for food (most notably for beef, poultry, fresh vegetables, and soft drinks) and increased prices for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores were among the main contributors in the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Advances in prices of new cars and gasoline and increased charges for vehicle licences and insurance premiums were also notable contributors. Long-distance telephone charges also advanced. A decline in air fares had a considerable offsetting effect. From January 1987 to January 1988, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

#### Victoria

The all-items index rose 0.8%. Much of the upward impact originated from higher food prices (particularly chicken and fresh

vegetables) and increased rented and owned accommodation charges. The cost of long distance telephone calls was also up. Transportation costs advanced overall, as higher fees for drivers' licences and increased vehicle insurance premiums more than offset declines in gasoline prices and air fares. Alcoholic beverage prices were also up. Between January 1987 and January 1988, the all-items index rose 4.7%.

(see tables on pages 8 and 9)

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The January 1988 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.50/\$85) is available today. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning this release contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

# Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
<b>St. John's</b>								
Jan. 1988 index	136.8	122.1	138.1	130.9	135.9	140.2	139.9	184.3
% change from Dec. 1987	-0.2	0.1	0.1	-1.1	-1.9	0.9	0.1	0.9
% change from Jan. 1987	2.9	1.4	4.0	4.1	-0.4	4.2	6.2	3.9
<b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b>								
Jan. 1988 index	133.6	125.3	131.4	119.0	131.6	145.0	146.5	185.7
% change from Dec. 1987	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.3	-1.3	0.3	0.8	0.2
% change from Jan. 1987	3.6	3.6	3.8	2.9	1.1	6.1	5.9	4.4
<b>Halifax</b>								
Jan. 1988 index	138.5	124.6	139.5	122.3	137.8	146.7	147.9	194.3
% change from Dec. 1987	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.4	-1.9	0.4	0.3	0.7
% change from Jan. 1987	3.0	2.6	2.6	5.5	0.1	3.5	5.6	7.6
<b>Saint John</b>								
Jan. 1988 index	139.4	132.9	142.4	121.3	134.9	138.0	146.0	192.6
% change from Dec. 1987	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	-0.8	0.1	0.2	3.5
% change from Jan. 1987	4.0	4.0	3.0	5.3	3.8	3.8	5.6	7.2
<b>Quebec City</b>								
Jan. 1988 index	142.1	136.5	145.4	126.5	140.4	143.7	129.5	190.8
% change from Dec. 1987	0.2	1.3	0.4	-0.6	-1.1	0.5	-1.5	1.2
% change from Jan. 1987	3.6	2.7	3.6	5.6	2.6	5.2	4.3	4.9
<b>Montreal</b>								
Jan. 1988 index	143.0	137.1	145.7	125.4	144.4	141.9	135.1	191.4
% change from Dec. 1987	0.0	0.4	0.3	-0.4	-1.0	0.3	-1.3	1.1
% change from Jan. 1987	4.1	2.6	5.2	5.2	1.4	5.1	5.5	4.7
<b>Ottawa</b>								
Jan. 1988 index	141.0	128.1	145.9	127.0	143.5	143.6	138.0	182.6
% change from Dec. 1987	0.1	0.5	0.7	-0.1	-1.2	0.7	-1.9	1.4
% change from Jan. 1987	3.8	-0.4	4.4	5.7	3.6	6.6	6.5	5.1
<b>Toronto</b>								
Jan. 1988 index	144.8	137.9	148.6	129.6	143.6	145.1	140.2	185.8
% change from Dec. 1987	0.3	1.6	0.7	-0.1	-2.3	0.2	-1.1	1.8
% change from Jan. 1987	4.7	2.3	6.4	5.5	2.4	4.1	5.4	5.4
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
Jan. 1988 index	139.1	130.9	139.0	123.5	142.2	143.4	138.3	180.2
% change from Dec. 1987	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	-1.0	0.8	-0.9	1.6
% change from Jan. 1987	3.3	-0.4	3.0	4.5	5.3	4.4	5.9	5.8
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
Jan. 1988 index	138.6	126.9	140.9	124.7	133.9	137.0	145.6	204.9
% change from Dec. 1987	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	-1.7	0.1	0.1	0.4
% change from Jan. 1987	3.6	1.8	2.8	5.8	1.7	4.3	6.3	11.0

# Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)

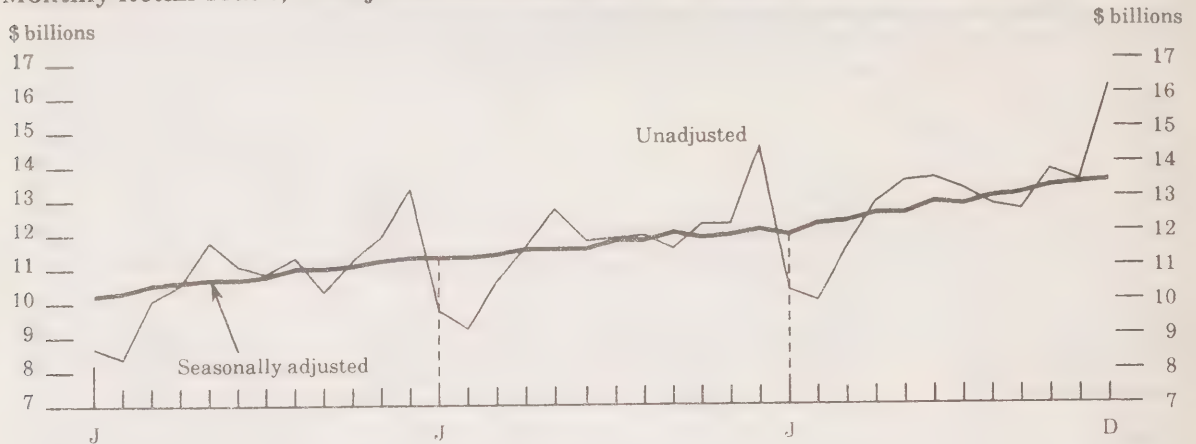
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
<b>Regina</b>								
Jan. 1988 index	138.4	124.5	141.6	122.6	132.1	166.5	144.5	185.6
% change from Dec. 1987	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.4	-0.8	0.2	0.7	1.2
% change from Jan. 1987	5.6	2.2	3.7	5.9	7.0	20.8	9.3	7.6
<b>Saskatoon</b>								
Jan. 1988 index	139.9	126.5	141.5	126.1	134.0	171.5	144.7	181.2
% change from Dec. 1987	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.3	-1.6	0.4	0.5	0.9
% change from Jan. 1987	6.0	3.1	4.6	5.4	5.0	28.1	7.4	7.2
<b>Edmonton</b>								
Jan. 1988 index	135.4	135.0	126.4	124.7	136.0	142.4	140.9	211.1
% change from Dec. 1987	-0.2	1.1	0.3	0.6	-5.0	1.1	1.3	1.2
% change from Jan. 1987	4.2	3.3	2.4	5.3	1.5	3.9	7.1	18.5
<b>Calgary</b>								
Jan. 1988 index	135.0	133.6	126.0	120.5	139.0	146.9	140.2	205.3
% change from Dec. 1987	0.1	1.8	0.7	0.7	-5.0	-0.1	1.2	1.4
% change from Jan. 1987	4.1	2.3	2.1	5.2	2.4	4.6	6.8	17.6
<b>Vancouver</b>								
Jan. 1988 index	135.9	133.0	129.1	124.1	142.3	135.0	147.3	177.8
% change from Dec. 1987	0.6	1.1	0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.2
% change from Jan. 1987	3.8	2.4	3.3	2.8	6.4	2.9	4.2	6.0
<b>Victoria<sup>2</sup></b>								
Jan. 1988 index	109.2	110.7	103.5	107.3	110.1	108.9	117.0	129.5
% change from Dec. 1987	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	2.1
% change from Jan. 1987	4.7	2.9	3.4	2.7	10.7	2.5	6.7	5.5

<sup>1</sup> For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 22 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$16.50/\$66.00).

<sup>2</sup> December 1984 = 100.

## Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1987



### Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



## Retail Trade

December 1987 and Annual Review

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$13.5 billion in December 1987, an increase of 0.7% over the previous month's revised total of \$13.4 billion.
- The increase in December extended the trend of generally rising retail sales observed since the beginning of 1987. During the January to December 1987 period, retail trade advanced on average by 1.0% on a monthly basis.
- The overall rise in December was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to increases reported by motor vehicle dealers

(+1.9%), combination stores (+1.0%) and general merchandise stores (+6.6%). Sales by motor vehicle dealers increased for the third consecutive month, while combination store sales advanced for the fifth consecutive month.

#### Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations

- Total retail trade for December 1987 rose 12.0% over the same month last year, totalling \$16.2 billion.
- The two largest groups within retail trade recorded significant increases over December 1986: motor vehicle dealers (+19.2%) and combination stores (+12.7%). Department store sales were up 4.1% on a year-over-year basis, while service station sales rose 15.7%, the ninth consecutive monthly increase.

(continued on page 11)



- All provinces registered higher retail sales in December 1987 compared to the corresponding month in 1986. However, the Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded a decline of 2.9%.

#### Annual 1987 (Preliminary Estimates)

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales advanced 9.8% in 1987 to reach a level of \$153.7 billion. This was up from the 8.2% growth recorded in 1986, but lower than the 11.5% increase registered in 1985.
- The growth in 1987 was broadly based as 27 of the 28 trade groups recorded higher sales. The most significant increases, in order of dollar impact, were reported by motor vehicle dealers (+12.8%), all food stores (+8.9%) and service stations (+9.6%).

- Independent retailers reported sales of \$92.6 billion in 1987, an increase of 13.0% over 1986, whereas chain store sales amounted to \$61.1 billion, up 5.1% over 1986.

- All provinces and territories registered sales increases over 1986. Sales were also higher in the four metropolitan areas covered by the survey.

(see table on page 12)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320, 2321.

The December 1987 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$16/\$160) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

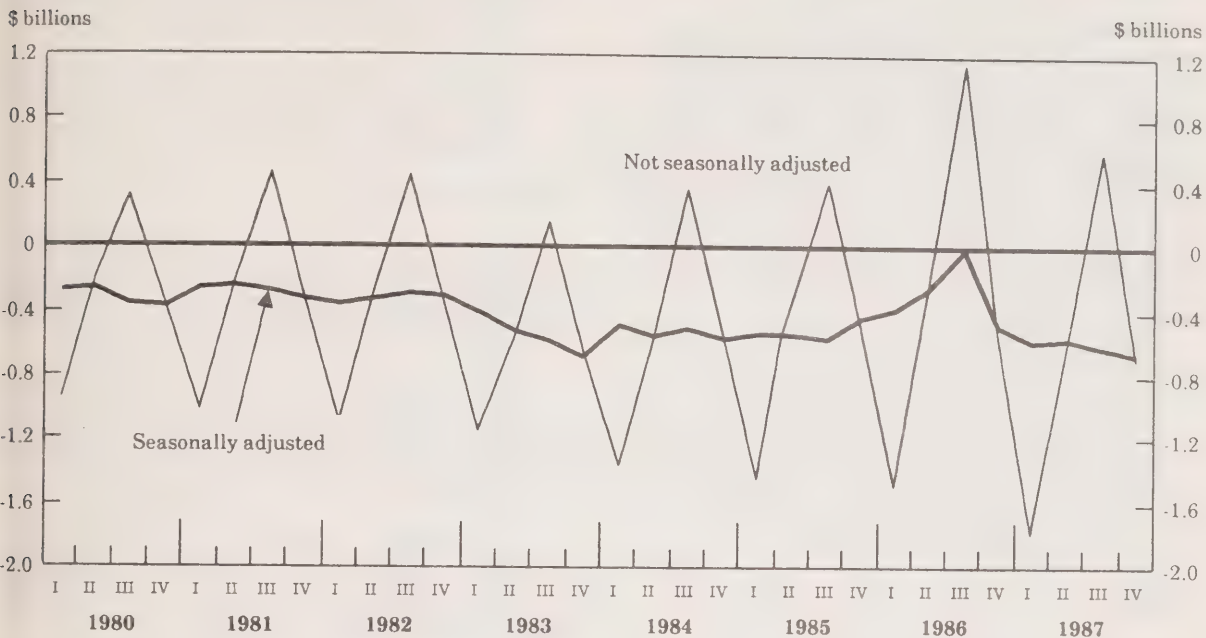
# Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				Dec. 1987/ Nov. 1987
	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Dec. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1987/ Dec. 1986	Sept. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Dec. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	
	(millions of \$)			%	(millions of \$)				%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,247.4	2,168.4	2,534.5	12.7	2,268.9	2,290.6	2,314.3	2,336.7	1.0
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	619.7	686.1	745.4	20.1	690.3	702.7	730.7	727.3	-0.5
All other food stores	265.9	231.5	294.3	10.1	238.1	239.9	243.3	245.5	0.9
Department stores	1,950.1	1,352.1	2,031.2	4.1	1,059.2	1,078.2	1,094.8	1,101.2	0.6
General merchandise stores	322.9	353.7	365.9	15.5	261.6	266.3	264.4	281.8	6.6
General stores	210.8	189.1	227.2	8.0	192.5	198.8	198.9	194.1	-2.4
Variety stores	194.1	103.0	158.7	-18.4	92.2	89.9	90.0	86.8	-3.6
Motor vehicle dealers	1,996.9	2,674.7	2,381.7	19.2	2,749.6	2,846.1	2,855.8	2,910.6	1.9
Used car dealers	56.1	87.2	75.6	34.4	87.3	95.5	95.7	100.0	4.5
Service stations	883.9	1,020.2	1,021.4	15.7	1,031.3	1,030.1	1,032.7	1,015.8	-1.6
Garages	119.0	158.6	147.2	23.8	145.8	153.2	153.3	155.4	1.4
Automotive parts and accessories stores	347.4	333.9	380.1	9.4	296.9	301.9	296.0	292.2	-1.3
Men's clothing stores	226.7	170.0	253.1	11.8	129.3	137.6	132.1	135.9	2.9
Women's clothing stores	386.5	297.0	418.9	8.5	268.4	276.1	281.6	280.6	-0.3
Family clothing stores	305.4	208.5	321.9	5.9	180.6	193.0	191.5	191.1	-0.2
Specialty shoe stores	24.2	24.4	27.4	13.2	23.1	23.5	23.3	24.4	4.7
Family shoe stores	128.7	125.6	137.6	6.9	103.4	105.3	100.5	101.4	0.8
Hardware stores	151.0	145.8	174.1	15.2	137.0	146.3	146.4	143.2	-2.2
Household furniture stores	160.8	180.5	198.2	23.6	175.4	169.7	171.1	170.4	-0.4
Household appliance stores	61.8	59.8	71.1	15.0	55.7	56.5	56.8	56.6	-0.3
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	161.8	145.8	160.1	-1.2	139.1	136.3	139.3	136.5	-2.0
Pharmacies, patent medi- cine and cosmetics stores	684.7	575.9	751.9	9.9	579.7	583.7	582.8	585.3	0.4
Book and stationery stores	135.2	92.5	164.4	21.4	81.0	83.7	84.0	84.4	0.5
Florists	67.7	41.0	75.3	11.4	54.1	52.1	51.0	51.2	0.5
Jewellery stores	247.6	104.0	265.9	6.7	102.6	95.8	92.9	94.1	1.3
Sporting goods and accessories stores	228.5	176.5	277.8	21.8	201.8	202.8	217.4	218.6	0.5
Personal accessories stores	312.5	213.8	363.1	16.7	200.1	201.8	206.2	209.1	1.4
All other stores	1,982.2	1,567.6	2,188.4	10.3	1,529.9	1,540.5	1,529.3	1,536.4	0.5
<b>All stores - Total</b>	<b>14,479.2</b>	<b>13,487.1</b>	<b>16,212.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13,074.9</b>	<b>13,298.0</b>	<b>13,376.1</b>	<b>13,466.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

## Travel Account Balance by Quarter, 1980-1987



## International Travel Account

Fourth Quarter and Year 1987

Preliminary Estimates

### Not Seasonally Adjusted

Unadjusted for seasonal variations, Canada's travel account recorded a deficit of \$698 million during the fourth quarter of the year. Combined with the results recorded during the first three quarters of the year, Canada's travel account registered an overall deficit of \$2,473 million for the year. While this imbalance is over double the one of last year – a year that included Expo 86, terrorism, environmental pollution and a devaluation of the dollar – it is only 17% higher than the ones recorded in 1984 and 1985. The larger deficit of 1987 was a product of a slight drop in total receipts coupled with a strong rise in Canadian payments.

### Highlights

- At \$4,151 million in 1987, receipts from the United States were down 8% from 1986 but still 13% above the level posted in 1985.
- On a year-over-year basis, receipts from visitors from countries other than the U. S. rose throughout each of the quarters of 1987 to reach \$2,138 million, up 17% over 1986.
- Total payments by Canadian residents increased markedly during the year. Travel payments to the United States were up by 16% to \$5,122 million while payments to all other countries rose by 18% to \$3,640 million.

(continued on page 14)

### Seasonally Adjusted

International travel flows, like most other human activities, are affected by seasonality. Changes in "natural seasonality" (temperatures, hours of sunshine, snowfall) and "institutionalized seasonality" (school vacations, differential pricing schemes) have a significant effect on the tourist movements between countries. The adjustment of data to minimize the seasonal impact gives clearer definition to the long-term historical trends of tourism activity.

Seasonally adjusted, Canada's travel deficit reached \$677 million in the fourth quarter of 1987. Deficits on the travel account have been increasing since the second quarter of the year. A slight decrease in the number of visitors entering Canada coupled with a strong growth in international travel by Canadians is primarily responsible for this trend.

### Highlights

- Seasonally adjusted receipts from the United States reached \$1,056 million in the fourth quarter, reversing a decreasing trend in U. S. receipts that started in the fourth quarter of 1986.
- Receipts from all other countries totalled \$548 million during the fourth quarter, down 5% from the previous quarter.
- Payments to both the United States and all other countries have increased steadily during each quarter of the year.

(see table on page 15)

See the accompanying chart for the quarterly trend in the seasonally adjusted travel account balance between Canada and all countries in the world for the years 1980-87.

The October-December issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, \$35/\$140) will be available in the middle of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information concerning this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



International Travel Receipts and Payments, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1986				1986	1987 <sup>p</sup>				1987
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV		QI	QII	QIII	QIV	
(millions of \$)										
United States										
Receipts	457	1,109	2,277	663	4,506	474	1,049	1,944	684	4,151
Payments	1,303	1,196	1,095	835	4,429	1,511	1,386	1,281	944	5,122
Balance	-846	-87	1,182	-172	77	-1,037	-337	663	-260	-971
All other Countries										
Receipts	194	519	825	289	1,827	219	591	987	341	2,138
Payments	834	699	864	673	3,070	962	844	1,055	779	3,640
Balance	-640	-180	-39	-384	-1,243	-743	-253	-68	-438	-1,502
Total all countries										
Receipts	651	1,628	3,102	952	6,333	693	1,640	2,931	1,025	6,289
Payments	2,137	1,895	1,959	1,508	7,499	2,473	2,230	2,336	1,723	8,762
Balance	-1,486	-267	1,143	-556	-1,166	-1,780	-590	595	-698	-2,473

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

International Travel Receipts and Payments, Seasonally Adjusted\*

	1986				1986	1987 <sup>p</sup>				1987
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV		QI	QII	QIII	QIV	
(millions of \$)										
United States										
Receipts	1,038	1,133	1,266	1,069	4,506	1,053	1,048	994	1,056	4,151
Payments	1,076	1,103	1,098	1,152	4,429	1,245	1,272	1,294	1,312	5,122
Balance	-38	30	168	-83	77	-192	-224	-300	-256	-971
All other countries										
Receipts	407	455	529	436	1,827	482	531	577	548	2,138
Payments	767	740	718	845	3,070	878	886	906	969	3,640
Balance	-360	-285	-189	-409	-1,243	-396	-355	-329	-421	-1,502
Total all countries										
Receipts	1,445	1,588	1,795	1,505	6,333	1,535	1,579	1,571	1,604	6,289
Payments	1,843	1,843	1,816	1,997	7,499	2,123	2,158	2,200	2,281	8,762
Balance	-398	-255	-21	-492	-1,166	-588	-579	-629	-677	-2,473

Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.  
Preliminary figures.

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## Labour Market Revisited

1987

In 1987, employment in Canada rose by 320,000 with full-time jobs accounting for almost all of this increase. In a major departure from recent trends, full-time employment growth at 3.1% greatly exceeded the rise in part-time employment (0.7%).

"The 1987 Labour Market Revisited", featured in the January issue of *The Labour Force*, examines the 1987 labour market scene, pinpointing the year's major trends.

### Highlights

- Continuing a long-established trend, 1987 employment growth was higher among women (3.7%) than among men (2.0%).
- Men accounted for all of the 2.0% rise in employment in the goods-producing sector. The rise in service employment (3.1%) originated mainly among women.
- Slow growth in part-time employment can be traced to a fall of 30,000 in the number of people working part-time because they could not find full-time work. The number working part-time voluntarily rose 3.2%, approximating the growth in full-time employment.
- New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario all averaged employment growth over 3% in 1987. In contrast, all three Prairie provinces recorded increases of under 1%.
- The national unemployment rate continued to fall, declining from 9.6% in 1986 to 8.9% in 1987. Still, the rate remains well above the pre-recession level of 7.5% recorded in 1980 and 1981.
- The number of discouraged workers (persons not looking for work because they believe no work is available) dropped by almost 20% to 48,000 in 1987, the lowest level since 1977.
- Comparing the 12-month period ending in September 1987 with the preceding 12 months, average weekly earnings adjusted for inflation fell by 1.6% in 1987. Declines were recorded in most broad industry groups with mining (-3.5%) and community, business and personal services (-2.3%) experiencing the greatest drops.
- There has been considerable speculation about possible labour-market repercussions of the October collapse in stock market prices. As of December 1987, no deterioration in the labour market was evident. In fact, based on seasonally adjusted figures, employment in December was 90,000 higher than in October. Moreover, the employment increase from November to December (66,000) is the largest increase between these two months since 1978.

The January 1988 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$20/\$220), is available today. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning this release contact David Gower (613-951-4616), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

December 1987

Canadian firms produced 117 801 cubic metres of waferboard in December 1987, an increase of 22.3% from the 96 290 cubic metres produced a year earlier. Particleboard production reached 118 070 cubic metres in December 1987, up 20.7% from 97 843 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for December 1987 was 3 457 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (37,214 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch). Production figures for December 1986 are confidential.

Production of waferboard during January to December 1987 totalled 1 602 268 cubic metres, up 18.9% from the 1 347 638 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 1 355 134 cubic metres, up 18.9% from 1 139 253 cubic metres in January to December 1986. Production of hardboard reached 43 703 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (470,417 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch). Production figures for January to December 1986 are confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and matrix 122 (series 8 and 34).

The December 1987 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4.50/\$45) will be released the week of February 22. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

### Exports by Commodity

December 1987

Commodity-country export trade statistics for December 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The December 1987 issue of *Exports by Commodity* (65-004,50/\$500) will be available the week of March 7. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning this release contact G. L. Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

## Publications Released

✓ **Exports by Commodity**, November 1987.

**Catalogue number 65-004**

(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

✓ **Imports by Commodity**, November 1987.

**Catalogue number 65-007**

(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

✓ **The Labour Force**, January 1988.

**Catalogue number 71-001**

(Canada: \$22/\$220; Other Countries: \$24/\$240).

✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts – Calgary: Part 1**,

1986 Census. **Catalogue number 95-103**

(Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25).

## How to Order Publications

*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.*

*Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).*

*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

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**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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## Major Release Dates: Week of February 22 - 26, 1988

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(Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>February</b>		
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1987
23	Wholesale Trade	December 1987
24	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1987
25	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Fourth Quarter 1987
25	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	November 1987
26	Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1987

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Monday, February 22, 1988

### Major Releases

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Sales of Natural Gas, December 1987</b>  | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during December 1987 increased by 4.2% from the level recorded the previous year.</li> </ul> |   |
| <b>Non-residential Construction Output Price Indexes, Fourth Quarter 1987</b>   | 3 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Non-residential construction prices posted an increase in 1987 of 7.2%, the largest since 1982.</li> </ul>   |   |

### Data Availability Announcements

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, December 1987              | 4 |
| Railway Transport in Canada, 1986                             | 4 |
| Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending February 7, 1988 | 4 |
| Mineral Wool, January 1988                                    | 5 |
| Construction Type Plywood, December 1987                      | 5 |
| Stocks of Frozen Meats, February 1, 1988                      | 5 |

### Publications Released

6

RECEIVED

## Major Releases

### Sales of Natural Gas

December 1987 - Preliminary Data

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during December 1987 totalled 5 548.7 million cubic metres, a 4.2% increase from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in December 1987 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from December 1986 in brackets: residential sales, 1 581.0 million cubic metres (-0.3%); commercial sales, 1 328.1 million cubic metres (-2.5%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 639.5 million cubic metres (+11.0%).

Year-to-date figures for the 12 months of 1987 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 48 228.0 million cubic metres, a 0.9% decrease from the level recorded during 1986.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from the corresponding period in 1986 in brackets: residential sales, 11 507.4 million cubic metres (-5.6%); commercial sales, 9 760.7 million cubic metres (-5.8%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 26 959.8 million cubic metres (+3.3%).

The December 1987 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$11.50/\$115) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning this release contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Sales of Natural Gas

December 1987  
Preliminary Data

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	6	45	-	-	51
Quebec	71 831	132 525	311 838	64 635	580 829
Ontario	737 432	567 445	853 494	172 788	2 331 159
Manitoba	73 103	71 898	43 359	-	188 360
Saskatchewan	119 747	96 708	84 930	-	301 385
Alberta	368 784	304 448	875 349	-	1 548 581
British Columbia	210 128	155 067	154 591	78 544	598 330
<b>December 1987 - Canada</b>	<b>1 581 031</b>	<b>1 328 136</b>	<b>2 323 561</b>	<b>315 967</b>	<b>5 548 695</b>
December 1986 - Canada	1 586 342	1 361 820	2 299 629	78 944	5 326 735
% change	-0.3	-2.5	11.0		4.2
<b>Year to date 1987 - Canada</b>	<b>11 507 438</b>	<b>9 760 734</b>	<b>24 865 985</b>	<b>2 093 794</b>	<b>48 227 951</b>
Year to date 1986 - Canada	12 192 127	10 362 184	25 498 540	605 224	48 658 075
% change	-5.6	-5.8	3.3		-0.9

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue # 55-002) as well as on CANSIM.  
- Nil.



## Non-residential Construction Output Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1987

Price indexes of non-residential construction rose 1.0% at the Canada level in the fourth quarter of 1987 to a figure of 121.7. This increase marked the smallest quarterly change of the year and compares with a peak 2.7% rise in the first quarter of the year. Toronto prices showed the greatest fourth quarter increase at 1.3% and Edmonton the smallest at 0.6%. By type of building, the largest quarterly gains were for warehouses (2.0%) due in part to higher material costs (clay brick and copper products).

The annual increase (1987/1986) at the Canada level was 7.2%, the largest since 1982. Comparable city price increases ranged from 10.4% in Toronto to only 0.4% in Calgary.

Architectural trade prices were much higher in 1987 than in 1986, principally in Toronto due to shortages of both materials and labour. Electrical prices also advanced significantly due mainly to the recovery in the price of copper. For structural work, prices were higher in the eastern half of the country than in the western. Mechanical trade prices, on the other hand, showed a fairly uniform rate of change in all cities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 414-415.

The fourth quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information concerning this release contact the Prices Division (613-951-9608).

## Output Price Indexes of Non-residential Construction

Fourth Quarter 1987  
(1981=100)

### Seven Cities and Canada Indexes

	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Canada
Quarterly Indexes								
1986 Q4	120.4	127.9	126.1	134.2	93.4	92.9	108.7	114.5
1987 Q1	121.2	128.3	127.6	140.6	93.0	93.6	108.2	117.6
1987 Q2	122.0	131.9	129.0	141.8	93.4	94.3	109.2	119.0
1987 Q3	122.8	132.9	130.3 <sup>r</sup>	144.0	93.7	95.0 <sup>r</sup>	110.1	120.5
1987 Q4	123.6	133.7	131.3	145.9	94.4	95.6	111.4	121.7
Percentage Change								
Q2'87/Q1'87	0.7	2.8	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2
Q3'87/Q2'87	0.7	0.8	1.0 <sup>r</sup>	1.6	0.3	0.7 <sup>r</sup>	0.8	1.3
Q4'87/Q3'87	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.0
Q4'87/Q4'86	2.7	4.5	4.1	8.7	1.1	2.9	2.5	6.3

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

## Data Availability Announcements

### Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

December 1987

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,230.7 million for December 1987, an increase of 15.8% over the \$1,062.4 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The December 1987 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50), will be available the week of March 7. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning this release contact Services Division (613-951-2195).

### Railway Transport in Canada

1986

Total operating revenue of railways operating in Canada amounted to \$7.57 billion in 1986 while operating expenses for the same period amounted to \$6.79 billion.

The number of persons engaged in Canadian rail operations averaged 84,848 with an average hourly wage of \$15.95.

The 1986 issue of *Railway Transport in Canada: General Statistics* (52-215, \$32) is scheduled for release the last week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning this release contact the Rail Unit (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

### Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 7, 1988

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, an increase of 0.4% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 1.5% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased by 2.4%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 1.4% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	7-day Period ending February 7, 1988	Year-to-date
<b>Carload Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	4 628 963	24 189 103
% change from previous year	0.4	1.4
Cars	68,030	352,746
% change from previous year	-1.9	-1.2
<b>Piggyback Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	249 909	1 315 204
% change from previous year	1.5	6.4
Cars	8,640	44,212
% change from previous year	-2.4	-1.0

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For further information regarding this release contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

## Mineral Wool

January 1988

Manufacturers shipped 8 595 409 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) in batts in January 1988, down 13.6% from the 9 952 725 square metres shipped a year earlier but up 9.1% from the 7 876 211 square metres shipped the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The January 1988 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4.50/\$45) will be released the week of March 7. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information concerning this release contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

## Construction Type Plywood

December 1987

Canadian firms produced 176 607 cubic metres, (199,579,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during December 1987, an increase of 18.9% from the 148 524 cubic metres (167,843,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during December 1986.

January to December 1987 production totalled 2 229 000 cubic metres (2,518,929,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), an increase of 18.8% over the 1 876 896 cubic metres (2,121,026,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The December 1987 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4/\$40) is scheduled to be released the week of February 22. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning the contents of this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), British Columbia & Yukon Regional Office, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

## Stocks of Frozen Meats

February 1, 1988

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of February amounted to 26 947 tonnes as compared with 28 807 tonnes last month and 28 934 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87, 9517-9525.

The February issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release the week of March 7. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning this release contact P. L. Beerstecher (613-951-8714), Agriculture Division.



## Publications Released

**Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production**, October 1987.  
**Catalogue number 26-006**  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

**Paper and Allied Products Industries**, 1985. **Catalogue number 36-250**  
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50).

**Primary Iron and Steel**, October 1987.  
**Catalogue number 41-001**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

**Primary Iron and Steel**, November 1987.  
**Catalogue number 41-001**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

**Building Permits**, October 1987.  
**Catalogue number 64-001**  
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210).

**Local Government Finance**, 1984.  
**Catalogue number 68-204**  
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

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**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)  
Editor: Joan Farley (613-951-1198)

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 23, 1988

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## Major Releases

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### Department Store Sales, December 1987 and Annual Review 2

- Seasonally adjusted, department store sales rose 0.6% in December, the third consecutive monthly increase. Annual department store sales increased 3.8% over 1986.

### Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas, 1985 4

- Average per capita personal income in Canada was \$15,840.

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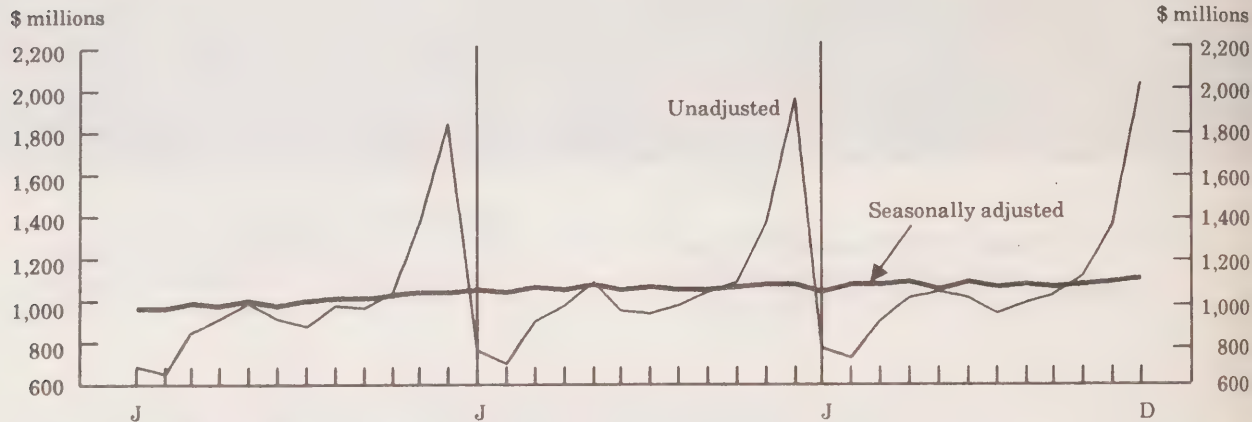
## Publications Released 5

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RECEIVED

## Major Releases

### Department Store Sales, by Month, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1987



#### Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



### Department Store Sales and Stocks December 1987

#### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in December 1987 totalled \$1,101 million, an increase of 0.6% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,095 million. Higher sales were recorded in 23 of the 40 departments.
- During the last three months of 1987, department store sales increased by 1.3% on a monthly basis, while in the first nine months sales fluctuated significantly with little overall growth.

- Seasonally adjusted, department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,339 million at the end of December 1987, down 2.0% from the November 1987 revised value of \$4,425 million. This marks the third consecutive monthly decrease.

- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 3.94:1 in December, down from the average ratio of 4.17:1 observed in the 11 previous months.

#### Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations

- Adjusted to remove the affect of the sale of Woodward stores Ltd.'s food division, department store sales rose 6.7% over December 1986, to a level of \$2,031 million.

(continued on page 3)

- On a provincial basis, adjusted for structural changes, eight provinces posted increases in December 1987 over the corresponding month in 1986. Decreases were recorded in Manitoba (-2.7%) and Newfoundland (-2.2%).
- Not adjusted for seasonal variations, department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,031 million, a decrease of 5.0% from the level reached in December 1986.

**Annual 1987 (Preliminary Estimates)**

- Adjusted to remove the affect of the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food division, department store sales rose 3.8% in 1987 to a level of \$12,753 million. This marks the fifth consecutive year in which department store sales have increased although the 1987 rise was down from the 5.7% growth recorded in 1986.
- The growth in 1987 was broadly based as 28 of the 40 departments covered by the survey recorded higher sales. On a provincial basis, adjusted for structural changes, eight provinces posted increases in 1987 over 1986. Decreases were recorded in Manitoba (-3.6%) and Alberta (-1.7%).

- The market share held by major department stores has gradually declined over the last six years, reaching a low of 59.9% in 1987.

**Note to Users:**

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas have been affected by major structural changes during 1987, including the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department to Canada Safeway Ltd., and the inclusion in the department store industry of outlets previously classified as variety stores.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

The December 1987 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130) will be available the first week of April. See "HOW TO ORDER PUBLICATIONS".

For further information concerning this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.



## Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas 1985

In 1985, three-quarters of Canada's 25 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) surpassed the Canadian averages of per-capita money income (\$13,918) and personal income (\$15,840).

*Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas, 1985* (13-216) presents money income and personal income data on an aggregate and per-capita basis for 260 counties or census divisions, for 61 subprovincial regions, and for Canada's 25 census metropolitan areas. Income is measured before and after tax. The after-tax concepts are money income after tax and personal disposable income.

Money income encompasses such items as employment income, investment income and government transfer payments. Personal income is a broader concept derived from the System of National Accounts and includes certain non-monetary income items: income-in-kind, supplementary labour income (e.g. employers' contributions to pension plans), and imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings. Money income after tax is money income minus federal and provincial income taxes. Personal disposable income results from the removal of all direct taxes from personal income.

The report also shows that:

- The CMAs with the highest per-capita personal disposable income in 1985 were Ottawa, excluding Hull (\$15,696), Toronto (\$15,618) and Calgary (\$15,554) while Chicoutimi-Jonquière (\$10,726), Saint John, New Brunswick (\$10,913) and St. John's, Newfoundland (\$11,046) were the CMAs with the lowest personal disposable income.

- The leading census divisions in per-capita personal disposable income were the regional municipalities of York (\$16,694), Halton (\$15,881) and Ottawa-Carleton (\$15,714), all in Ontario. Division 18, Saskatchewan (\$5,519), Division 8, Newfoundland (\$7,013) and Richmond County, Nova Scotia (\$7,194) were the lowest ranked census divisions for which personal disposable income could be estimated. At the Canada level, the per-capita personal disposable income in 1985 was \$12,745.

- Between 1981 and 1985, growth in monetary terms, based on per capita personal disposable income, was 27.3% for the country. Among subprovincial regions (SPRs), the areas with the highest growth rates between these years were South Central Manitoba (40.5%), the Interlake Region, Manitoba (39.2%) and South-eastern, Manitoba (38.9%). At the other end, the three lowest ranking SPRs were Northern Saskatchewan (7.8%), Nouveau Quebec (8.5%) and Swift Current - Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan (10.4%).

*Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas, 1985* (13-216, \$25) is now available. See "HOW TO ORDER PUBLICATIONS".

For further information concerning this release, contact Horst E. Alter (613-951-6900), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



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## Publications Released

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- ✓ **Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas, 1985.**  
**Catalogue number 13-216**  
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).
- ✓ **Coal Mines, 1986.**  
**Catalogue number 26-206**  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **Coal and Coke Statistics, November 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 45-002**  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- ✓ **Telephone Statistics, November 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 56-002**  
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).
- ✓ **Vending Machine Operators, 1986.**  
**Catalogue number 63-213**  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, Second Quarter 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 74-001**  
(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).
- ✓ **Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 8, No. 1, Break and Enter in Canada, 1962-1986.**  
**Catalogue number 85-002**  
(Canada: \$3/\$15; Other Countries: \$4/\$20).
- ✓ **Profiles - Census Tracts, Montreal: Part 1, 1986 Census.**  
**Catalogue number 95-129**  
(Canada: \$52; Other Countries: \$62).
- ✓ **Profiles - Census Tracts, Victoria: Part 1, 1986 Census.**  
**Catalogue number 95-169**  
(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$22).

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 24, 1988

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### Major Releases

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#### Unemployment Insurance Statistics, December 1987 2

- Unemployment insurance benefits totalled \$10.4 billion in 1987, down 0.7% from 1986.

#### Crude Oil and Natural Gas, November 1987 5

- Exports of natural gas maintained a strong pattern of growth, rising 51.8% over November 1986.

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### Data Availability Announcements

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Chain Store Stocks, December 1987 6

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, 1986 6

Oils and Fats, November 1987 6

Imports by Commodity, December 1987 7

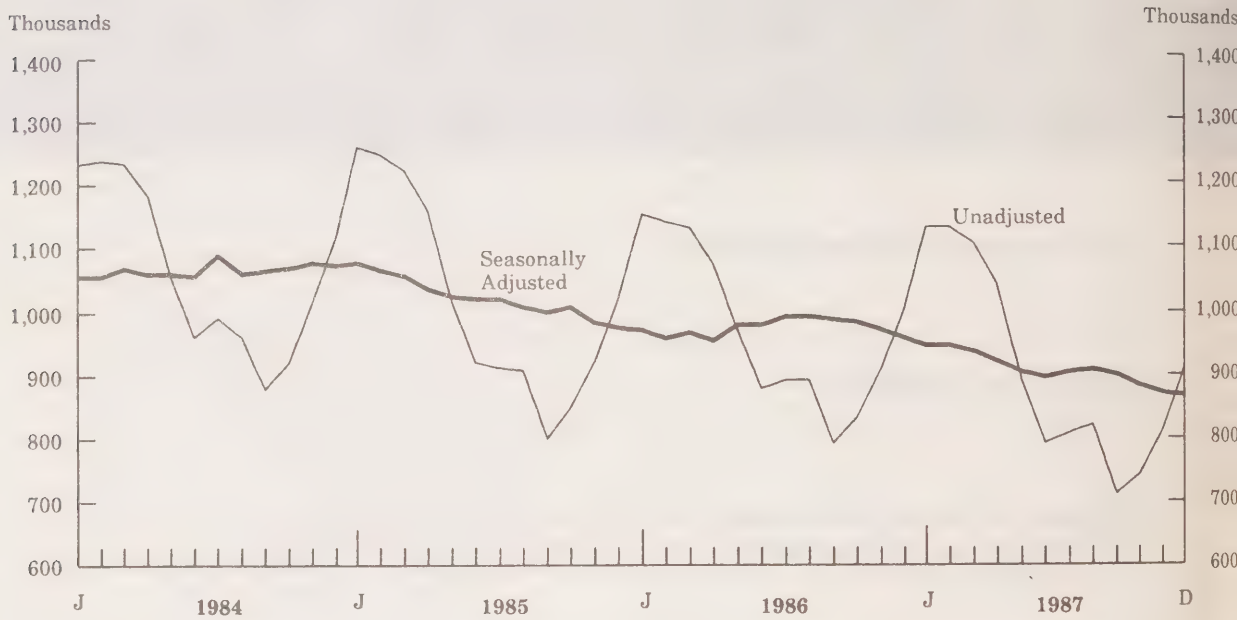
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### Publications Released 8

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## Major Releases

### Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, 1984-1987



### Unemployment Insurance Statistics December 1987

#### Seasonally Adjusted Data - Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits

- For the week ending December 12, 1987, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 866,000 - down 0.5% from the preceding month. The December decrease continued a trend which commenced in early 1983.
- Between November and December 1987, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased 7.3% in the Northwest Territories, 5.3% in Ontario, and 1.4% in Saskatchewan, while it increased 1.5% in Newfoundland and 1.5% in Prince Edward Island. There was little change in the remaining provinces.

#### Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations

- In December 1987, the total number of beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,051,000 - a decrease of 8.1% from December 1986. The number of male beneficiaries decreased to 575,000 or by 11.4% compared to December 1986. For the same period, the number of female beneficiaries declined by 3.9% to 476,000.

<sup>1</sup> The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

(continued on page 3)



- Benefits paid during December 1987 totalled \$896 million,<sup>2</sup> down 8.5% from December 1986. In 1987, benefit payments amounted to \$10,439 million, down 0.7% from last year. For the same 12-month period, the average weekly payment increased by 5.1% to \$190.28, while the number of benefit weeks decreased by 5.5% to 54.9 million.

- A total of 362,000 claims<sup>2</sup> (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in December 1987, up 1.3% from the same month a year ago. The increase is in part explained by the greater number of days to process claims in December 1987 as compared to the same month in 1986. In 1987, the total number of claims received was 3.22 million, a decrease of 3.9% from 1986.

<sup>2</sup> Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received, relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736. The last two matrices are new; they contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) or Census Agglomerations (CAs).

Data for the months of October, November, and December 1987 will be published in the December 1987 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13/\$130), available at the beginning of March. See "How to Order Publications". Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users.

For special tabulations and further detailed information concerning this release, contact J.-P. Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

## Unemployment Insurance Statistics

					% change from	
	December 1987	November 1987	October 1987	December 1986	November 1987	December 1986
<b>Benefits</b>						
Amount paid (\$000)	896,043	757,715	661,786	979,215	18.3	-8.5
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,509	3,932	3,483	5,191	14.7	-13.1
Average weekly benefit (\$)	198.70	192.70	190.02	188.65	3.1	5.3
<b>Claims received (000)</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> (000)</b>						
Total	1,051 <sup>p</sup>	920 <sup>p</sup>	853 <sup>r</sup>	1,144 <sup>r</sup>	14.3	-8.1
Regular benefits	911 <sup>p</sup>	810 <sup>p</sup>	741 <sup>r</sup>	1,003 <sup>r</sup>	12.5	-9.1
Regular benefits – Seasonally adjusted	866 <sup>p</sup>	870 <sup>p</sup>	881 <sup>r</sup>	956 <sup>r</sup>	-0.5	
January to December					% change	
1987				1986	1987/1986	
<b>Benefits</b>						
Amount paid (\$000)	10,439,361		10,513,557		-0.7	
Weeks of benefit (000)	54,864		58,063		-5.5	
Average weekly benefit (\$)	190.28		181.07		5.1	
<b>Claims received (000)</b>	<b>3,221</b>		<b>3,353</b>		<b>-3.9</b>	
<b>Beneficiaries – Year-to-date average<sup>1</sup> (000)</b>	<b>1,031 <sup>p</sup></b>		<b>1,095 <sup>r</sup></b>		<b>-5.9</b>	

<sup>1</sup> The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

## Crude Oil and Natural Gas

November 1987

### Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in November 1987 amounted to 8.2 million cubic metres, an increase of 11.0% over November 1986.
- Crude oil exports, down 0.4%, decreased for the first time since April of this year. Imports of crude oil continued to reflect increased demand by eastern refineries. During the past three months imports have risen an average of 16.3%. For 1987 to date, import levels are 12.7% above those for the first 11 months of 1986.

- Marketable production of natural gas sustained its upward trend, reaching 7.7 billion cubic metres in November, an increase of 9.5% over November 1986. Despite some recent signs of growth, domestic sales of natural gas retreated below November 1986 levels, posting a decline of 7.3%. Exports of natural gas continued their return to 1985 levels, rising 51.8% over November 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The November 1987 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$8/\$80) will be available the second week of March.

For further detailed information concerning this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

## Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	November 1987	% Change from Nov. 1986	Jan.- Nov. 1987	% Change from Jan.- Nov. 1986
(thousands of cubic metres)				
<b>Crude oil and equivalent</b>				
Production	8 213.4	11.0	86 699.2	3.6
Exports	2 986.8	-0.4	33 171.5	6.6
Imports	1 796.1	41.9	20 836.5	12.7
Refinery receipts	6 897.4	15.2	74 399.2	4.1
(millions of cubic metres)				
<b>Natural gas</b>				
Marketable production	7 684.2	9.5	68 985.4	7.3
Exports	3 025.3	51.8	24 635.5	32.6
Canadian sales	4 298.9	-7.3	40 900.3	-4.5

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Chain Store Stocks

December 1987

#### Highlights

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,213 million at the end of December 1987, an increase of 0.3% over the level reached in December 1986.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 0.74:1, down from the ratio of 0.81:1 observed in December 1986. In 1987, this ratio averaged 1.08:1, down from the ratio of 1.19:1 registered in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

The December 1987 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of April.

For further detailed information concerning this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

### Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

1986

Preliminary 1986 data for intercity passenger bus, urban transit and other passenger bus operators (school bus and charters etc.) are now available.

#### Highlights

- There were 34 intercity passenger bus establishments reporting in 1986. These carriers reported operating revenues of \$335.9 million, an increase of 1.8% over 1985 and operating expenses of \$316.1 million, up 0.8%. The number of employees reported was 4,862.
- In 1986, 70 urban transit establishments reported operating revenues of \$2.3 billion, an increase of 19.4% over 1985. Operating expenses totalled \$2.1 billion. The number of employees reported was 35,708.

- The 856 other passenger bus establishments reported \$793.9 million in operating revenues in 1986 and \$697.0 million in operating expenses.

The 1986 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-215, \$32) will be available in March.

For further detailed information concerning this release, contact Ray Forcier (613-951-8700), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

### Oils and Fats

November 1987

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in November 1987 totalled 57 261 tonnes, an increase of 1.1% from the 56 626<sup>r</sup> (revised figure) tonnes produced in October 1987. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 558 087 tonnes, an increase of 6.2% from the corresponding 1986 figure of 525 668<sup>r</sup> tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 8 571 tonnes in November 1987, down from the 9 997<sup>r</sup> tonnes sold the previous month. Cumulative sales to date in 1987 were 94 315 tonnes, compared to cumulative sales of 88 302<sup>r</sup> tonnes in 1986.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 11 060 tonnes in November 1987 from 6 358<sup>r</sup> tonnes in October. The cumulative sales to date in 1987 reached 68 256 tonnes, up from sales of 61 518 tonnes in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The October 1987 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4/\$40) will be available the week of February 29. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.



## Imports by Commodity

December 1987

Commodity-country import trade statistics for December 1987 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3652-3678 and 3718.

The December 1987 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (65-007, \$50/\$500) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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## Publications Released

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- ✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, November 1987. Catalogue number 35-003**  
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).
- ✓ **Vital Statistics Quarterly, October-December 1986. Catalogue number 84-001**  
(Canada: \$5/\$20; Other Countries: \$6/\$24).
- ✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts, London: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-125**  
(Canada: \$22; Other Countries: \$23).
- ✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts, North Bay: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-131**  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts, Saint John: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-145**  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts, Toronto: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-163**  
(Canada: \$49; Other Countries: \$59).

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 25, 1988

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### Major Releases

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#### Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1987

2

- Seasonally adjusted operating profits rose 11% – the fifth consecutive quarter of strong growth. Annual operating profits were up 37% over 1986.

#### Homicide Statistics, 1987

5

- There were 651 homicides reported in Canada in 1987, up 14% over 1986 but down slightly from the previous five-year average.

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### Data Availability Announcements

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Quarterly Demographic Statistics – Canada, the Provinces and Territories,  
October-December 1987

8

Steel Ingots, Week Ending February 20, 1988

8

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending February 14, 1988

8

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### Publications Released

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9

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### Regional Reference Centres

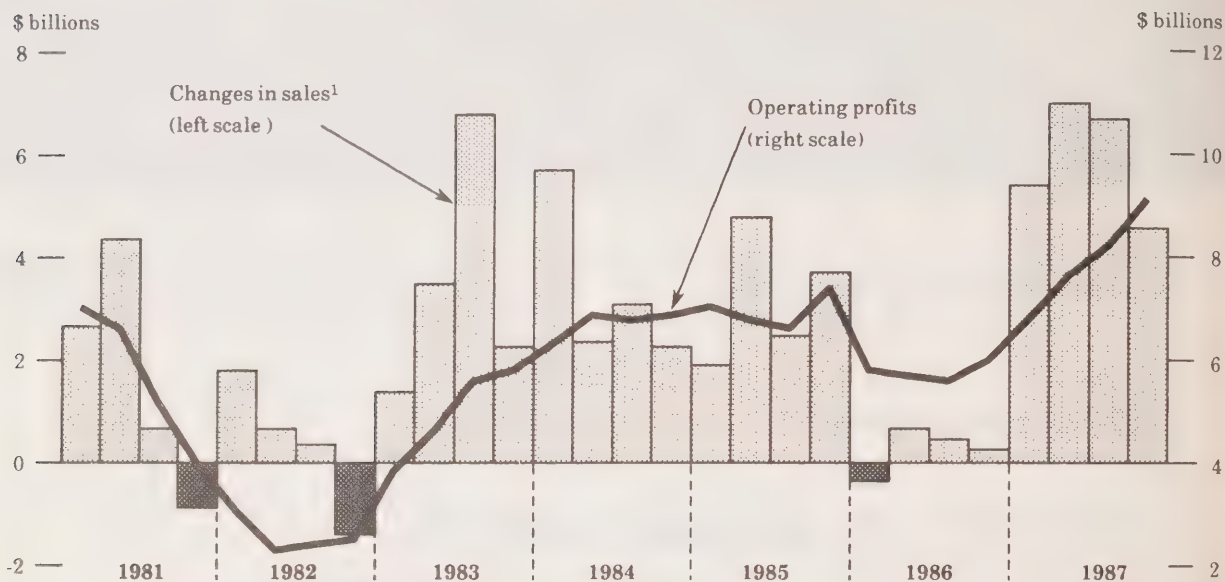
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## Major Releases

### All Industries (Seasonally Adjusted)



<sup>1</sup> Changes are measured as quarter-to-quarter differences in level of sales.

### Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1987 (Preliminary)

#### Seasonally adjusted

In the fourth quarter of 1987, operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations rose 11.0% from the previous quarter to reach \$9.1 billion. This is the fifth consecutive strong quarterly increase. Previous increases, starting with the fourth quarter of 1986, have ranged from 7% to 13%. This trend is in contrast with the declines registered in the earlier quarters of 1986. While the growth rate of profits accelerated in the fourth quarter, the rate of sales growth decelerated to 2.2% from 3.4% the previous quarter.

The mining industries registered the largest rate of increase in operating profits in the

fourth quarter, up 12.5%, compared to 10.9% in manufacturing industries and 10.7% in the other industries.

The metal mining, paper and allied products, and chemicals industries reflected the largest fourth quarter profit increases, accounting for over half of the total gain. The transportation equipment and primary metals industries also showed advances in profits. The largest profit decline was in the petroleum and coal industry, which partly offset substantial increases in the first three quarters of 1987.

Pre-tax profits (which unlike operating profits include investment income and other gains) were up 12.0% in the fourth quarter to \$13.1 billion, following an increase of 5.4% in the third quarter. Pre-tax profits rose strongly in the earlier quarters of 1987 after declining in the fourth quarter of 1986.

(continued on page 3)



### Summary for 1987

Operating profits were \$31.7 billion in 1987, compared to \$23.2 billion in 1986 and \$27.8 billion in 1985. The manufacturing industries recorded the largest increase in operating profits in 1987 compared to 1986 (\$4.6 billion), followed by the mining industries (\$2.2 billion), and the other industries (\$1.7 billion). A factor in the recovery of profits in 1987 was the improvement in prices for paper, crude oil, and metals. Profits rose \$1.8 billion in each of the paper and allied products industry and the combined mineral fuels and petroleum industries, \$1.0 billion in the metal mining industry, and \$0.9 billion in the chemicals industry. The balance of the profit increase was widely distributed among 34 other industries. The largest decline in annual profits was registered in the transportation equipment industry (\$1.0 billion), largely due to reduced sales of automobiles. Seven other industries also posted declines.

Sales rose to \$808 billion in 1987 from \$745 billion in 1986 and \$723 billion in 1985.

### Fourth Quarter 1987 - Industry Highlights (Seasonally Adjusted)

- **Metal mining:** operating profits rose 63% to \$485 million from \$297 million in the previous quarter. Profits have risen steadily from a loss of \$42 million in the first quarter of 1987. Improved metal prices contributed to the 16.2% increase in sales in the fourth quarter and to increases averaging 7.2% in the two previous quarters.
- **Paper and allied products:** operating profits advanced 21% to \$1.1 billion in the fourth quarter. Strong markets and rising prices helped sales of the industry grow almost 4% to \$7.9 billion. Both sales and profits have grown since mid-1985.
- **Chemicals:** operating profits increased \$178 million to \$730 million in the fourth quarter, the fifth consecutive quarterly increase. As in previous quarters, improved operating margins were largely responsible for the increase.

- **Transportation equipment:** operating profits jumped from \$80 million to \$238 million in the fourth quarter, but remained well below the \$433 million average quarterly profit in 1986. Sales rose 8% to \$14.3 billion, slightly above the average for 1986.
- **Primary metals:** operating profits advanced strongly for the fourth consecutive quarter to a level of \$426 million. Sales rose 9.7%, reflecting continued strength in steel and aluminum prices.
- **Mineral fuels and petroleum and coal:** operating profits of these two industries fell to \$832 million from \$1,039 million in the previous quarter, reflecting a recent softening in prices for crude oil. The fourth quarter level was still above the \$455 million average recorded during 1986, when crude oil prices were at their lowest level in several years.

(see table on page 4)

The information covers corporations in Canada except government owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing and finance industries. More detailed statistics for the 47 industries groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4921 and 4928-4942.

*Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003P, \$15/\$60) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

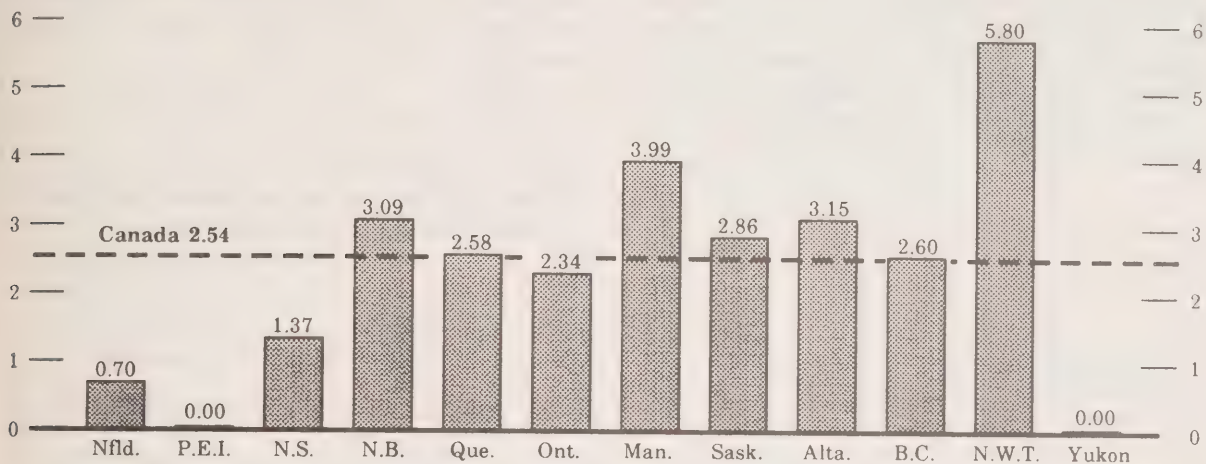
# Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1987

	Quarterly						Annual		
	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted					
	1987 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	1987 3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	1987 4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	1985 4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	1986 4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	1987 4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	1985	1986	1987
	(billions of dollars)								
<b>Sales:</b>									
All industries	199.3	206.0	210.5	190.1	191.4	215.2	722.5	744.9	808.2
Mining	7.9	8.6	8.9	9.6	7.7	9.4	36.6	30.9	32.9
Manufacturing	72.9	74.5	77.1	70.0	70.8	78.4	271.0	276.9	295.7
Other	118.5	122.9	124.5	110.5	112.9	127.4	414.9	437.1	479.6
<b>Operating profit:</b>									
All industries	7.6	8.2	9.1	7.6	6.2	9.4	27.8	23.2	31.7
Mining	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.4	-0.1	0.9	5.4	0.1	2.3
Manufacturing	4.3	4.6	5.1	3.7	3.7	5.2	13.4	13.5	18.1
Other	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.6	3.3	9.0	9.6	11.3
<b>Profit before taxes:</b>									
All industries	11.1	11.7	13.1	11.2	9.4	13.7	41.8	36.2	46.2
Mining	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.9	0.1	1.6	7.2	1.6	4.6
Manufacturing	5.4	5.8	6.5	5.0	4.6	6.8	17.8	17.7	22.9
Other	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.3	4.7	5.3	16.8	16.9	18.7
<b>Net profit after taxes</b> (excluding extra-ordinary items):									
All industries	6.9	7.3	8.3	6.5	5.9	8.8	24.5	22.3	28.9
Mining	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	2.6	0.5	2.9
Manufacturing	3.5	3.7	4.2	3.1	2.9	4.4	11.0	11.1	14.5
Other	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.3	10.9	10.7	11.5

## Rates<sup>1</sup> for Homicide Offences<sup>2</sup>, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1987<sup>p</sup>

(Rate per 100,000 population)



<sup>1</sup> Rates are calculated per 100,000 population using Preliminary Postcensal Annual Estimates supplied by the Demography Division.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the Criminal Code offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide. One "offence" is counted for each victim.

<sup>p</sup> 1987 data are preliminary and are therefore subject to revision.

## Homicide Statistics

1987 (Preliminary)

In 1987, 651 homicides (murder, manslaughter and infanticide) occurred in Canada. This represents an increase of 14% over the 569 homicides reported in 1986, yet is slightly lower than the previous five-year average (658). It should be noted that the 1986 total was the lowest since 1973.

The 1987 national rate of 2.54 homicides per 100,000 population, although greater than the 1986 rate of 2.24, was the third lowest homicide rate since 1973.

The Northwest Territories had the highest homicide rate per 100,000 population at 5.80, even though this rate was their lowest in 15 years. For the second year in a row, Manitoba had the highest rate among the provinces at 3.99, followed by Alberta at 3.15 and New Brunswick at 3.09. Prince Edward Island and the Yukon reported no homicides in 1987.

The following provinces recorded increases in their homicide totals between 1986 and 1987: New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island showed no change, while the remaining provinces and territories showed decreases.

Ontario reported its highest annual total (217) since 1961, when official statistics on homicides were first collected. Ontario accounted for a large proportion of the overall increase in homicides between 1986 and 1987 (an increase of 78), as its figures increased by more than 50% between the two years. Despite this increase, Ontario's rate per 100,000 population of 2.34 was still lower than the national average (2.54). In contrast to Ontario, both British Columbia (76) and the Yukon (0) reported their lowest number of homicides since 1971.

(continued on page 6)



Among the 16 municipal police forces with populations in excess of 250,000 – Vancouver had the highest homicide rate (5.97) for the tenth consecutive year, followed by Winnipeg (4.91), Edmonton (4.34) and Montreal (4.07). Halton Regional (0.36), Durham Regional (1.23) and Ottawa (1.33) recorded the lowest rates for 1987.

In 1987, three police officers were murdered while on duty, one each in New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia. This figure is consistent with the average number murdered over the previous five years.

(continued on page 7)

For more detailed information on this release contact Joanne Lacroix (613-951-6643), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

**Number and Rate<sup>1</sup> of Homicide Offences<sup>2</sup>, Canada, the Provinces and Territories**  
1982-86 and 1987<sup>p</sup>

Province/Territory	Average					
	1982-86		1986		1987 <sup>p</sup>	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Newfoundland	5.4	0.95	4	0.70	4	0.70
Prince Edward Island	0.2	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00
Nova Scotia	16.2	1.88	15	1.72	12	1.37
New Brunswick	12.8	1.81	12	1.69	22	3.09
Quebec	190.8	2.94	156	2.39	170	2.58
Ontario	181.6	2.04	139	1.53	217	2.34
Manitoba	38.2	3.62	47	4.39	43	3.99
Saskatchewan	31.2	3.13	26	2.57	29	2.86
Alberta	65.2	2.78	64	2.69	75	3.15
British Columbia	105.8	3.72	89	3.08	76	2.60
Yukon	2.8	15.58	3	12.77	0	0.00
Northwest Territories	7.8	11.98	14	26.82	3	5.80
<b>Canada</b>	<b>658.0</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>2.54</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rates are calculated per 100,000 population using population data taken from *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1987, Catalogue No. 91-210, release forthcoming.*

<sup>2</sup> Includes the Criminal Code offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide. One "offence" is counted for each victim.

<sup>p</sup> 1987 data are preliminary and are therefore subject to revision.



**Number and Rate<sup>1</sup> of Homicide Offences<sup>2</sup> For Selected Municipal Police Forces, Canada**  
1982-86 and 1987<sup>p</sup>

Municipal Police Force	Average					
	1982-86		1986		1987 <sup>p</sup>	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
St. John's, Nfld.	1.6	1.09	1	0.65	1	0.65
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	0.2	1.30	0	0.00	0	0.00
Halifax, N.S.	3.0	2.62	5	4.36	5	4.40
Saint John, N.B.	1.8	2.24	2	2.48	6	7.86
Montreal, Que.	81.6	4.70	66	3.88	70	4.07
Laval, Que.	7.8	2.84	7	2.47	9	3.17
Ottawa, Ont.	6.2	2.04	1	0.33	4	1.33
Toronto, Ont.	49.8	2.30	37	1.71	60	2.74
Hamilton-Wentworth Regional, Ont.	13.6	3.27	12	2.86	7	1.65
Peel Regional, Ont.	5.8	1.11	4	0.71	10	1.78
Winnipeg, Man.	19.6	3.28	25	4.21	30	4.91
Regina, Sask.	7.4	4.35	6	3.41	7	4.04
Saskatoon, Sask.	3.4	2.01	2	1.12	4	2.27
Edmonton, Alta.	21.4	3.80	22	3.85	25	4.34
Calgary, Alta.	14.4	2.30	13	2.03	20	3.09
Vancouver, B.C.	29.8	7.11	26	6.01	26	5.97

<sup>1</sup> Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using population figures as provided by each province.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the Criminal Code offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide. One "offence" is counted for each victim.

<sup>p</sup> 1987 data are preliminary and are therefore subject to revision.

## Data Availability Announcements

### Quarterly Demographic Statistics – Canada, the Provinces and Territories

October-December 1987

The estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at January 1, 1988 as well as figures on immigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages for the fourth quarter of 1987 are now available on CANSIM: quarterly population estimates, matrix 1; immigration, matrices 2, 3 and 397; births, deaths and marriages, matrices 4, 5 and 6; interprovincial migration (Family Allowances), matrices 5731 and 6982.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, \$7/\$8) in the next few weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the nearest regional reference centre, or the relevant division. For vital statistics (birth, deaths, marriages), E. Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division; for other demographic estimates, Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

### Steel Ingots

Week Ending February 20, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending February 20, 1988 totalled 286 154 tonnes, an increase of 0.6% from the preceding week's total of 284 417 tonnes and up 1.4% from the year-earlier level of 282 253 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 2 101 828 tonnes, an increase of 1.4% from 2 073 337 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

### Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 14, 1988

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.7 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.4% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 10.5% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 0.7%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 0.9% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period Ending February 14, 1988	Year-to-date
<b>Carload Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	4 685 005	28 874 108
% change from previous year	-1.4	0.9
Cars	69,503	422,249
% change from previous year	-2.4	-1.4
<b>Piggyback Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	276 420	1 591 624
% change from previous year	10.5	7.1
Cars	9,053	53,265
% change from previous year	0.7	-0.7

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

## Publications Released

✓ **Oil Pipe Line Transport**, November 1987.  
**Catalogue number 55-001**  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

✓ **Local Government Employment**, July-September 1987. **Catalogue number 72-009**  
(Canada: \$11.50/\$46; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$50).

✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts, Saskatoon: Part 1, 1986 Census.**  
**Catalogue number 95-153**  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

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*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*

**The  
Daily**

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, February 26, 1988

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### Major Releases

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• Wholesale merchants' sales increased 12.5% over December 1986.	
<b>Employment, Earnings and Hours, December 1987</b>	4
• Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$451.69, up 4.3% from a year earlier.	

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## Major Releases

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### Wholesale Trade

December 1987

#### Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for December 1987 were 12.5% above those of December 1986. This year-over-year rise follows gains of 13.3% registered in October and 18.5% in November.
- In December 1987, all major trade groups within wholesale trade registered increased sales over a year earlier except for wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories which decreased by 5.7%. The three largest trade groups recorded increases over December 1986: wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+20.9%); other wholesalers (+18.4%); and wholesalers of food (+7.1%).
- Wholesale trade increases between December 1987 and December 1986 were posted in all regions, ranging from 19.7% in the Prairies to 9.7% in Ontario.
- Inventory levels in December 1987 were 6.1% higher than those reported in December 1986. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of December 1987 stood at 1.49:1, down from 1.58:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1986.

#### Annual 1987 (Preliminary estimates)

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales by wholesale merchants increased by 13.8% in 1987 compared to 11.5% recorded in 1986. In 1987, all major trade groups registered sales increases but the trade groups having the most significant impact

on the 1987 overall sales increases were wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies which rose by 23.3%, other wholesalers (+13.2%) and wholesalers of food (+11.7%).

- Wholesale trade increases in 1987 were posted in all regions, ranging from 16.5% in the Prairies to 10.4% in Quebec.
- In each of the 12 months of 1987, the inventory levels reported were higher than those for the corresponding months of 1986, ranging from increases of 6.1% in December to 2.3% in July. The ratio of inventories to sales for the year 1987 averaged 1.44:1, down from the 1.57:1 registered in 1986; this decline in the ratio was due to the higher relative increases in sales as compared to those for inventories during this period.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

The December 1987 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5.50/\$55) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

## Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for December 1987/1986

Major Trade Groups -Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	Nov. 1987/86 <sup>r</sup>	Dec. 1987/86 <sup>p</sup>	Jan.-Dec. 1987/86 <sup>p</sup>	Nov. 1987/86 <sup>r</sup>	Dec. 1987/86 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1986 <sup>r</sup>	Dec. 1987 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total all trades</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.49</b>
Food	10.5	7.1	11.7	2.2	4.3	0.70	0.68
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	8.7	10.1	6.7	7.4	3.2	1.03	0.96
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	20.0	0.8	13.5	3.2	4.1	2.55	2.64
Motor vehicles and accessories	9.0	-5.7	5.7	4.3	8.2	1.88	2.16
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	19.5	18.3	0.2	-0.2	2.2	3.32	2.87
Other machinery, equipment and supplies <sup>1</sup>	26.8	20.9	23.3	3.2	3.5	1.68	1.44
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	23.0	18.7	14.3	4.0	6.0	1.98	1.77
Lumber and building materials	17.9	12.9	15.7	20.2	16.3	1.64	1.68
Other wholesalers <sup>2</sup>	22.9	18.4	13.2	5.9	7.3	1.59	1.44
<b>Regions</b>							
Atlantic provinces	15.9	16.6	14.8	12.6	13.1	1.38	1.33
Quebec	14.5	10.5	10.4	11.4	11.7	1.54	1.55
Ontario	17.7	9.7	14.7	3.0	4.4	1.50	1.43
Prairie provinces	29.5	19.7	16.5	0.1	1.6	2.07	1.76
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	17.7	15.5	14.6	5.1	6.0	1.42	1.31

<sup>1</sup> Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.



## Employment, Earnings and Hours

December 1987 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data for December 1987 showed an estimated 9,925,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level<sup>1</sup>, a decrease of 163,000 (-1.6%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This change is similar to that observed between November and December in previous years. Compared to December 1986, industrial aggregate employment increased by 2.1%<sup>2</sup>.

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$451.69 for December, up 0.1% from November and up 4.3% from the December 1986 level (not adjusted for inflation).

### Employment

Estimated employment in December in the goods-producing industries was 3.0% lower than in November. This decrease is similar to that observed between these months in previous years. The number of employees in the service-producing industries in December was 1.1% lower than in November. Transportation, communication and other utilities and community, business and personal services decreased less than usual for this time of year. Trade showed no change at a time of year when a decrease is usually observed.

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 200,000 (+2.1%) from December 1986. The year-to-year growth rates rose 4.7% in the goods-producing industries and 1.1% in the service-producing industries.

<sup>1</sup> The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

<sup>2</sup> Changes to the survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours sampling frame were introduced in January 1987. Adjustment factors have been used to remove the estimated impact of these changes from all year-to-year comparisons referred to in the accompanying text. For more information on the changes please consult the May issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002) or contact the Labour Division.

Estimated employment in all provinces except Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia showed smaller than usual decreases between November and December. Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded their highest year-to-year growth rates of 1987, while British Columbia recorded its lowest.

### Average Weekly Earnings

Between November and December, average weekly earnings for employees in the goods-producing industries were down 1.2%. Earnings in manufacturing and construction decreased less than usual for this time of year. In the service-producing industries, average weekly earnings increased by 0.9% between November and December. The larger than usual increase in transportation, communication and other utilities resulted from the settlement of a labour dispute.

Compared to December 1986, average weekly earnings at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by \$18.56 (+4.3%). The year-to-year growth was 4.4% in the goods-producing industries and 4.0% in the service-producing industries.

Provincially, average weekly earnings in Newfoundland and New Brunswick increased less than usual between November and December. Quebec showed an increase at a time of year when a decrease is usually observed. In Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the December year-to-year percentage increases in average weekly earnings were the lowest of 1987.

### Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 31.7 in December, a slight decrease from November. Average weekly hours were estimated at 38.0 in the goods-producing industries and 28.4 in the service-producing industries.

(continued on page 5)



Average hourly earnings of employees paid by the hour were an estimated \$11.28 in December. Average hourly earnings were estimated at \$13.20 in the goods-producing industries and \$9.89 in the service-producing industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The December 1987 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of March. See "How to Order Publications".

(see tables on pages 6 and 7)

For more detailed information on this release, contact R. Arsenault (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

# Employment, Earnings and Hours

December 1987

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group – Canada (1970 SIC)	All employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	Dec. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Nov. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1987	Dec. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Nov. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1987
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	55.2	60.0	65.7	572.11	603.08	595.26
Mines, quarries and oil wells	153.8	156.9	159.5	735.25	745.98	747.17
Manufacturing	1,906.6	1,930.9	1,944.6	525.93	530.62	530.73
Durables	931.1	943.1	941.6	556.92	564.43	567.80
Non-durables	975.4	987.8	1,003.0	496.35	498.34	495.93
Construction	446.5	493.6	530.0	542.65	551.70	555.71
Building	377.7	413.6	437.1	526.72	533.53	534.99
Industrial and heavy	68.8	80.0	92.9	630.16	645.67	653.20
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>2,562.1</b>	<b>2,641.3</b>	<b>2,699.7</b>	<b>542.41</b>	<b>549.00</b>	<b>549.99</b>
Transportation, communication and other utilities	811.9	819.3	834.2	583.45	580.54	579.20
Transportation	452.3	458.5	473.2	537.36	529.50	534.79
Storage	13.3	14.0	13.2	560.33	550.43	537.96
Communication	228.6	228.5	228.2	602.92	606.49	598.20
Electric power, gas and water utilities	117.8	118.3	119.7	725.19	731.78	723.14
Trade	1,832.1	1,832.1	1,811.4	330.66	326.59	328.37
Wholesale	531.0	530.5	529.8	465.41	459.92	461.29
Retail	1,301.2	1,301.6	1,281.6	275.68	272.25	273.42
Finance, insurance and real estate	609.3	611.1	613.6	491.51	498.29	503.53
Community, business and personal services	3,448.7	3,522.2	3,546.5	386.59	380.68	378.81
Public administration	660.4	661.7	666.8	576.79	575.25	570.81
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>7,362.4</b>	<b>7,446.5</b>	<b>7,472.5</b>	<b>420.12</b>	<b>416.30</b>	<b>416.33</b>
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>9,924.5</b>	<b>10,087.8</b>	<b>10,172.2</b>	<b>451.69</b>	<b>451.05</b>	<b>451.80</b>
<b>Industrial aggregate – Provinces</b>						
Newfoundland	135.3	138.5	142.2	430.61	429.96	427.08
Prince Edward Island	33.6	34.5	35.5	370.41	362.52	365.42
Nova Scotia	271.8	277.8	283.9	407.28	404.00	400.28
New Brunswick	207.9	212.6	216.9	419.78	419.17	415.56
Quebec	2,467.7	2,507.3	2,546.3	440.38	439.25	440.13
Ontario	4,156.8	4,220.6	4,225.2	467.05	466.74	467.23
Manitoba	380.3	384.2	392.5	411.19	410.38	413.72
Saskatchewan	295.4	303.1	304.0	413.17	408.47	409.79
Alberta	912.5	919.9	930.1	453.06	455.19	457.20
British Columbia	1,035.4	1,061.2	1,066.7	461.89	460.80	463.73
Yukon	9.4	9.4	9.8	545.71	549.44	540.51
Northwest Territories	18.3	18.6	19.2	585.38	593.34	593.28
<b>Canada</b>	<b>9,924.5</b>	<b>10,087.8</b>	<b>10,172.2</b>	<b>451.69</b>	<b>451.05</b>	<b>451.80</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

# Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

December 1987

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 SIC)	Employees paid by the hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Dec. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Nov. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1987	Dec. 1987 <sup>p</sup>	Nov. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1987
	hours			dollars		
Forestry	37.0	39.1	39.7	15.82	16.23	15.96
Mines, quarries and oil wells	39.5	40.7	41.1	16.42	16.50	16.33
Manufacturing	38.3	39.0	39.2	12.52	12.48	12.42
Durables	39.5	40.2	40.6	13.03	13.05	13.09
Non-durables	36.9	37.6	37.8	11.92	11.82	11.66
Construction	36.9	38.1	39.3	14.99	14.87	14.73
Building	36.4	37.4	38.4	14.76	14.63	14.53
Industrial and heavy	39.6	41.6	43.7	16.23	16.03	15.53
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>13.20</b>	<b>13.21</b>	<b>13.16</b>
Transportation, communication and other utilities	38.4	38.7	38.5	14.06	13.93	13.94
Transportation	37.9	38.1	37.9	13.25	13.10	13.14
Storage	38.7	38.4	37.9	14.25	14.31	13.85
Communication	36.8	37.7	37.3	14.52	14.40	14.41
Electric power, gas and water utilities	41.0	41.7	41.3	16.69	16.59	16.52
Trade	28.6	28.2	28.6	8.52	8.56	8.54
Wholesale	35.3	35.4	36.1	10.04	10.09	10.10
Retail	27.2	26.8	27.0	8.13	8.15	8.11
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	26.6	26.7	26.7	9.81	9.80	9.72
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>9.89</b>	<b>9.90</b>	<b>9.86</b>
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>11.28</b>	<b>11.32</b>	<b>11.31</b>
<b>Industrial aggregate – Provinces</b>						
Newfoundland	34.7	35.0	35.5	9.69	9.86	9.80
Prince Edward Island	31.4	31.3	32.1	7.75	7.71	7.69
Nova Scotia	32.7	33.1	33.0	9.78	9.78	9.71
New Brunswick	33.5	34.0	34.0	10.23	10.24	10.14
Quebec	32.6	32.9	33.1	11.10	11.08	11.02
Ontario	32.2	32.4	32.7	11.50	11.56	11.57
Manitoba	30.6	30.9	31.4	10.10	10.12	10.25
Saskatchewan	28.7	28.8	29.4	10.35	10.34	10.33
Alberta	30.4	30.9	31.3	10.76	10.90	10.99
British Columbia	29.5	29.8	30.4	12.71	12.80	12.73
Yukon	33.6	33.4	32.8	13.13	13.53	12.93
Northwest Territories	33.3	34.7	34.1	13.93	14.35	14.20
<b>Canada</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>11.28</b>	<b>11.32</b>	<b>11.31</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Industrial Research and Development – Microelectronics

1986

A recent survey (summer of 1987) of the larger R&D performers indicates that microelectronics technologies dominate industrial R&D. The second 1988 issue of Science Statistics gives some indications of the relative R&D interest in five microelectronic technologies, four biotechnologies and five advanced industrial materials technologies.

The Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 2, *Industrial R&D and Key Technologies* (88-001, \$6.50/\$65) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact H. Stead (613-951-9920), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

### Asphalt Roofing

January 1988

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 269 408 bundles in January 1988, a decrease of 3.6% from the 2 355 269 bundles shipped a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The January 1988 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be released the week of March 14. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

### Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

January 1988

Canadian domestic shipments totalled 213 855 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in January 1988, an increase of 30.8% from the 163 440 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

The January 1988 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4.50/\$45) will be released the week of March 7. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

### Rigid Insulating Board

January 1988

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 986 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in January 1988, a decrease of 16.6% compared to 3 581 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in January 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The January 1988 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4.50/\$45) will be available the week of March 14. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.



## Oils and Fats

December 1987

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in December 1987 totalled 48 046 tonnes, a decrease of 16.1% from the 57 261 tonnes produced in November 1987. The 1987 year-to-date production totalled 606 133 tonnes, an increase of 6.4% from the corresponding 1986 figure of 569 624 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 8 716 tonnes in December 1987, up from the 8 571 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1987 were 103 031 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 95 396 tonnes in 1986.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 6 815 tonnes in December 1987 from 11 060 tonnes in November 1987. The cumulative sales to date were 75 071 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 66 318 tonnes in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The December 1987 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4.50/\$45) will be available the week of March 7. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

## Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending January 16, 1988

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending January 16, 1988 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division.

## Other Agricultural Chemical Industries

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other agricultural chemical industries (SIC 3729) totalled \$318.6 million, up 0.5% from \$317.1 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6874.

This information (46-250B 3729, \$4/\$5) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)  
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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## Publications Released

- ✓ **Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended December 1987. Catalogue number 25-002**  
(Canada: \$4.25/\$17; Other Countries: \$5.25/\$21).
- ✓ **Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, December 1987. Catalogue number 32-024**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, November 1987. Catalogue number 41-006**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, December 1987. Catalogue number 43-010**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada, November 1987. Catalogue number 47-004**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Selected Service Industries in Canada, 1983-85. Catalogue number 63-231**  
(Canada: \$22; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **International Travel - Advance Information, 1986-87. Catalogue number 66-001P**  
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).
- ✓ **Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 2, Industrial R&D and Key Technologies, 1986. Catalogue number 88-001**  
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).
- ✓ **Profiles - Census Tracts, Kitchener: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-121**  
(Canada: \$22; Other Countries: \$23).
- ✓ **Profiles - Census Tracts, St. John's: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-149**  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **Profiles - Census Tracts, Trois-Rivières: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-165**  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

### How to Order Publications

*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.*

*Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).*

*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Monday, February 29, 1988

### Major Releases

<b>National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Fourth Quarter 1987</b>	2
• Gross domestic production in real terms rose 1.5% in the fourth quarter of 1987 and 3.9% in the calendar year.	
<b>Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, December 1987</b>	8
• Real GDP advanced 0.2% from November.	
<b>Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Fourth Quarter 1987</b>	11
• Current account transactions, on a seasonally adjusted basis, produced a record deficit (\$3.5 billion).	
<b>Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, December 1987</b>	16
• Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks for the third consecutive month.	
<b>Raw Materials Price Index, January 1988</b>	18
• The RMPI was down 2.7% from December, due to lower prices for crude oil.	
<b>Industrial Product Price Index, January 1988</b>	19
• Preliminary figures show the IPPI rose 0.8% from the preceding month.	

### Data Availability Announcements

Truck Fleet Study and Domestic and International Shipping, 1986	21
Electric Power Statistics, December 1987	21
Selected Financial Indexes, January 1988	21

<b>Publications Released</b>	22
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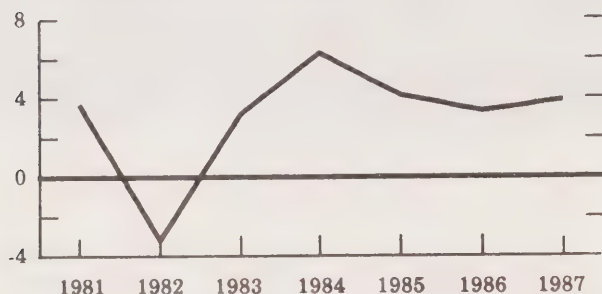
<b>Major Release Dates, March 1988</b>	23
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## Major Releases

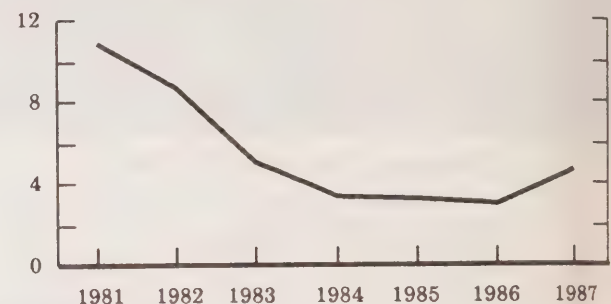
### Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices (millions of dollars - at 1981 prices)

Annual percentage rates of change



### Implicit Price Index, Gross Domestic Product (1981 = 100)

Annual percentage rates of change



### National Income and Expenditure Accounts

Fourth Quarter and Preliminary Annual 1987

Gross Domestic Product grew 8.6% in 1987 to \$554 billion. GDP in constant 1981 dollars rose 3.9% and the GDP implicit price index increased 4.6%. Economic activity began to pick up early in the year, following a period of no growth in the second half of 1986. The expansion continued at a strong pace through the entire year. In the fourth quarter, real GDP increased 1.5%, bringing the volume of economic activity to a level 5.7% above that in the fourth quarter of 1986.

Final domestic demand and exports both recorded large volume increases in 1987. New housing construction and business outlays for capital equipment rose at a strong pace. Consumer spending also recorded a substantial advance. Government expenditure grew less rapidly than the other major components of demand.

Viewed from an industry perspective, growth was strongest in wholesale and retail trade, construction, manufacturing and communication. Finance, insurance and real estate, forestry and utilities also recorded large increases. Output grew 4.5% in the business sector, which accounts for about four-fifths of the total economy. The increase in the non-business sector was 1.3%.

### Components of Demand

The residential construction upswing underway since 1983 continued in 1987, with a further real increase of 14.9%. New housing construction put-in-place rose 21.6% and spending on alterations and improvements to existing dwellings rose 11.0%. The housing boom continued through the third quarter and levelled off in the fourth.

Business investment in plant and equipment also rose substantially. Outlays on machinery and equipment surged ahead 14.8%, while a small increase of 1.6% was recorded in business non-residential construction investment. Demand for machinery and equipment was influenced by lower prices for these goods. The advance in non-residential construction outlays was partly a response to the rebound of natural resource prices in 1987 from the low levels of 1986.

Real personal expenditure advanced 4.5%. The increase reflected further gains in disposable income and a decrease in saving by the personal sector. Personal disposable income grew 6.5% while the implicit price index for personal expenditure rose 4.3%. The personal saving rate declined from 11.5% in 1986 to 9.3% in 1987. Within the goods component of consumption, spending rose most rapidly in the automotive products, furniture and appliances,

(continued on page 3)



and other durable goods categories. Within the services component, net travel abroad recorded a large increase. This represented a return to more normal international travel patterns by Canadians following Expo 86. The Canadian dollar appreciated 4.8% vis-à-vis the United States dollar in 1987 and this also made it more attractive to vacation south of the border.

Total government expenditure rose more slowly than other major demand components, 2.1% in volume terms, reflecting budgetary restraint at all levels of government.

For 1987 as a whole, business non-farm inventories accumulated at a rate similar to 1986. However the pattern within the year was quite different. In the first and third quarters, moderate accumulations occurred and, in the second quarter, inventories remained unchanged. In the fourth quarter, an exceptionally large build-up was observed. There was a small reduction in stocks at the retail level, related to strong consumer demand. Inventories were built up at the wholesale level, partly the result of a large inflow of imports toward the end of the year. Wholesale lumber stocks also accumulated in

the fourth quarter as the construction boom levelled off and the demand for construction materials stabilized. Total stock levels also increased at the manufacturing level, as goods-in-process inventories grew in line with higher rates of production. The level of finished goods inventories in manufacturing industries contracted, reflecting strong demand throughout the year. Stock levels decreased in some primary industries, largely as a result of higher export sales of metals and lumber.

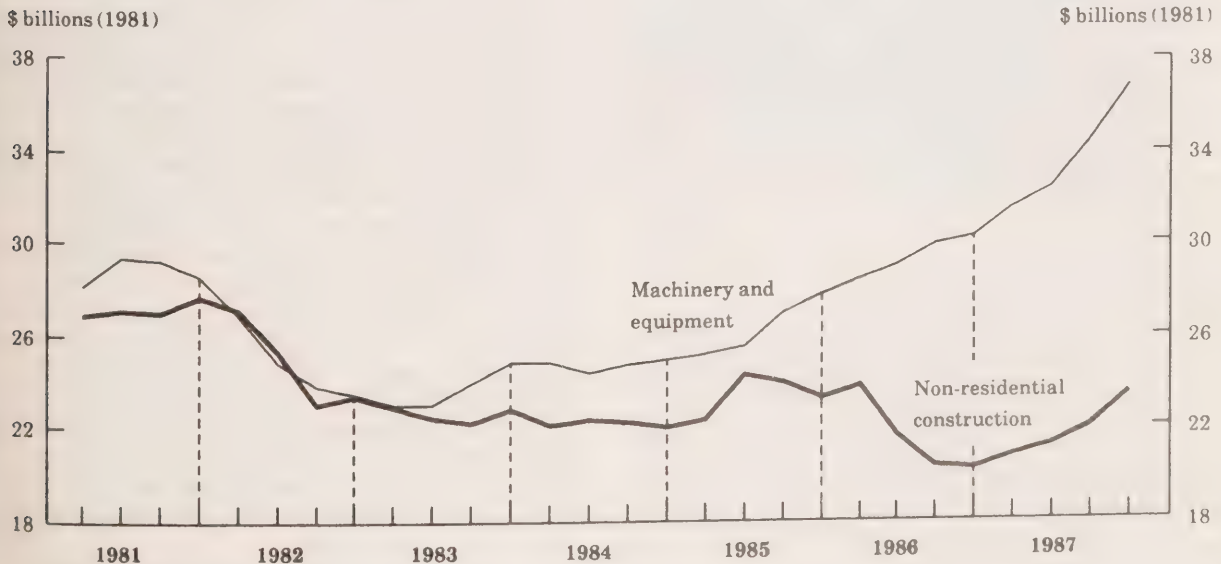
Farm inventories and grain in commercial channels, which increased sharply in volume terms in 1986, rose further in the first three quarters of 1987 and then declined in the fourth quarter. They ended the year with little overall change. The volume of grain exports was stronger and the crop value was smaller than in 1986.

With continued moderate expansion in the OECD economies, real exports increased 5.6%. Exports of merchandise rose 6.4% in volume following a 4.3% increase in 1986. Wheat, forest products, natural gas, and chemical

(continued on page 4)

## Business Investment, Plant and Equipment

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates - at 1981 prices)



product exports led the overall increase. Export sales to Japan and Europe increased very substantially, partly reflecting the steep depreciation of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the currencies of those countries over the past two years. Exports of services fell in 1987 due to lower tourist receipts and weak demand for business services. Imports of goods recorded strong growth in 1987, 9.1% in real terms, in line with strong final demand. Particularly large increases occurred in the second half of 1987, reflecting higher purchases of machinery and equipment, motor vehicle products and crude petroleum. Imports of services were up sharply due to increased travelling by Canadians abroad. Goods and services from the United States were more competitive in the Canadian market as a result of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the United States dollar. The overall balance of payments deficit was \$9.6 billion in 1987, a level comparable to that of 1986.

#### **Implicit Price Indexes**

Inflation increased in 1987, as the GDP implicit price index rose 4.6%. The average increase in the previous three years was 3.2%. The inflation rate reflected increases of 9.1% for the residential construction index and 4% to 4.5% for the personal expenditure, government current expenditure and business non-residential construction indexes. The appreciation of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the United States dollar contributed to a drop in import prices. Largely because of its high import content, the business machinery and equipment investment price index dropped 3.6%. As import prices fell more than export prices, there was a rise in the overall terms of trade following three years of decline.

#### **Components of Income**

Hourly income rose 6.7% in 1987 as employment grew 2.9% (using the Labour Force Survey paid workers indicator) and average compensation per employee rose 3.7%. Output per employee grew 0.9%, implying an increase in unit labour costs of 2.8%. Personal income grew 7.3% in the year. Increased income taxes restrained the growth in personal disposable income to 6.5%.

Corporate profits before taxes were 25.3% higher in 1987 than in 1986. Gains were broadly based across a large number of industries and reflected strong domestic and foreign demand and improved operating margins. Manufacturing recorded the largest increase. The petroleum industry also recorded a particularly strong rebound in profits, after a sharp decline in 1986.

The total government sector deficit declined from \$27.9 billion in 1986 to \$25.5 billion in 1987. The federal government accounted for \$1.5 billion of the decline. Total expenditures rose 6.8% while total revenues grew 8.9%.

#### **Fourth Quarter 1987**

Gross domestic product at market prices rose 2.6% in the fourth quarter to a level of \$574 billion (seasonally adjusted at annual rates). Allowing for a price level increase of 1.1%, real GDP rose 1.5%. This large gain continued the pattern of strength shown in the previous three quarters.

Business plant and equipment investment and exports led the advance, rising 6.8% and 5.8% respectively. Consumer spending also increased, by a substantial 1.4%. Total government expenditure rose 0.9% in the quarter. The only major component of domestic demand to record a decrease was residential construction investment, where a 1.1% drop occurred following 13 successive strong quarters of expansion. A large inflow of merchandise imports was recorded, concurrent with higher final domestic demand and a substantial accumulation of inventories.

Real GDP at factor cost for the goods-producing industries grew 2.2% in the quarter and accounted for about 60% of total growth. Manufacturers' real output rose 3.3% compared to the 1.6% average quarterly increase over the previous three quarters. Transportation equipment, electrical products, and primary metal industries all had large output increases. Construction output rose in the non-residential sector but declined in the residential sector. The production of metal mines also rose. In the services-producing industries, output advanced 0.9%. An average increase of 1.3% was recorded

(continued on page 5)



in the first three quarters of the year. Large output advances occurred in finance, insurance and real estate, retail and wholesale trade, and transportation and storage industries.

Personal expenditure rose 2.4% in current dollars, comprising 0.9% price inflation and a consumption volume increase of 1.4%. Personal disposable income grew 3.0%, implying an increase in the personal saving rate from 8.5% in the third quarter to 8.9% in the fourth. Consumer spending rose significantly on clothing, footwear and other semi-durable goods, furniture and appliances, automotive products, food, and restaurant meals. Only slight increases were recorded on motor fuels and net travel abroad, while spending on electricity and other fuels decreased.

All major components of residential investment declined in the fourth quarter. New construction fell 1.0% following the peak in housing starts in the third quarter, although the level of activity remained high. Transfer costs decreased for the third consecutive quarter as the resale market for homes in Central Canada weakened. Non-residential investment activity more than offset the decline in residential construction, rising 6.9%. Business capital spending on machinery and equipment also rose substantially, continuing the investment upswing that has been underway for the past three and a half years.

Business non-farm inventories accumulated at a rapid rate in the fourth quarter, up \$5.9 billion following an increase of \$1.1 billion in the previous quarter (current dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates). Large accumulations at the retail and wholesale levels were associated with increased merchandise imports. Stock-to-sales ratios

remained low however, as sales increased markedly in the fourth quarter. An accumulation of manufacturing inventories of raw materials was the other major contributor, reflecting a higher volume of new orders.

Net exports of goods and services fell \$4.8 billion in the quarter. The volume of exports rose 5.8% while imports rose 10.4%. Wheat and passenger car shipments led the growth of merchandise exports. In the case of merchandise imports, a large part of the increase was accounted for by machinery and equipment, and automotive products.

On the income side of the accounts, large increases occurred in corporation profits before taxes (5.3%) and interest and miscellaneous investment income (9.2%). Accrued net farm income also rose substantially, primarily due to a \$0.7 billion (at quarterly rates) Western Grain Stabilization Act subsidy payment to farmers. Labour income grew 1.7%, a rate similar to that of the previous quarter.

(see tables on page 6 and 7)

Order the fourth quarter 1987 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (catalogue 13-001, at a price of \$17.25 per quarter or \$69.00 for an annual subscription). This publication is scheduled for release in the fourth week of March. Available on CANSIM in matrices 6701-6741 and 6641- 6642. A computer printout containing all tables is also available on the day of release from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division at a price of \$35 per quarter or \$140 for an annual subscription. For further information contact Karen Wilson at 951-9155 or Michel Pascal at 951-3797.

**Gross Domestic Product, Income Based**  
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	I	II	III	IV	1987	IV'87 III'87	1987 1986
	(\$ millions)					% Change	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income <sup>1</sup>	284,768	290,164	294,760	299,784	292,369	1.7	6.7
Corporation profits before taxes <sup>2</sup>	51,688	55,800	58,424	61,496	56,852	5.3	25.3
Interest and miscellaneous investment income <sup>2</sup>	40,224	42,972	43,860	47,892	43,737	9.2	7.2
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	4,832	8,440	3,340	5,800	5,603	73.7	9.3
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	34,304	35,052	36,220	37,276	35,713	2.9	10.4
Inventory valuation adjustment	-400	-1,884	-3,116	-4,536	-2,484	-1,420 <sup>3</sup>	-1,360 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Net domestic income at factor cost</b>	<b>415,416</b>	<b>430,544</b>	<b>433,488</b>	<b>447,712</b>	<b>431,790</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Indirect taxes less subsidies	56,432	53,692	61,984	61,340	58,362	-1.0	8.2
Capital consumption allowances	59,724	60,852	62,240	63,508	61,581	2.0	6.8
Statistical discrepancy	2,940	2,324	1,764	1,520	2,137		
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>534,512</b>	<b>547,412</b>	<b>559,476</b>	<b>574,080</b>	<b>553,870</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes military pay and allowances.

<sup>2</sup> These aggregates differ from those shown in earlier tables in that they are on a "domestic" basis and thus include interest and dividends paid to non-residents and exclude interest and dividends received from non-residents.

<sup>3</sup> Actual change in millions of dollars.



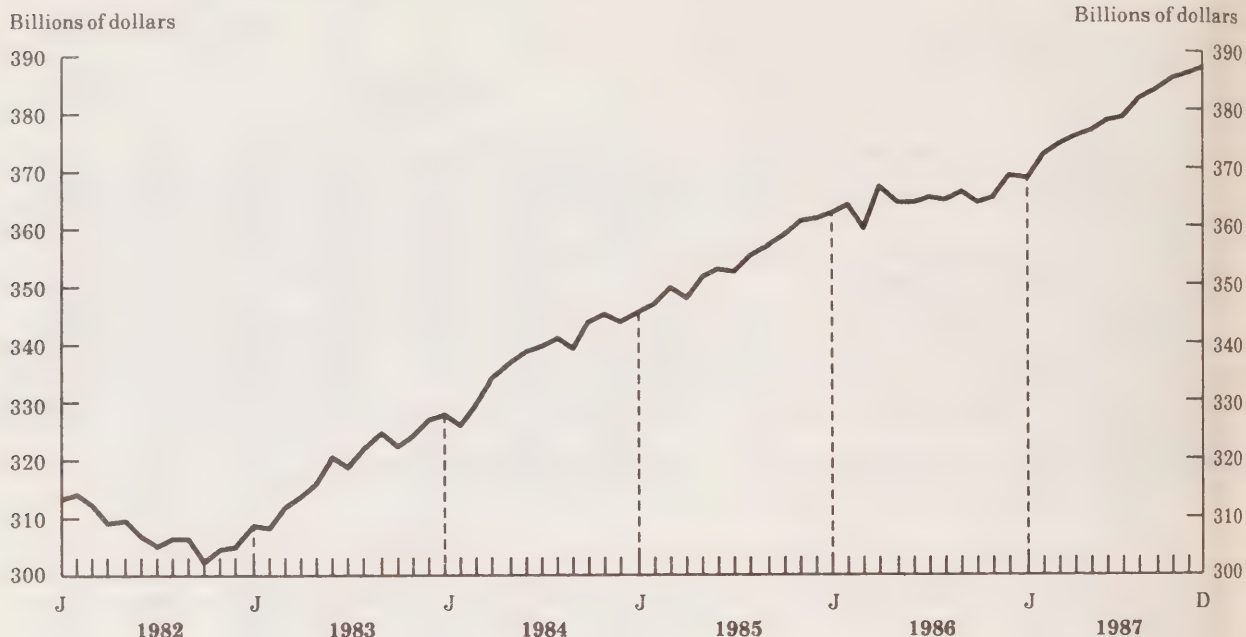
# Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	I	II	III	IV	1987	IV '87 III '87	1987 1986
	At current prices (\$ millions)					% Change	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	313,152	322,320	329,748	337,632	325,713	2.4	9.0
Durable goods	45,592	47,812	49,360	50,996	48,440	3.3	11.4
Semi-durable goods	32,480	33,356	34,244	35,256	33,834	3.0	8.6
Non-durable goods	86,112	89,132	90,424	92,124	89,448	1.9	6.2
Services	148,968	152,020	155,720	159,256	153,991	2.3	10.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	105,380	107,892	108,312	109,412	107,749	1.0	6.5
Government investment in fixed capital	12,916	12,948	13,232	13,356	13,113	0.9	3.2
Government investment in inventories	108	-96	-268	104	-38	372 <sup>1</sup>	-3 <sup>1</sup>
Business investment in fixed capital	96,308	99,776	103,948	109,148	102,295	5.0	14.6
Residential	37,548	39,440	41,392	41,668	40,012	0.7	25.3
Plant and equipment	58,760	60,336	62,556	67,480	62,283	7.9	8.6
Business investment in inventories	1,768	356	1,044	5,536	2,176	4,492 <sup>1</sup>	-1,558 <sup>1</sup>
Exports of goods and services <sup>2</sup>	142,036	139,836	142,320	151,580	143,943	6.5	4.1
Deduct: Imports of goods and services <sup>3</sup>	134,216	133,300	137,092	151,168	138,944	10.3	5.2
Statistical discrepancy	-2,940	-2,320	-1,768	-1,520	-2,137		
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>534,512</b>	<b>547,412</b>	<b>559,476</b>	<b>574,080</b>	<b>553,870</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Final Domestic Demand	527,756	542,936	555,240	569,548	548,870	2.6	9.4
	At 1981 prices (\$ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	229,800	234,120	237,072	240,416	235,352	1.4	4.5
Durable goods	37,748	39,604	40,632	41,356	39,835	1.8	8.5
Semi-durable goods	25,528	25,972	26,412	26,912	26,206	1.9	4.2
Non-durable goods	62,004	63,108	63,348	64,192	63,163	1.3	1.7
Services	104,520	105,436	106,680	107,956	106,148	1.2	4.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	76,424	76,860	77,128	77,508	76,980	0.5	2.4
Government investment in fixed capital	10,700	10,656	10,736	10,852	10,736	1.1	-0.0
Government investment in inventories	84	-76	-204	80	-29	284 <sup>1</sup>	-3 <sup>1</sup>
Business investment in fixed capital	81,008	83,564	87,400	90,876	85,712	4.0	11.1
Residential	28,584	29,788	30,888	30,536	29,949	-1.1	14.9
Plant and equipment	52,424	53,776	56,512	60,340	55,763	6.8	9.2
Business investment in inventories	1,104	204	1,148	4,988	1,861	3,840 <sup>1</sup>	-1,756 <sup>1</sup>
Exports of goods and services <sup>2</sup>	139,020	137,132	138,788	146,784	140,431	5.8	5.6
Deduct: Imports of goods and services <sup>3</sup>	121,776	121,072	125,692	138,784	126,831	10.4	9.0
Statistical discrepancy	-2,248	-1,748	-1,320	-1,124	-1,610		
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>414,116</b>	<b>419,640</b>	<b>425,056</b>	<b>431,596</b>	<b>422,602</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Final Domestic Demand	397,932	405,200	412,336	419,652	408,780	1.8	5.3
	Implicit Price Indexes						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	136.3	137.7	139.1	140.4	138.4	0.9	4.3
Durable goods	120.8	120.7	121.5	123.3	121.6	1.5	2.7
Semi-durable goods	127.2	128.4	129.7	131.0	129.1	1.0	4.3
Non-durable goods	138.9	141.2	142.7	143.5	141.6	0.6	4.5
Services	142.5	144.2	146.0	147.5	145.1	1.0	4.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	137.9	140.4	140.4	141.2	140.0	0.6	4.0
Government investment in fixed capital	120.7	121.5	123.2	123.1	122.1	-0.1	3.2
Business investment in fixed capital	118.9	119.4	118.9	120.1	119.3	1.0	3.1
Residential	131.4	132.4	134.0	136.5	133.6	1.9	9.1
Plant and equipment	112.1	112.2	110.7	111.8	111.7	1.0	-0.5
Exports of goods and services <sup>2</sup>	102.2	102.0	102.5	103.3	102.5	0.8	-1.4
Deduct: Imports of goods and services <sup>3</sup>	110.2	110.1	109.1	108.9	109.6	-0.2	-3.4
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>131.6</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Final Domestic Demand	132.6	134.0	134.7	135.7	134.3	0.7	3.9

<sup>1</sup> Actual change in millions of dollars.<sup>2</sup> Excludes investment income received from non-residents.<sup>3</sup> Excludes investment income paid to non-residents.

# **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices** (Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



## **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**

December 1987 (seasonally adjusted data)

### **Monthly Overview**

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost in 1981 prices increased 0.2% in December, following gains of 0.2% in November and 0.5% in October. The December advance in GDP was the eleventh consecutive month of growth. Services-producing and goods-producing industries grew at about the same rate in the month.

### **Services-producing Industries**

#### **Highlights**

- Services-producing industries advanced 0.3% in December following a 0.2% decline in November.

- A 0.9% increase in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry was the major contributor to the December gain in output of services.
- Retail trade output rose 0.8% in December with increases coming primarily from new motor vehicle dealers, general merchandise stores and food stores.
- Most of the 0.6% growth in community, business and personal services occurred in the accommodation and food services industry.
- Air transport recorded the most substantial decline in the services-producing industries due to a three-week labour dispute at Air Canada.

(continued on page 9)

- Wholesale trade output also fell in December due to decreases among wholesalers of motor vehicles, metal products, and farm products.

### Goods-producing Industries

#### Highlights

- Goods-producing industries advanced 0.2% in December compared to increases of 0.9% in November and 0.6% in October.
- Most of the December growth was due to output gains in manufacturing; gains were also recorded in agriculture and forestry industries.
- Manufacturing output increased 0.4% in December, following gains of 1.4% in November, 0.8% in October and 1.3% in September. Substantial production increases were recorded by manufacturers of primary metals, transportation equipment, chemicals, and paper and allied products. These production advances coincided in December with increased exports of iron and steel products, motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, and newsprint.

- The construction industry advanced slightly, mostly due to a 2.4% increase in non-residential building construction. Residential construction declined 1.5% in the month mainly due to decreases in construction of multiple dwelling units.

- A decline in mining output during December was due to a sharp cutback in crude petroleum and natural gas exploration activity.

#### Note To Users

Real Gross Domestic Product at factor cost by industry has been revised back to January 1987 due to revisions of monthly data and updates to seasonal factors.

(see table on page 10)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

The December 1987 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release at the end of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

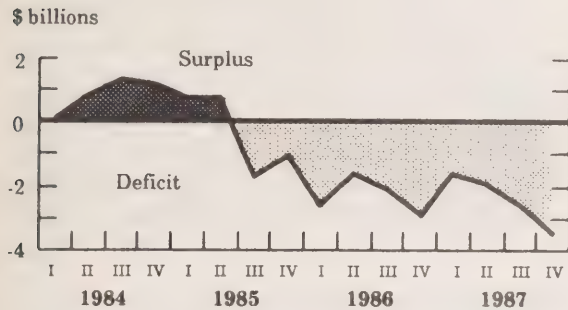


**Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices**  
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)  
(\$ millions)

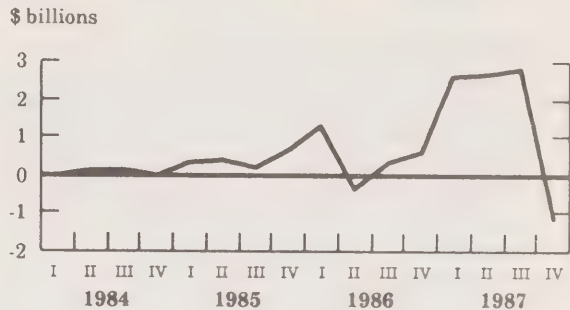
	1986		1987		
	Dec.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Total economy</b>	<b>368,657.6</b>	<b>383,529.9</b>	<b>385,609.7</b>	<b>386,533.5</b>	<b>387,455.1</b>
<b>Business sector</b>					
Agricultural and related services industries	12,223.3	11,668.2	11,703.0	11,767.8	11,835.0
Fishing and trapping industries	821.3	659.4	563.8	579.2	522.5
Logging and forestry industry	2,377.9	2,770.1	2,707.2	2,721.8	2,778.6
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	21,222.6	22,742.8	22,570.6	22,690.9	22,563.4
Manufacturing industries	72,187.2	75,768.2	76,385.4	77,451.2	77,751.3
Construction industries	25,941.8	27,168.6	27,442.6	27,793.9	27,863.0
Transportation and storage industries	16,628.6	17,146.2	17,277.1	17,168.6	16,975.0
Communication industries	10,435.6	10,977.3	10,803.1	11,065.1	11,055.5
Other utility industries	10,894.4	11,050.5	11,416.0	11,200.3	11,166.8
Wholesale trade industries	19,437.0	21,191.7	21,013.0	21,315.3	21,149.7
Retail trade industries	24,041.7	25,761.9	26,038.3	26,073.2	26,275.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	51,815.6	54,277.6	55,191.6	54,385.9	54,857.7
Community, business and personal services	37,898.7	39,001.0	39,059.3	38,956.1	39,171.3
<b>Non-business sector</b>					
Mining industries	45.0	51.5	57.5	49.1	56.3
Manufacturing industries	57.6	58.4	65.6	63.2	63.2
Forestry services industry	237.7	247.1	253.1	249.5	256.7
Transportation industries	1,431.3	1,457.0	1,436.6	1,453.4	1,453.4
Communication industries	48.0	46.7	47.9	46.7	46.7
Water systems industry	531.1	541.1	544.7	543.5	544.7
Insurance and other finance industry	363.4	375.4	379.0	379.0	380.2
Government service industry	23,406.3	23,707.6	23,706.4	23,726.8	23,794.0
Community and personal services	36,611.5	36,861.6	36,947.9	36,853.0	36,895.0
<b>Special aggregations</b>					
<b>Business sector:</b>	<b>305,925.7</b>	<b>320,183.5</b>	<b>322,171.0</b>	<b>323,169.3</b>	<b>323,964.9</b>
- goods	145,668.5	151,827.8	152,788.6	154,205.1	154,480.6
- services	160,257.2	168,355.7	169,382.4	168,964.2	169,484.3
<b>Non-business sector</b>	<b>62,731.9</b>	<b>63,346.4</b>	<b>63,438.7</b>	<b>63,364.2</b>	<b>63,490.2</b>
- goods	633.7	651.0	667.8	655.8	664.2
- services	62,098.2	62,695.4	62,770.9	62,708.4	62,826.0
Goods producing industry	146,302.2	152,478.8	153,456.4	154,860.9	155,144.8
Services producing industry	222,355.4	231,051.1	232,153.3	231,672.6	232,310.3
Industrial production	104,937.9	110,212.5	111,039.8	111,998.2	112,145.7
Non-durable manufacturing industries	32,305.1	32,779.7	32,954.5	33,337.4	33,570.2
Durable manufacturing industries	39,882.1	42,988.5	43,430.9	44,113.8	44,181.1



### Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



### Foreign Portfolio Investment in Canadian Stocks (net flow)



## Canadian Balance of International Payments

Fourth Quarter 1987

### Highlights

Current account transactions, on a seasonally adjusted basis, produced a record deficit, which largely resulted from a halving of the merchandise trade surplus of the previous quarter. Merchandise imports increased sharply, more than offsetting the substantial growth in exports. The rise in imports was led by automotive products and rising demand for a broad range of machinery and equipment.

Among capital transactions, which are not seasonally adjusted, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks – in contrast to huge investments in the previous three quarters. Portfolio investment in Canadian bonds also contracted. Large inflows were, however, recorded from foreign direct investment and the foreign currency transactions of Canadian banks. Among claims on non-residents, a record quarterly net outflow was recorded for Canadian direct investment abroad. The Canadian dollar continued to rise against the United States dollar, while falling sharply against major overseas currencies.

### Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

The main quarterly features were:

- A current account deficit of \$3.5 billion, up \$0.9 billion from the third quarter. The \$1.3 billion decline in the merchandise trade surplus to \$1.4 billion dwarfed the decrease of \$0.4 billion in the non-merchandise deficit to \$4.9 billion;
- An increase of \$3.5 billion (12%) in merchandise imports, by far the largest increase on record. Higher imports of automotive products, particularly parts, were accompanied by increases in imports of machinery and equipment and in industrial materials;
- An increase of \$2.2 billion (7%) in merchandise exports, the largest increase since the fourth quarter of 1983. Principal increases were in passenger cars, metal ores and metals, and wheat;
- A deficit of \$4.2 billion in the investment income account, down from \$4.5 billion in the previous quarter. Dividend receipts more than doubled to \$957 million; dividend payments increased by \$130 million. The deficit on miscellaneous income also increased.

(continued on page 12)

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## Current and Capital Accounts, Not Seasonally Adjusted

The main quarterly features were:

- A deficit of \$2.7 billion in the current account, up from \$2.2 billion in the fourth quarter of 1986. This increase stemmed from merchandise trade transactions where the surplus was sharply reduced;
- A net outflow of \$1.2 billion from portfolio transactions in Canadian stocks, as non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian equities in the aftermath of the October decline in the stock market. This contrasted with net investments totalling \$8 billion in the first nine months of the year;
- A reduction of \$1.7 billion in the net inflow from foreign investment in Canadian bonds, to less than \$1 billion. This decline was largely due to an unusually high amount of bonds maturing in the quarter.
- A 50% increase in the net inflow for foreign direct investment in Canada to \$1.1 billion. Gross inflows of foreign direct investment doubled to over \$3 billion, which included a large acquisition in Canada. This was, however, substantially offset by a sharp rise in gross outflows from intercompany debt transactions;

Among claims on non-residents, a doubling of the net outflow for Canadian direct investment abroad to a record \$2.3 billion, largely reflecting the acquisition of an enterprise in the manufacturing sector;

- A net outflow of \$1.1 billion as residents increased their portfolio investment in foreign stocks and bonds, in contrast to a net disinvestment in the previous quarter;
- A \$2.5 billion reduction in non-bank holdings of deposits abroad, which more than offset the net investments recorded in the previous two quarters;

- A statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of current and capital accounts) equivalent to a net debit of \$1.8 billion;
- A further strengthening of the Canadian dollar, which rose nearly 1% against the United States dollar. The dollar fell substantially vis-à-vis the major European currencies and the Japanese yen.

## Annual Summary 1987

### Highlights

Current account transactions produced a deficit comparable to 1986, which was the largest on record. The merchandise trade surplus remained virtually unchanged from its 1986 level, as both exports and imports increased by similar amounts. A deficit on trade in automotive products reappeared after five consecutive years of large surpluses. Among non-merchandise transactions, the deficit on travel more than doubled from an exceptionally low level in 1986 (attributable largely to Expo 86). In the opposite direction there was a higher surplus on unilateral transfers as immigrants' funds, especially from Hong Kong, increased significantly.

Among capital transactions, net foreign investment in Canadian bonds dropped by two-thirds from the record net inflow of 1986. Net foreign investments in Canadian equities, both direct and portfolio, increased by record amounts. At the same time, Canadian direct investors increased substantially their investments abroad. Underlying these movements was a strengthening of the Canadian dollar against its United States counterpart. This was paralleled by an increase to record levels in Canada's international reserves.

(continued on page 13)



## Current Account

The main annual features were:

- A current account deficit of \$9.6 billion. The merchandise trade surplus amounted to \$10.3 billion, the same as in 1986, which was down very sharply from the high surpluses of the previous four years. Similarly, the deficit on non-merchandise transactions, at nearly \$20 billion, was comparable to 1986;
- An advance of \$5.2 billion (4.3%) in merchandise exports, up from less than a 1% increase in 1986. Higher shipments were recorded for most major commodities except passenger cars which fell by 20% or \$3.5 billion. The largest increases were in forest products, crude petroleum, machinery and equipment, and trucks;
- An increase of \$5.2 billion (4.7%) in merchandise imports, a slackening from the strong advances of the previous four years. Except for motor vehicle parts, higher imports were recorded in all principal commodities;
- Among non-merchandise transactions, a record deficit of \$2.5 billion from travel compared to \$1.2 billion in 1986. The increase in the deficit originated largely with the United States as a result of lower receipts and higher payments;
- A deficit of \$16.7 billion in the investment income account, compared to \$16.9 billion in 1986. Large offsetting movements were recorded among payments: interest on bond borrowings increased by more than \$1 billion; dividends declined by \$1.4 billion from the record level of 1986;
- A surplus of \$2.1 billion on unilateral transfers, up from \$1.5 billion in 1986. Immigrants' funds increased by \$1.4 billion to \$3.4 billion.

## Capital Account

The main annual features were:

- A record net inflow of \$4.4 billion for foreign direct investment in Canada, which was more than double the previous high of \$1.7 billion recorded in 1984. Geographically, a net inflow of \$2.2 billion was recorded from the United States, in contrast to a net disinvestment in the previous two years. Investment flows from overseas countries remained strong, particularly from the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Hong Kong;
- Among portfolio transactions, a record net inflow of nearly \$7 billion for foreign investment in Canadian stocks, compared to \$1.9 billion in 1986. Net foreign investment in Canadian stocks averaged more than \$2.5 billion a quarter from January to September, as stock prices were rising. These investment flows were widespread geographically. With the sharp decline in stock prices in Canada and the rest of the world in mid-October, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks by \$1.2 billion in the last three months of the year;
- A \$15 billion reduction in the net inflow for foreign investment in Canadian bonds. Following two years of rapid growth, sales of new bond issues on international markets recorded a sharp decline, from a record \$25 billion in 1986 to \$16 billion. The net inflow from trading in the secondary bond market fell by nearly \$5 billion to \$2.5 billion, reflecting reduced investment from Japan;
- Among claims on non-residents, a \$1.5 billion increase in the net outflow for Canadian direct investment abroad to \$6 billion. Some 70% of these funds were channelled to the United States, to increase investment in that country and to acquire assets in third countries;

(continued on page 14)

- A net outflow of \$1.9 billion for Canadian portfolio investment in foreign stocks and bonds, some \$500 million less than in the previous year. Net investment in foreign bonds increased sharply to nearly \$1 billion, while net purchases of foreign stocks fell by more than half to \$900 million;
- A net outflow of \$4.5 billion reflecting an increase in Canada's official international reserves. At year-end, international reserves totalled U.S. \$8.2 billion, double the level of the previous year. During the year, the monetary authorities also reduced foreign currency debt by some \$900 million, in contrast to net borrowings in the previous three years;
- A statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of current and capital accounts) equivalent to a net debit of \$4.7 billion;

- A sharp increase in the Canadian dollar, which rose more than 6% against the United States dollar to close the year at U.S. 76.96 cents. The Canadian dollar declined vis-à-vis major overseas currencies.

(see table on page 15)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 147, 1364, 1369, 1370, 2333-2339, 2343-2349 and 2353-2355.

The *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*, Fourth Quarter 1987 (67-001P, \$9.25/\$37) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9050), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.



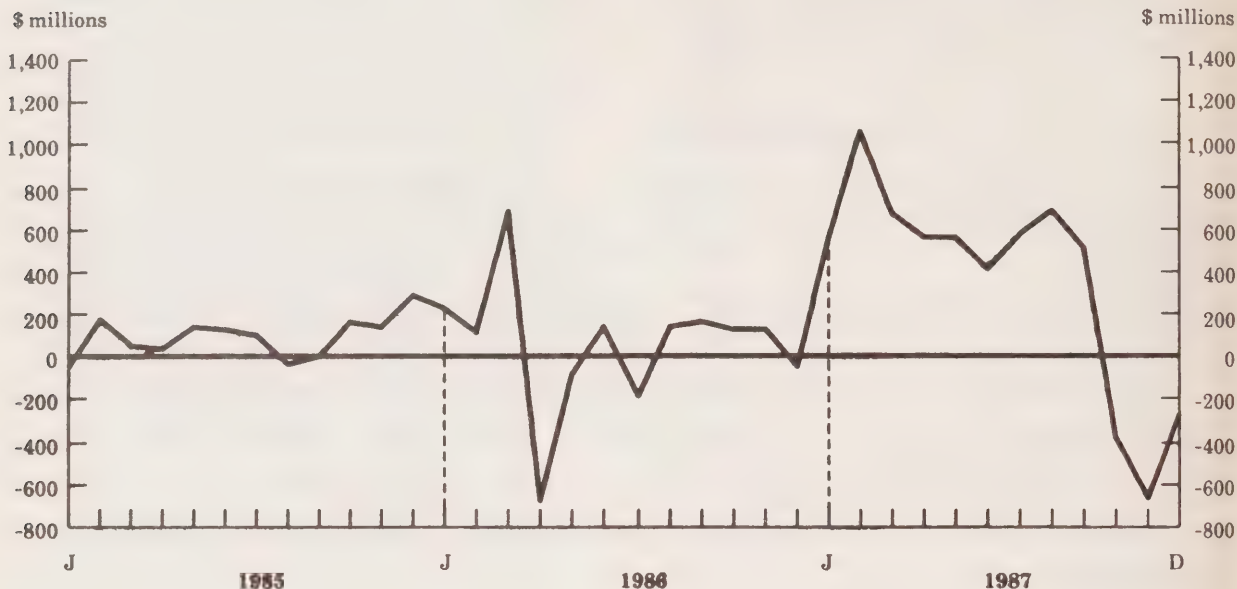
**The Canadian Balance of International Payments – Summary**  
(\$ millions)

	1986	1987				1986	1987
	IV	I	II	III	IV		
Seasonally adjusted							
<b>Current account balances</b>							
Merchandise	2,486	3,150	3,008	2,744	1,439	10,388	10,341
Non-merchandise:							
Services	-1,279	-1,194	-1,375	-1,437	-1,337	-4,253	-5,343
Investment income <sup>1</sup>	-4,797	-3,820	-4,228	-4,458	-4,166	-16,886	-16,671
Transfers	659	271	656	583	563	1,482	2,073
Total non-merchandise	-5,418	-4,744	-4,946	-5,312	-4,939	-19,656	-19,942
<b>Total current account</b>	<b>-2,932</b>	<b>-1,593</b>	<b>-1,938</b>	<b>-2,569</b>	<b>-3,500</b>	<b>-9,268</b>	<b>-9,601</b>
Not seasonally adjusted							
<b>Current account balance</b>	<b>-2,160</b>	<b>-3,476</b>	<b>-2,331</b>	<b>-1,080</b>	<b>-2,714</b>	<b>-9,268</b>	<b>-9,601</b>
<b>Capital account<sup>2</sup></b>							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows:							
Canadian direct investment abroad <sup>1</sup>	-1,522	-1,243	-1,494	-1,011	-2,261	-4,521	-6,009
Foreign portfolio securities	-1,476	121	-1,277	376	-1,075	-2,412	-1,855
Other claims	307	-3,434	339	-3,163	1,399	-5,128	-4,859
<b>Total Canadian claims, net flows</b>	<b>-2,690</b>	<b>-4,556</b>	<b>-2,432</b>	<b>-3,798</b>	<b>-1,937</b>	<b>-12,060</b>	<b>-12,723</b>
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows:							
Foreign direct investment in Canada <sup>1</sup>	-926	2,122	434	719	1,086	1,550	4,361
Canadian portfolio securities	8,762	4,864	4,753	5,416	-292	24,500	14,740
Other liabilities	-268	1,373	104	819	5,620	-771	7,915
<b>Total Canadian liabilities, net flow</b>	<b>7,568</b>	<b>8,358</b>	<b>5,290</b>	<b>6,954</b>	<b>6,414</b>	<b>25,279</b>	<b>27,016</b>
<b>Total net capital flow</b>	<b>4,878</b>	<b>3,803</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>4,477</b>	<b>13,219</b>	<b>14,293</b>
<b>Statistical discrepancy</b>	<b>-2,717</b>	<b>-327</b>	<b>-526</b>	<b>-2,076</b>	<b>-1,763</b>	<b>-3,951</b>	<b>-4,692</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes reinvested earnings.

<sup>2</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

# **Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With All Non-residents** (Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)



## **Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents** December 1987

### **Outstanding Canadian Securities**

In December, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks by a further \$263 million, bringing the net reduction in the last three months of the year to \$1.3 billion. For the whole of 1987, however, foreign acquisitions of outstanding Canadian stocks were a record \$4.4 billion.

In trade in outstanding Canadian bonds, non-residents invested \$630 million in December, following a similar net investment in the previous month. The net investment in the current month was widely distributed geographically, and was channelled into various federal and provincial government issues. For the year, non-resident investment in outstanding Canadian bonds dropped sharply, from \$7.4 billion in 1986 to \$2.5 billion, reflecting reduced investment from Japan.

### **Outstanding Foreign Securities**

Residents acquired, on a net basis, some \$500 million of foreign securities in December, in contrast to a net disinvestment in the previous month. Net purchases of outstanding foreign stocks were \$363 million, reflecting investments in United States stocks, while net investment in bonds amounted to \$159 million.

The December 1987 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

(continued on page 17)

# Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

December 1987

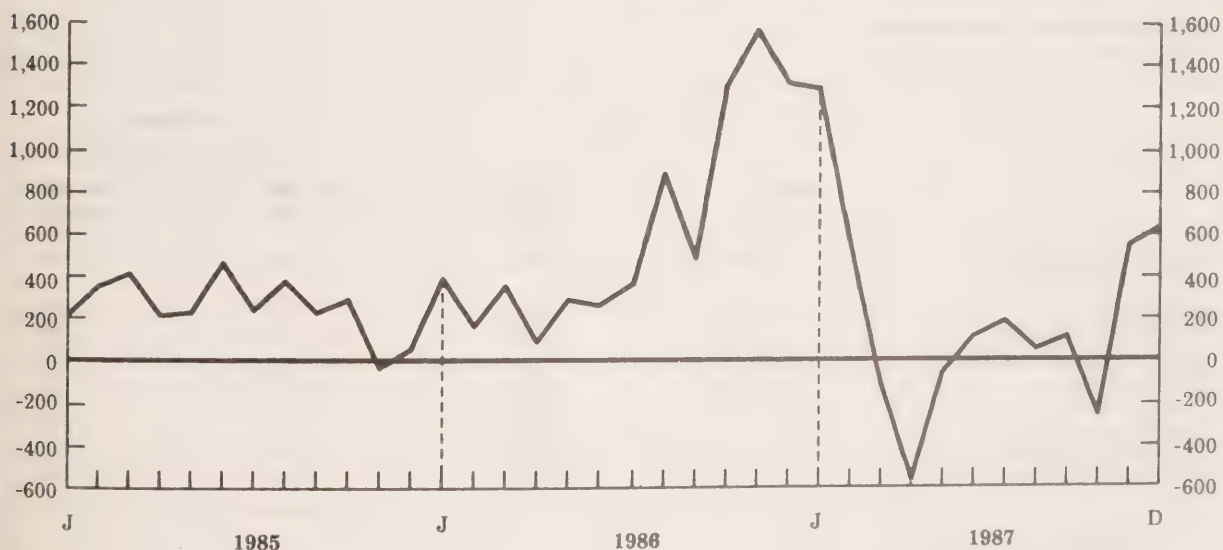
(\$ millions)

Type of security	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales (+)
<b>Canadian securities:</b>			
Bonds	2,166	1,536	+ 630
Common and preferred stocks	1,453	1,716	-263
<b>Total - December 1987</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>+ 367</b>
Total - November 1987	4,221	4,340	-119
<b>Foreign securities:</b>			
Bonds	1,937	2,095	-159
Common and preferred stocks	1,741	2,104	-363
<b>Total - December 1987</b>	<b>3,678</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>-522</b>
Total - November 1987	5,387	5,066	+321

## Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)

\$ millions

\$ millions



## Raw Materials Price Index

January 1988

### Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) decreased 2.7% between December 1987 and January 1988 to a preliminary level of 101.7. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component decreased 0.3% from December. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Mineral fuels, down 6.0%, due mainly to an estimated 7.5% decrease for crude oil;
- Animals and animal products, down 1.1%, primarily in response to a 7.4% decrease in prices for hogs;
- Non-metallic minerals, up 1.6%, as prices for sand, gravel and crushed stone increased.

### Year-over-year Change

Between January 1987 and January 1988, the RMPI increased 5.0%. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the index increased 8.5%. The main contributors to the year-over-year change were:

- Non-ferrous metals, up 39.3% over the year, due mainly to higher prices for copper, nickel, lead, and other base metals;
- Wood products, up 8.1% from January 1987, mainly in response to the 15.0% increase in prices for logs and bolts.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

Order the January 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165), available towards the end of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

## Raw Materials Price Index

(1981=100)

	Relative Importance	Index Jan. '88 <sup>1</sup>	% Change	
			Jan. '88/Dec. '87	Jan. '88/Jan. '87
<b>Raw materials total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Mineral fuels	45	87.0	-6.0	-0.1
Vegetable products	11	87.0	1.4	2.8
Animal and animal products	20	114.4	-1.1	-0.5
Wood products	8	128.2	0.5	8.1
Ferrous materials	2	110.6	-1.5	1.8
Non-ferrous metals	11	125.2	-0.7	39.3
Non-metallic minerals	3	128.8	1.6	0.2
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	113.9	-0.3	8.5

<sup>1</sup> These indexes are preliminary.



## Industrial Product Price Index January 1988

Preliminary figures indicate that the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981 = 100) rose 0.8% in January 1988 to 126.4, up from a revised December 1987 level of 125.4. The index now stands 5.0% higher than its level of January 1987. Excluding the petroleum and coal products component, the year-to-year change in the IPPI would have been 4.7%.

Preliminary estimates for petroleum and coal products show a price rise of 1.9% in January 1988, mainly as a result of price increases for fuel oil.

Primary metal products increased 1.3%, due predominantly to strong price increases of 14.6% for nickel products and 4.2% for copper and copper alloy products. Partially offsetting these increases were declines posted for lead, gold and silver.

Paper and paper products rose by 3.4% in January 1988, reflecting marked price rises for pulp (5.4%) and newsprint (5.1%).

Fruit, vegetable, feed and miscellaneous food products rose 1.2%. An 8.0% rise in the price of sugar, dampened by a 1.3% drop in feed prices largely explained the monthly movement.

Chemical and chemical products, up 1.3% in January 1988, reflected higher prices for industrial chemicals, fertilizers and pharmaceuticals.

A 1.6% appreciation in the Canadian dollar against the American dollar was the primary cause of the price decreases seen for autos, trucks, other transport equipment, and electric and communication products. The exchange rate also plays a significant role in other areas, for example base metals and paper products, however its effect was masked by larger price increases.

(see table on page 20)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

Order the January 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165), available towards the end of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

**Industrial Product Price Indexes**  
(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance <sup>1</sup>	Index Jan.'88 <sup>2</sup>	% Change	
			Jan.'88/ Dec.'87	Jan.'88/ Jan.'87
<b>Industrial Product Price Index - Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Intermediate goods</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	120.5	1.6	14.3
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	125.2	1.0	5.3
<b>Finished goods</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>129.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	132.5	0.4	1.5
Capital equipment	10.2	131.3	-0.3	0.2
All other finished goods	17.9	128.2	0.3	2.7
<b>Aggregation by commodities:</b>				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	125.4	-0.2	1.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	121.8	1.2	3.7
Beverages	1.9	144.0	0.3	2.9
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	152.8	0	2.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	124.7	0.4	5.1
Textile products	2.4	116.1	0.6	3.3
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	123.1	0.4	3.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	123.1	0.7	3.3
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	135.1	0.5	3.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	137.6	3.4	9.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	144.0	0.8	3.0
Primary metal products	8.8	127.9	1.3	20.2
Metal fabricated products	5.3	128.5	0.3	3.1
Machinery and equipment	4.8	126.7	0.1	1.4
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	132.3	-0.8	-1.9
Electrical and communication products	5.0	128.6	-0.1	3.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	137.8	0.8	3.5
Petroleum and coal products <sup>3</sup>	10.7	105.4	1.9	8.4
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	125.2	1.3	8.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	133.8	0.1	2.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	106.3	-0.6	7.9

<sup>1</sup> Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

<sup>2</sup> Indexes are preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> This index is estimated for the current month.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Truck Fleet Study and Domestic and International Shipping

1986

Data on the size of the truck fleet operating in each province in terms of age and weight groups, as well as data on domestic and international shipping, are now available for the year 1986.

#### Highlights

#### Provincial Truck Fleet Study

- In terms of fleet size, Ontario has the largest number of registered trucks (over 93,000), followed by Quebec with more than 74,000.
- Regarding age, the newest fleets - with trucks aged five years or less - are in Ontario (51%) and Quebec (40%).
- Trucks with a gross vehicle weight of more than 33,000 pounds dominate the truck fleets of Ontario (72%), Quebec (64%) and British Columbia (61%).

### Domestic and International Shipping

1986

- Cargo vessels carried over 73% of domestic and international tonnage handled at Canadian ports in 1986, while tugs and barges accounted for about 15%, and tankers 12%.
- The average size of vessels engaged in international shipping at Canadian ports in 1986 was 10,051 gross register tons, more than double that of vessels in the domestic sector.

The Vol. 4, No. 3 issue of the *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, \$8.50/\$85) will be released the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-2489), Transportation Division.

### Electric Power Statistics

December 1987

#### Highlights

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in December 1987 increased to 45 641 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 1.9% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 3.3% to 3 281 gwh, while imports climbed to 442 gwh from 305 gwh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 481 864 gwh, up 5.7% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 47 427 gwh, were up 21.8%, and imports, at 3 471 gwh, were down 30.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The December 1987 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Selected Financial Indexes

January 1988

January 1988 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The first quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June 1988.

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.



## Publications Released

✓ **Gross Domestic Product by Industry**, November 1987. Catalogue number 15-001 (Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

✓ **Chemical and Chemical Products Industries, 1985**. Catalogue number 46-250 (Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50).

✓ **Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics**, Third Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 61-006 (Canada: \$40/\$160; Other Countries: \$41.50/\$166).

✓ **Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments**, Fourth Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 67-001P (Canada: \$9.25/\$37; Other Countries: \$10.25/\$41).

### How to Order Publications

*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.*

*Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).*

*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

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**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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## Major Release Dates: March 1988

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>March</b>		
1	Census of Population: Mobility, Labour Force and Education	1986
4	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1988
4	Building Permits	December 1987
7	New Housing Price Index	January 1988
7-8	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	December 1987
7-8	Financial Activity in Canada	Fourth Quarter 1987
9	Private and Public Investment	Intentions 1988
9	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1988
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	January 1988
10	Help-wanted Index	February 1988
10	Farm Product Price Index	January 1988
10	Estimates of Labour Income	December 1987
11	Labour Force Survey	February 1988
15	Housing Starts	January 1988
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	January 1988
17	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Fourth Quarter 1987
18	The Consumer Price Index	February 1988
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21	Department Store Sales and Stocks	January 1988
22	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	January 1988
22-April 8	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	January 1988
23	Wholesale Trade	January 1988
24	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	December 1987
25	Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products	Fourth Quarter 1987
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1988
29	Security Transactions with Non-residents	January 1988
29-31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	January 1988
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1988
31	Industrial Product Price Index	February 1988
31	Raw Materials Price Index	February 1988
31	Major Release Dates	April 1988

The April 1988 release schedule will be published on March 31, 1988. **Users Note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1103), Communications Division.



# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

### Index to Data Releases February 1988

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Accounts, National Balance Sheet	1961-1986	February 17, 1988
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Agricultural Chemical Industries, Other	1986 Census of Manufactures	February 26, 1988
Air Charter Statistics	Third Quarter 1987	February 8, 1988
Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics - Canada - United States		
Report	Fourth Quarter 1986	February 8, 1988
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Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	January 1988	February 9, 1988



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Labour Force Survey	January 1988	February 5, 1988
Labour Income, Estimates	November 1987	February 8, 1988
Labour Market Revisited	1987	February 19, 1988
Lamps, Electric	December 1987	February 1, 1988
Livestock Report	January 1, 1988	February 16, 1988
Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes	Fourth Quarter 1987	February 10, 1988
Malt, Barley (Exports)	November 1987	February 1, 1988
Manufacturing Industries, Business Conditions Survey	January 1988	February 9, 1988

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Manufacturing Industries, Inventories, Shipments and Orders	December 1987	February 18, 1988
Meats, Stocks of Frozen	February 1988	February 22, 1988
Metal Secondary Refining Industry, Precious	1986 Census of Manufactures	February 5, 1988
Metropolitan Areas, Employment (Federal Government)	September 1987	February 5, 1988
Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes	Fourth Quarter 1987	February 12, 1988
Mineral Wool	January 1988	February 22, 1988
Motor Vehicle Registrations	1987	February 3, 1988
Motor Vehicle Sales, New	December 1987 and Annual Review	February 9, 1988
National Balance Sheet Accounts, Revised Data	1961-1986	February 17, 1988
National Income and Expenditure Accounts	Fourth Quarter 1987	February 29, 1988
Natural Gas	November 1987	February 24, 1988
Natural Gas, Sales	December 1987	February 22, 1988
Non-residential Construction Output Price Indexes	Fourth Quarter 1987	February 22, 1988
Nurses, Registered	1987	February 4, 1988
Oil Pipeline Transport	November 1987	February 4, 1988
Oil, Crude	November 1987	February 24, 1988
Oil	November 1987	February 24, 1988
Orders, Manufacturing Industries	December 1987	February 26, 1988
Other Agricultural Chemical Industries	December 1987	February 18, 1988
Output Price Indexes, Non-residential Construction	1986 Census of Manufactures	February 26, 1988
	Fourth Quarter 1987	February 22, 1988
Paper Grocery Bags	December 1987	February 4, 1988
Particleboard	November 1987	February 5, 1988
	December 1987	February 19, 1988
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	1986	February 24, 1988
	December 1987	February 17, 1988
Petroleum Products, Refined (Sales)	December 1987	February 18, 1988
Photograph Records	December 1987	February 12, 1988
Pipe, Steel	December 1987	February 10, 1988
Plant Price Indexes, Chemical and Mineral Process	Fourth Quarter 1987	February 12, 1988
Plant Price Indexes, Petrochemical	Fourth Quarter 1987	February 12, 1988
Plywood, Construction Type	December 1987	February 22, 1988



Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
<b>Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status: Canada, Provinces and Territories</b>	June 1, 1982 to 1987	February 8, 1988
<b>Poultry Products, Frozen</b>	February 1988	February 15, 1988
<b>Power Statistics, Electric</b>	November 1987	February 2, 1988
	December 1987	February 29, 1988
<b>Pre-recorded Tapes</b>	December 1987	February 12, 1988
<b>Precious Metal Secondary Refining Industry</b>	1986 Census of Manufactures	February 5, 1988
<b>Provincial Income and Expenditure Accounts</b>	Preliminary Data for 1986	February 16, 1988
<b>Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics</b>	December 1987	February 12, 1988
<b>Railroad Rolling Stock Industry</b>	1986 Census of Manufactures	February 18, 1988
<b>Railway Carloadings</b>	Seven-day Period Ending January 14, 1988	February 8, 1988
	Seven-day Period Ending January 21, 1988	February 12, 1988
	10-day Period Ending January 31, 1988	February 15, 1988
	Seven-day Period Ending February 7, 1988	February 22, 1988
	Seven-day Period Ending February 14, 1988	February 25, 1988
<b>Railway Carloadings</b>	December 1987	February 4, 1988
<b>Railway Transport in Canada</b>	1986	February 22, 1988
<b>Raw Materials Price Index</b>	January 1988	February 29, 1988
<b>Records, Phonograph</b>	December 1987	February 12, 1988
<b>Refined Petroleum Products, Sales</b>	December 1987	February 18, 1988
<b>Registered Nurses</b>	1987	February 4, 1988
<b>Residue Statistics</b>	December 1987	February 12, 1988
<b>Resins, Synthetic</b>	December 1987	February 12, 1988
<b>Restaurants</b>	December 1987	February 22, 1988
<b>Retail Trade</b>	December 1987	February 19, 1988
<b>Rigid Insulating Board</b>	December 1987	February 1, 1988
<b>Rolled Steel, Shipments</b>	December 1987	February 16, 1988
<b>Roofing, Asphalt</b>	January 1988	February 26, 1988
<b>Sacks, Checkstand</b>	December 1987	February 4, 1988
<b>Sawmills East of the Rockies</b>	November 1987	February 1, 1988
<b>Sawmills in British Columbia</b>	November 1987	February 9, 1988
<b>Shipments, Manufacturing Industries</b>	December 1987	February 18, 1988
<b>Small Business Profiles</b>	1985	February 18, 1988



Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Steel Ingots	December 1987 Week Ended January 30, 1988 Week Ending February 6, 1988 Week Ended February 13, 1988 Week Ending February 20, 1988	February 11, 1988 February 4, 1988 February 10, 1988 February 18, 1988 February 25, 1988
Steel Pipe and Tubing	December 1987	February 10, 1988
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	December 1987	February 17, 1988
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	November 1987	February 2, 1988
Steel, Rolled (Shipments)	December 1987	February 16, 1988
Store Sales and Stocks, Department	December 1987	February 23, 1988
Store Sales by Province and Metro- politan Area, Department	December 1987	February 11, 1988
Store Stocks, Chain	December 1987	February 24, 1988
Subprovincial Areas, Income Estimates	1985	February 23, 1988
Sugar Sales	January 1988	February 10, 1988
Tapes, Pre-recorded	December 1987	February 12, 1988
Taverns	December 1987	February 22, 1988
Telephone Statistics	November 1987	February 3, 1988
Television Viewing in Canada	1986	February 10, 1988
The Consumer Price Index	January 1988	February 19, 1988
The Dairy Review	December 1987	February 12, 1988
Tobacco Products	January 1988	February 18, 1988
Trade, Preliminary Statement of Canadian International	December 1987	February 12, 1988
Trade, Wholesale	December 1987	February 26, 1988
Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents	December 1987	February 29, 1988
Transit, Urban	1986 December 1987	February 24, 1988 February 17, 1988
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	December and Year 1987	February 8, 1988
Truck Fleet, Domestic and International Shipping	1986	February 29, 1988
Trucking, For-hire	1985	February 3, 1988
Trusted Pension Funds	Third Quarter 1987	February 18, 1988
Tuberculosis Statistics, Morbidity and Mortality	1986	February 2, 1988
Tubing, Steel	December 1987	February 10, 1988
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1987	February 24, 1988
Urban Transit	1986 December 1987	February 24, 1988 February 17, 1988
Waferboard	December 1987 November 1987	February 19, 1988 February 5, 1988
Wheat Flour, Exports	November 1987	February 1, 1988
Wholesale Trade	December 1987	February 26, 1988
Wire, Steel (and Products)	November 1987 December 1987	February 2, 1988 February 17, 1988
Wood Residue Statistics	December 1987	February 12, 1988
Wool, Mineral	January 1988	February 22, 1988



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 1, 1988

## 1986 Census of Population: Mobility, Labour Force, Education

### Highlights

- Early 1980s brought an end to the shift of population to Alberta and British Columbia.
- Ontario principal beneficiary of interprovincial shifts of population since 1981 Census.
- Women accounted for almost three-quarters of labour force growth and nine-tenths of employment growth from 1981 to 1986.
- Proportion of women in the work force rose for most age groups, and particularly for women with young children.
- Part-time employment up sharply for both men and women.
- More women entered non-traditional industries and occupations.
- Number of self-employed women increased by almost 30%.
- Service industries continued strong growth.
- Number of university graduates increased by 26% between 1981 and 1986.
- More young women than young men held university degrees.

### 1986 Census of Canada

This fourth major data release from the 1986 Census focuses on demographic, economic and social characteristics of the population and was drawn from the questions asked of a sample of one in five Canadian households.

Included in today's release are data on mobility, interprovincial migration, labour force participation, industrial and occupational composition of the labour force, level of education and major fields of study for postsecondary graduates. All statistics refer to the population living in private and collective households. They exclude persons in institutions such as prisons and nursing homes.

The remaining data from the 1986 Census, covering a variety of social, cultural and economic information, will be released in April 1988.



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## 1986 Census of Population: Mobility, Labour Force, Education

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### Census provides new insights into socio-economic trends and conditions...

The first half of the 1980s was a volatile period for the Canadian economy. Shortly after the June 1981 Census, the economy entered a recession from which some regions and industries had not fully recovered at the time of the 1986 Census. In the course of the recession, a sharp decline in international oil prices brought an abrupt end to Canada's western resource boom.

Throughout the 1970s, Alberta and British Columbia experienced a major net influx of population from eastern Canada. Statistics released today confirm that this westward shift of population ended in the early 1980s. In the first half of this decade, Ontario replaced Alberta as the preferred destination of persons moving from elsewhere in Canada.

The impact of the recession was also captured in data released on the labour force by occupation and industry. As the events of 1981 to 1986 would imply, the labour force in the Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells industrial group declined significantly over this period. The Manufacturing and Construction industries recorded small declines as well.

Beyond the consequences of the recession, a number of other trends emerge from today's data release from the 1986 Census:

- Canadians, on average, increased the extent of their formal education. The number of university graduates rose sharply between 1981 and 1986.
- Among Canadians under 25, more young women than young men held university degrees, reversing the pattern of older age groups.
- Women accounted for almost three-quarters of the growth in the labour force and nine-tenths of the growth in employment from 1981 to 1986.

- Women – particularly young women – continued to increase their rate of participation in the labour force and diversify their activities. They entered non-traditional industries and occupations and created their own businesses.
- Part-time employment assumed a more important role in the labour market. Between 1980 and 1985, large increases were recorded in the numbers of both men and women employed part-time.
- The labour force in the Community, Business and Personal Service Industries grew at more than double the rate of the total labour force. Nearly one-third of the labour force was employed in this industry group in 1986.
- All service producing industries – including Community, Business and Personal Service industries – recorded an 11% increase in their labour force between 1981 and 1986. This compares to a 2% decline in the goods producing industries. In 1986, nearly two of every three Canadian workers were employed in a service producing industry.

The following pages provide detailed highlights from this 1986 Census data release.

### A nation on the move, but slowing down

In 1986, 43.7% of Canadians lived in a different dwelling than they had five years earlier. This is the lowest proportion in any Census since 1961. Over the last 25 years, Canadians were most mobile in the period 1971 through 1976 when almost half (48.5%) of the population changed dwellings.

A closer look at the Canadians who changed dwellings between 1981 and 1986 showed that nine out of 10 movers remained in the same province over the five-year period. Over half had moved within the same municipality.



One in 10 Canadians who changed dwellings either lived in a different province in 1981 or entered Canada during the five years from 1981 to 1986.

#### Young people are most mobile

Persons aged 25-to-29 were the most mobile, with three of every four Canadians in this age group reporting that they lived in a different dwelling than five years earlier. From this peak, mobility declined steadily with age, in a pattern common to previous Censuses. For those aged 65-or-over, only one in five reported living in a different dwelling in 1986.

#### Young women more likely to pull up roots

Females were more likely to move than males in the younger age groups. The tendency to greater mobility among young females was most pronounced in the 20-to-24 year age group

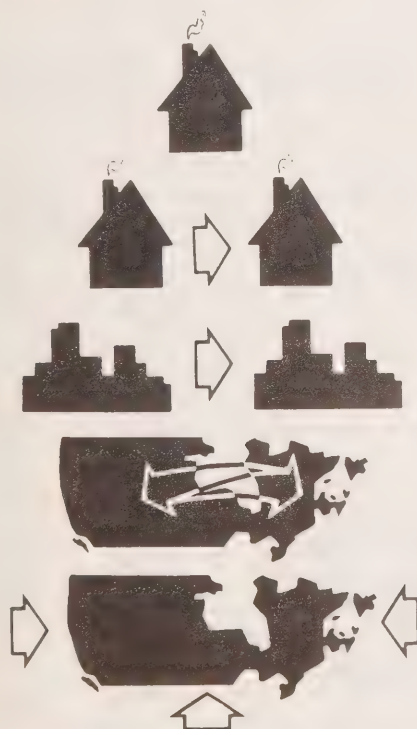
where two-thirds of females reported a different dwelling in 1986, compared to just over half of males. This may be related to the formation of unions through marriage or cohabitation.

#### Mobility rises from east to west

As in previous Censuses, the mobility of provincial populations tended to rise from east to west, attaining its highest levels in the North. Newfoundland residents were least likely to move, with only 3 of every 10 reporting a change in residence between 1981 and 1986. Alberta and British Columbia had the most mobile provincial populations with 5 in 10 reporting a different residence. The most mobile population, however, was in the Yukon and Northwest Territories where 6 in 10 residents lived in different dwellings over the five-year period.

#### Mobility of Canadians

(Population aged 5 years and over)



#### Compared to their dwelling at the last census

56.3%

Lived in the same residence

24.2%

Lived in a different residence but the same municipality

13.5%

Lived in a different municipality but the same province or territory

4.0%

Lived in a different province or territory

2.0%

Had entered from outside of Canada

### Which way did they go? - Interprovincial migration

In 1986, just under a million people lived in a different province than they had five years earlier. Both the level and direction of interprovincial migration tended to relate to regional economic conditions. This was most apparent in the period 1976 to 1981 when - as a direct consequence of the Alberta resource boom - all provinces east of Alberta experienced net outflows of population to the benefit of Alberta and, to a lesser extent, British Columbia. Falling international oil prices in the early 1980s brought an abrupt end to the resource boom and with it, this westward shift of population.

### Here, there and everywhere

The net gains and losses of population through interprovincial migration are a result of a complex pattern of movements between the provinces and territories. Between 1981 and 1986, each province and territory, without exception, experienced an inflow of population

to some degree from every other province and territory and an outflow to every other province and territory.

Figure 2 illustrates the six largest individual flows of population among provinces over the periods 1976-81 and 1981-86.

As shown in Figure 2, in 1981, 126,730 people resided in Alberta who had lived in Ontario five years earlier. The 1981 Census also showed that 24,670 Ontario residents had lived in Alberta in 1976 - a reverse flow that was not one of the six largest 1981 population movements. Therefore, between 1976 and 1981, Alberta experienced a net gain of about 100,000 people through population exchanges with Ontario.

In contrast, Ontario experienced a net gain of about 25,000 from exchanges of population with Alberta between 1981 and 1986. In this five-year period, 70,425 Albertans had moved to Ontario, while only 45,460 Ontario residents had relocated to Alberta.

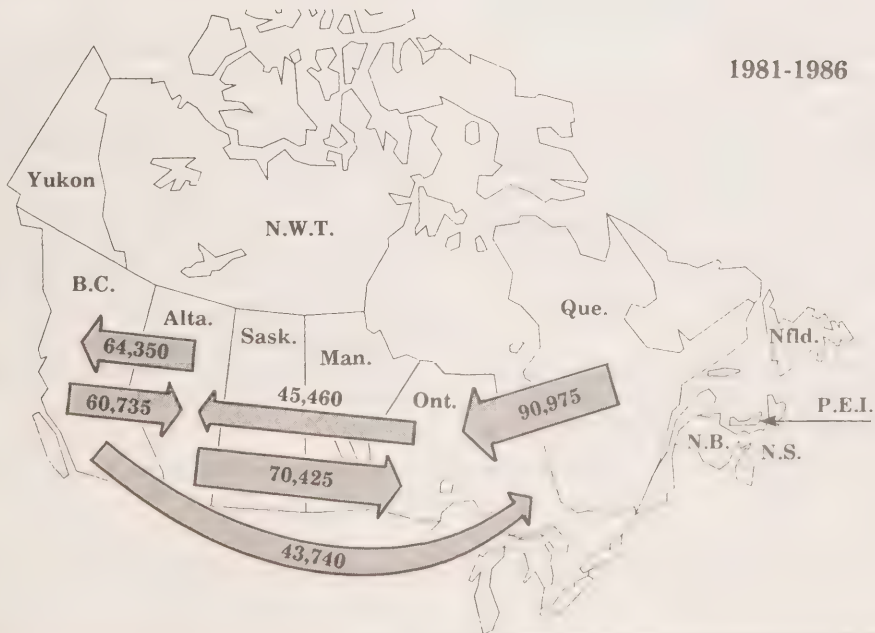
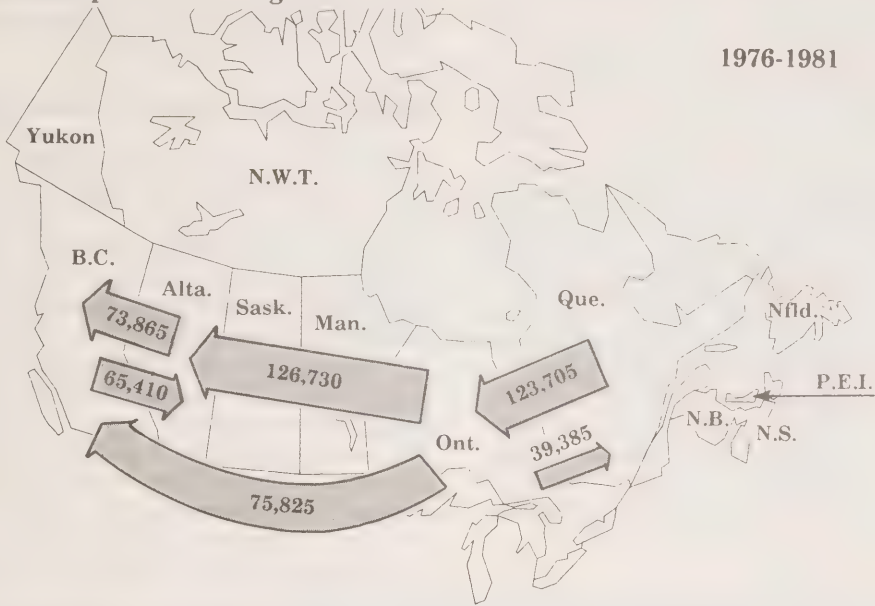
**Table 1**  
**Net Interprovincial Migration and Immigration\*, for Provinces and Territories, 1981-1986 and 1976-1981**  
(Population 5 years old and over)

	In- migration (1)	1981-1986 Out- migration (2)	Net inter- provincial migration (1)-(2)-(3)	1976-1981 Net inter- provincial migration	1981-1986 Immigration to province (from outside Canada)*	1976-1981 Immigration to province (from outside Canada)*
Newfoundland	17,090	33,640	-16,550	-19,835	1,680	2,560
Prince Edward Island	9,480	7,950	1,530	-10	890	1,230
Nova Scotia	54,985	48,705	6,280	-8,420	7,895	8,400
New Brunswick	36,530	37,900	-1,370	-8,510	5,045	7,400
Quebec	66,915	130,215	-63,300	-141,725	72,440	84,700
Ontario	285,520	186,170	99,350	-78,065	221,325	245,265
Manitoba	56,680	58,230	-1,550	-43,585	19,315	24,410
Saskatchewan	54,700	57,510	-2,820	-5,825	8,880	11,275
Alberta	177,285	204,950	-27,670	197,650	55,985	75,485
British Columbia	151,675	142,175	9,500	110,930	69,610	94,450
Yukon Territory	4,620	7,285	-2,660	-550	280	445
Northwest Territories	9,005	9,760	-755	-2,055	560	580
<b>Total</b>	<b>924,490</b>	<b>924,490</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>463,905</b>	<b>556,200</b>

\* includes returning Canadians.

Figure 2

Six Largest Interprovincial Migration Flows





### **Westward whoa**

Both Alberta and British Columbia experienced large inflows and outflows of population to and from other provinces between 1981 and 1986. These resulted in a net loss for Alberta of almost 30,000 people through interprovincial movements. British Columbia posted only a small gain of almost 10,000.

However, despite these trends in interprovincial migration, the total population of both British Columbia and Alberta increased between 1981 and 1986. Alberta experienced the largest (6.1%) and British Columbia the third largest (5.3%) percentage increases in population in the period, with the second largest increase recorded in Ontario. Alberta's rapid growth in population can be attributed to the province's consistently high birth rates and low death rates during the five-year period. This natural population increase more than offset the impact of net population losses through interprovincial migration.

British Columbia's rate of natural increase was closer to the national average. Although it was the second-fastest growing province between 1976 and 1981, the reduced net inflows of population through interprovincial migration experienced by British Columbia in the following five years allowed Ontario to displace it in second position.

Among the provinces, Quebec incurred the largest absolute net outflow of population through interprovincial migration (63,300) and Newfoundland the largest net outflow (2.9%) as a percentage of its 1981 provincial population. In the North, the Yukon recorded a net outflow of 11.5% of its 1981 population.

### **A place to grow**

Ontario, where the provincial economy remained relatively strong throughout the recession of the early 1980s, was the principal

beneficiary of interprovincial movements of population from 1981 to 1986, with a net gain of almost 100,000 people. The largest relative net gain through interprovincial migration, occurred in Prince Edward Island (1.4% of its 1981 population).

### **Impact on the major urban centres**

Canada's major metropolitan areas experienced large inflows and outflows of population between 1981 and 1986.

Paralleling trends at the provincial level, more people left the Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) of both Calgary and Edmonton for other places in Canada than arrived from other Canadian locations over the five-year period. The CMA of Edmonton recorded a net outflow of 15,555 between 1981 and 1986, in contrast to the net inflow of 34,975 people in the five years between 1976 and 1981. Similarly, the CMA of Calgary experienced an outflow of 6,105 residents between 1981 and 1986, after registering an inflow of 66,460 between 1976 and 1981.

Nonetheless, both metropolitan areas recorded gains in total population over the first half of the decade due to natural increase and arrivals from outside Canada.

From 1981 to 1986, Canada's four largest metropolitan areas grew through population movements from elsewhere in Canada. The population gain of 80,275 in the Toronto CMA was more than twice that of any other urban centre. Montreal CMA (17,775); Vancouver CMA (33,140); and Ottawa-Hull CMA (34,830) also experienced net population gains. This is a reversal from the 1976 through 1981 period when the CMAs of Montreal (-105,590); Toronto (-18,240) and Ottawa-Hull (-8,010) all experienced a net population loss through migration within Canada.



### The Labour Market

From 1981 to 1986 Canada's working age population (those 15 years of age and older) grew by 5.5%. Over the same period the labour force – that is, those persons employed or unemployed – increased by 8.3%. Of this increase, almost three-quarters was attributable to women entering the work force.

As a result of the recession in the early 1980s, employment increased by only 4.8%. Almost all (94%) of this increase was accounted for by the growing numbers of women at work.

The Northwest Territories (27.1%) and Prince Edward Island (12.6%) showed the largest percentage increases in labour force. Quebec (5.3%) and British Columbia (6.8%) recorded the lowest rates of labour force

growth. The most rapid growth in employment occurred in the Northwest Territories (18.9%) and Ontario (8.8%).

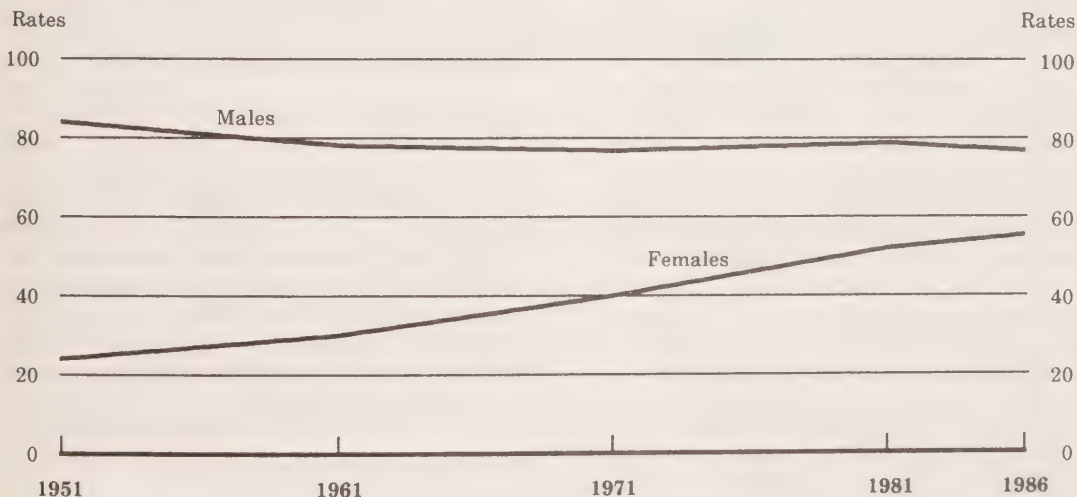
### The Labour Force: more women in, more men out

An important characteristic of the labour force is the percentage of men or women of working age who are in the labour force. The evolution of these percentages, or participation rates, for men and women over the past 35 years reveals one of the fundamental trends in the labour market, the steady increase in labour force participation among women.

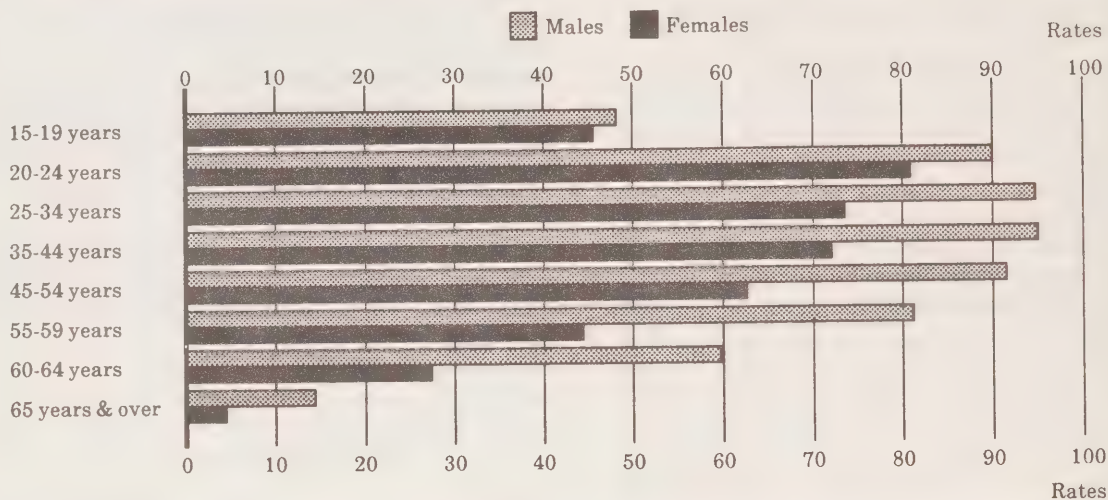
From 1981 to 1986, the participation rate for males of working age declined slightly from 78.2% to 77.5%, while female participation rose from 51.8% to 55.9%.

Figure 3

#### Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex, Canada, 1951 - 1986



**Figure 4**  
**Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex and Age Group, Canada, 1986**



#### Participation differs by age group

Male participation rates in 1986 peaked in the 35-to-44 years age group with 95% in the labour force. Participation then decreased for older age groups to 60% for those 60-to-64 and 15% for those 65 years of age or over. Since 1981, participation in the labour force by males in all age groups has declined, but especially among those aged 55-and-over. This suggests a trend to earlier retirement among males.

In contrast, female participation peaked in the 20-to-24 year old age group, where eight of every 10 women were in the labour force in 1986. From this high, participation by women declined with age to slightly over one in four for the 60-to-64 years old, and one in 20 for women 65 years of age or older. Since 1981, female participation has increased for women of most

ages except those 60 years of age or older. The largest increase between the two Census years occurred among women aged 25-to-54.

#### More women combine kids with careers

The 1986 Census revealed more women with children at home were in the labour force than ever before. A significant increase in participation occurred among married women with children at home, who were living with their spouse. Their participation rate rose to 61.2% from 52.1% in 1981. An even more pronounced increase was registered in the participation rate of married women – living with a spouse – whose children were all under the age of six. Their participation rate increased to 62.1% in 1986, up from 49.5% five years earlier.

**Table 2**  
**Labour Force Participation Rate of Females with Children at Home, by Marital Status,**  
**Canada,\* 1981 and 1986**

	With children at home	All children less than 6 years of age	Some children less than 6 years of age	All children 6 years of age and older
Canada				
Total marital status				
1981	52.37	49.97	44.76	54.90
1986	60.61	61.67	55.41	61.38
Single				
1981	50.11	45.33	32.90	61.11
1986	54.42	51.50	37.56	62.72
Married spouse absent**				
1981	62.82	60.75	51.81	65.49
1986	67.71	64.70	56.50	70.57
Married spouse present				
1981	52.14	49.45	44.64	55.02
1986	61.17	62.08	55.80	62.14
Widowed				
1981	35.32	52.98	36.62	35.07
1986	33.87	57.45	46.51	33.39
Divorced				
1981	68.69	64.81	45.86	71.39
1986	71.87	68.54	54.26	73.65

\* Includes females in occupied private households only.

\*\* Includes separated.

### More part-time work for both men and women

There was a marked increase from 1980 to 1985 in the numbers of Canadians employed part-time;\* up 19% for males and 17% for females. Men experienced a small decline in full-time employment between 1980 and 1985, while 7% more women reported predominantly full-time employment over the same period.

\* In both the 1986 and 1981 Censuses, Canadians of working age were asked how many weeks they had worked in the previous calendar year (e.g. Jan. to Dec. 1985) and whether these weeks were predominantly full-time or part-time.

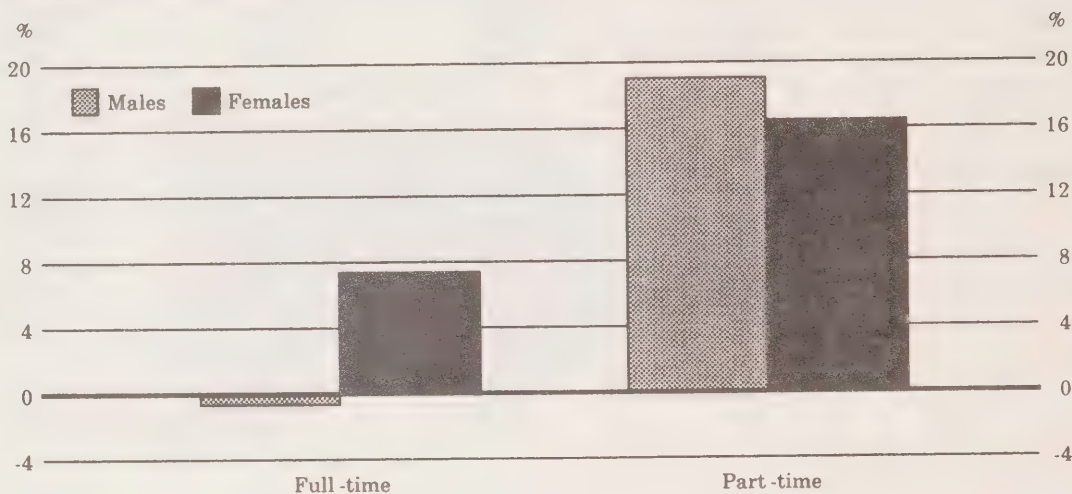
### Rapid growth in self-employment

In 1986, as in 1981, approximately nine of 10 Canadians, who reported having worked in the previous 17 months, were paid workers in their principal job.

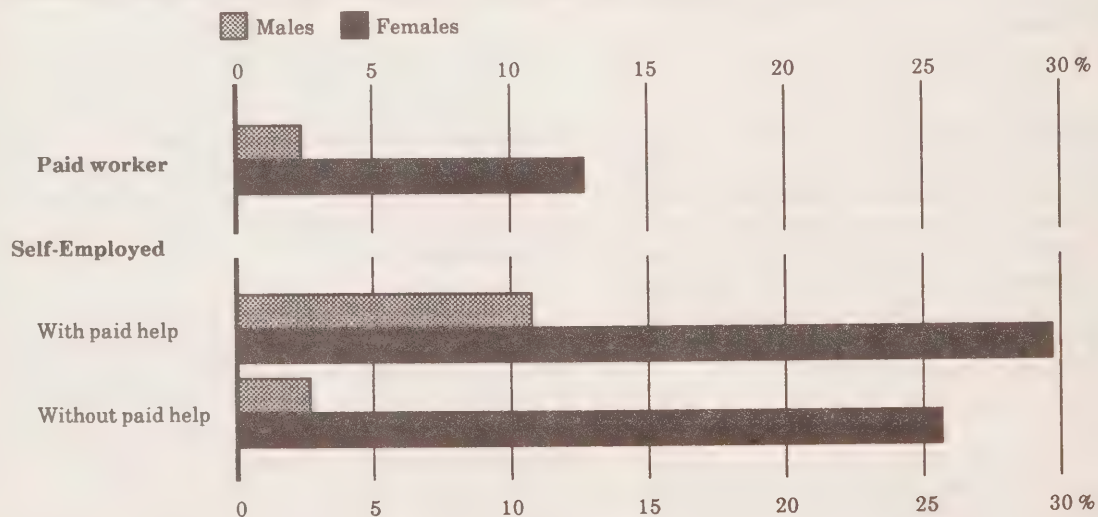
Although the number of self-employed remained small, their rate of increase over the first half of the 1980s was quite rapid. While the number of paid workers increased by 7% between the two Censuses, the number of self-employed persons increased by 10%. Those self-employed with paid help (employers) increased 14% compared to the increase in the self-employed without paid help (7%).



**Figure 5**  
**Percentage Change in Full-time and Part-time Work by Sex,**  
**Canada, 1980 - 1985**



**Figure 6**  
**Class of Worker by Sex, Canada, Percentage Change 1981 - 1986**





### More women were their own boss

There were also important differences between the sexes. While the number of self-employed males increased by 7%, the number of self-employed females increased by 27%. There was strong growth in the number of female employers (30%), in contrast to the much smaller increase (11%) recorded for male employers. Although women made progress in self-employment, self-employed males were still three times more numerous than females in 1986.

### Service industries continue to grow...

Continuing a trend spanning several decades, the labour force in the Community, Business and Personal Service Industries\*

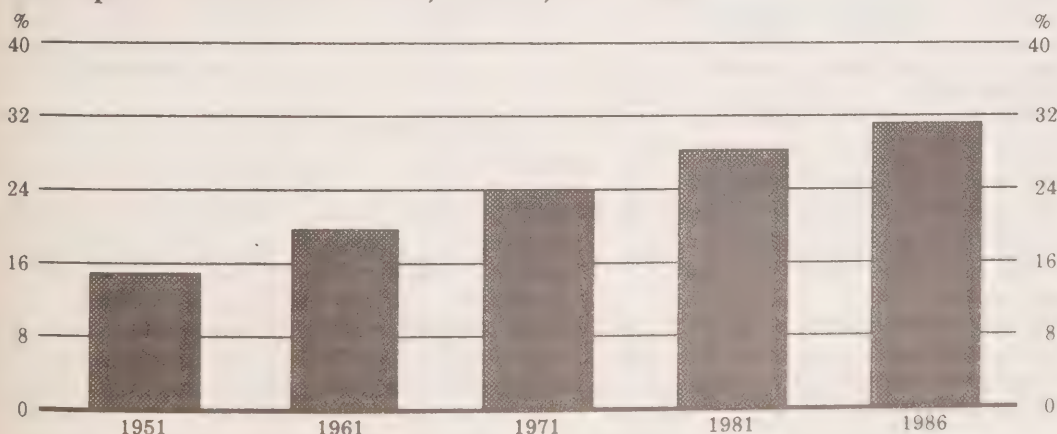
grew rapidly from 1981 to 1986, despite the recession in this period. This increase in the Community, Business and Personal Service Industries work force represented two-thirds of the total growth in the labour force during the early 1980s. The group now accounts for one in every three Canadian workers.

While growth in other service producing industries was less rapid, the labour force in all service producing industries – including the Community, Business and Personal Service Industries – grew by 11% over the first half of the 1980s, while the labour force in goods producing industries declined 2%. In total, the service producing industries accounted for two of every three Canadians in the labour force in 1986.

\* The Community, Business and Personal Service industries include organizations engaged in providing such services as: accounting, legal counsel, education, health care, accommodation, entertainment, beauty care, dry cleaning, etc. The term service producing industries is a much broader concept, incorporating the above, as well as the Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Trade, Transportation, Communications, Utilities, Public Administration and Defence Industries.

Figure 7

Community, Business and Personal Service Industries as a Per Cent of the Experienced Labour Force\*, Canada, 1951 - 1986



\* The experienced labour force is those persons in the labour force who have worked during all, or some part, of the seventeen months preceding Census day (e.g. for the 1986 Census, those who had experienced some employment between January 1, 1985 and June 3, 1986)

Over the first half of the decade the highest rates of growth occurred in the Fishing and Trapping (20%), Community, Business, and Personal Services (17%) and Forestry (9%) Industry Groups.

The labour force in three industry groups was still below 1981 levels at the time of the 1986 Census: Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells (down 10%), Manufacturing (down 3%) and Construction (down 3%).

**Table 3**  
**Total Labour Force by Industry Divisions and Sex, Showing Percentage Change, Canada, 1981, 1986**

Canada	Total			Male			Female		
	1981	1986	% Change	1981	1986	% Change	1981	1986	% Change
Total labour force <sup>1</sup>	12,267,075	13,141,745	7.1	7,266,805	7,488,475	3.1	5,000,265	5,653,280	13.1
All industries	12,005,320	12,783,505	6.5	7,152,205	7,316,990	2.3	4,853,115	5,466,520	12.6
Agriculture	481,275	504,240	4.8	363,975	361,315	-0.7	117,305	142,930	21.8
Forestry	100,765	109,390	8.6	89,680	95,420	6.4	11,085	13,970	26.0
Fishing & trapping	36,870	44,070	19.5	33,395	37,830	13.3	3,475	6,235	79.4
Mines, quarries & oil wells	210,025	188,245	-10.4	180,550	159,930	-11.4	29,475	28,315	-3.9
Primary sector	828,935	845,950	2.1	667,600	654,500	-2.0	161,340	191,445	18.7
Manufacturing	2,219,375	2,153,965	-3.0	1,599,875	1,523,045	-4.8	619,500	630,925	1.8
Construction	752,370	731,940	-2.7	681,670	656,770	-3.7	70,700	75,170	6.3
Secondary sector	2,971,745	2,885,905	-2.9	2,281,545	2,179,815	-4.5	690,200	706,095	2.3
Transportation, communication, etc.	935,575	958,755	2.5	716,325	719,055	0.4	219,245	239,695	9.3
Trade	1,957,575	2,096,875	7.1	1,107,740	1,164,855	5.2	849,835	932,020	9.7
Finance, insurance & real estate	621,115	668,495	7.6	242,285	262,450	8.3	378,835	406,040	7.2
Community, business & personal serv.	3,399,430	3,965,590	16.7	1,349,840	1,536,600	13.8	2,049,590	2,428,985	18.5
Public administration & defence	886,605	950,110	7.2	558,920	569,530	1.9	327,685	380,580	16.1
Tertiary sector	7,800,300	8,639,820	10.8	3,975,110	4,252,495	7.0	3,825,190	4,387,325	14.7
Industry not applicable	261,755	358,240	36.9	114,605	171,485	49.6	147,150	186,755	26.9
Industry unspecified & undefined	404,335	411,835	1.9	227,955	230,185	1.0	176,380	181,655	3.0

<sup>1</sup> To permit comparison with 1981 data, a definition of the labour force slightly different from that used elsewhere in this section has been employed.

### **More women chose non-traditional industries**

Between 1981 and 1986, women have increased their representation in a number of industry groups where they have traditionally been under-represented. During the early 1980s, this has been particularly true of the Primary Industries where the female labour force grew by 19% compared to a 2% decrease for males.

But the bulk of growth in the female labour force occurred in the Community, Business and Personal Service Industries Group where women have traditionally been over-represented, accounting for two-thirds of all workers in the group. In the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Industries Group, the only other group in which women form the majority of workers, the male labour force grew at a slightly more rapid rate than the female labour force.

### **Occupation: Boom times for social scientists...**

Over the first five years of the decade, the number of workers in Social Science Occupations (economists, psychologists, social workers, lawyers, etc.) recorded the most rapid growth of any occupational category, increasing by 29% from 1981 to 1986. This compares to an 8% growth rate for the labour force as a whole. Similar rapid growth occurred in the labour force in Managerial and Administrative Occupations which rose by 27% over this period.

### **...but the recession has a lingering impact**

The labour force in a number of occupational categories declined from 1981 to 1986, specifically those categories associated with such industries as mining, oil production and exploration, quarrying, manufacturing and construction. As noted above, the industries employing these workers were particularly affected by the recession of the early 1980s and had not fully recovered at the time of the 1986 Census.

In 1986, workers in Clerical Occupations were the largest occupational group, representing one-fifth of the total labour force. Workers in Service Occupations represented a further one-tenth of the labour force as did workers in each of Machining, Fabricating and Assembling Occupations; Managerial and Administrative Occupations; and Sales Occupations.

### **Occupational patterns differ for men...**

The fastest growing occupational categories for males in the labour force over the period 1981 to 1986 were Managerial and Administrative Occupations (15%), Social Science Occupations (15%) and Religious, Artistic, Literary and Recreational Occupations (13%). Over the same period, the male labour force grew 4%.

The largest occupational categories for males in 1986 were Machining, Fabricating and Assembling Occupations; Managerial and Administrative Occupations; and Services Occupations. In general, male workers were spread more evenly over all occupational categories than were female workers. The largest category for males represented only 13% of the total male labour force.

### **...and women**

By contrast, one-third of the female labour force was concentrated in the Clerical Occupations category, the largest category for female workers. A further 16% of the female labour force was found in Services Occupations. Sales Occupations and Medicine/Health were the third and fourth largest categories respectively. While this pattern is unchanged from the 1981 Census, it is noteworthy that Managerial and Administrative Occupations have replaced Teaching Occupations as the fifth largest category for female workers.

There are indications in the 1986 Census data that the occupational structure of female employment is diversifying, particularly within white-collar occupations.



**Table 4**  
**Total Labour Force by Occupation, Major Group and Sex, Percentage Change, Canada, 1981, 1986**

Canada	1981	Total 1986	% Change	1981	Male 1986	% Change	1981	Female 1986	% Change
<b>Total labour force</b>	<b>12,054,155</b>	<b>13,049,860</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7,155,260</b>	<b>7,441,170</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4,898,890</b>	<b>5,608,690</b>	<b>14.5</b>
<b>Total experienced labour force</b>	<b>11,877,040</b>	<b>12,740,230</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7,080,095</b>	<b>7,294,215</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4,796,940</b>	<b>5,446,015</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Managerial, administrative	1,060,015	1,341,970	26.6	797,825	919,690	15.3	262,190	422,280	61.1
Natural sciences, engineering	401,460	447,800	11.5	345,520	369,420	6.9	55,940	78,380	40.1
Social sciences	191,065	246,460	29.0	90,685	103,900	14.6	100,380	142,565	42.0
Teaching	501,510	543,640	8.4	202,095	207,450	2.7	299,410	336,190	12.3
Medicine and health	533,500	614,095	15.1	118,595	130,270	9.8	414,905	483,820	16.6
Clerical	2,241,540	2,318,620	3.4	498,205	494,415	-0.8	1,743,335	1,824,210	4.6
Sales	1,062,605	1,153,160	8.5	613,485	641,750	4.6	449,120	511,410	13.9
Services	1,430,115	1,617,520	13.1	676,250	742,615	9.8	753,870	874,905	16.1
Religion, artistic, literary	208,525	241,890	16.0	129,670	146,105	12.7	78,855	95,785	21.5
Farming, horticulture	481,605	508,310	5.6	375,375	383,970	2.3	106,225	124,340	17.1
Fishing, trapping, forestry	124,270	135,695	9.2	116,915	125,220	7.1	7,355	10,475	42.4
Mining and quarrying	77,550	67,145	-13.4	75,915	65,830	-13.3	1,635	1,315	-19.6
Processing	485,480	446,800	-8.0	377,340	336,980	-10.7	108,140	109,815	1.6
Machining, fabricating, assembling	1,270,045	1,235,885	-2.7	1,013,515	986,155	-2.7	256,535	249,725	-2.7
Construction	783,620	753,480	-3.9	768,350	735,385	-4.3	15,270	18,095	18.5
Transport equipment operating	470,535	468,825	-0.4	439,980	432,435	-1.7	30,555	36,390	19.1
Other <sup>1</sup>	553,600	598,935	8.2	440,375	472,625	7.3	113,225	126,310	11.6
<b>Occupation - not applicable</b>	<b>177,115</b>	<b>309,630</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>75,165</b>	<b>146,955</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>101,945</b>	<b>162,675</b>	<b>59.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes material handling and related occupations, other crafts and equipment operating occupations and occupations not elsewhere classified.

Occupational categories showing the most rapid growth for female workers from 1981 to 1986 were Managerial and Administrative Occupations (61%); Fishing, Trapping and Forestry Occupations (42%); Social Science Occupations (42%); and Natural Sciences and Engineering Occupations (40%). This growth was most pronounced among women in the 25-to-44 year age group. Other than Social Science Occupations, women have traditionally been under-represented in all of these categories.

Clerical Occupations, the largest category for women workers, experienced one of the smallest increases over this period (5%). Among women aged 15-24, the numbers in clerical occupations dropped by 20%, while the numbers in Medicine and Health Occupations, another traditionally female dominated category, declined by 16%.



### **A trend away from gender-dominated occupations**

Some additional insights into occupational trends can be obtained by looking at more detailed occupational data.

Between 1981 and 1986, Pharmacists ceased to be a male-dominated occupation – females represented 51% of the labour force in this occupation in 1986, up from 42% in 1981.

While such reversals are rare in the 1986 Census results, the number of females increased from between 40% to 100% in such male-dominated occupations as Architect, Industrial Engineer, Chemist, Economist, Lawyer, Physician/Surgeon, Dentist, and Agriculturalist.

Over the same period, the number of males in these professions increased by a maximum of 15%, and, in some cases, declined.

The number of women also increased – if somewhat less rapidly – in such diverse occupations as Bus Driver, Motor Vehicle Mechanic, Cabinet and Wood Furniture Maker, Police Officer, and Carpenter. Although their numbers in these occupations remain small, the rate of increase for women exceeded that for men over the first half of the decade.

If women were entering traditionally male-dominated occupations, men, in turn, were entering traditionally female-dominated occupations. Occupations where the number of male workers increased at a faster rate than the number of female workers included Nurses, Housekeepers, Receptionists/Information Clerks, Telephone Operators and Cashiers/Tellers.

The growing impact of computer technology in the Canadian workplace is also evident in the detailed occupational data. The labour force in Systems Analysis and Computer Programming Occupations increased sharply for both men and women from 1981 to 1986 (up 60% for men and 82% for women). The number

of Office and Data Processing Equipment Operators was up 28% for men and 32% for women.

The increasing participation of women in the labour force was also reflected in the growing numbers of Child-care Workers – up 50% for males and 82% for females.

### **Canadians better educated\***

One of most significant changes for 1986 was in the number of Canadians holding university degrees. This group represented 9.6% of all Canadians aged 15 or over, a percentage twice as high as that recorded in 1971. Moreover, the number of university graduates grew by 26% from 1981 to 1986. Over the same period, the number of Canadians with master's degrees rose by 32%, and those with earned doctorates by 20%.

Among persons 15 years of age or older, 43% had achieved levels of schooling between grades nine and 13 by 1986. About one-sixth of this group was aged 15-to-19, and, for the most part, still in school. The same is true of the 30% who had received some postsecondary education. This percentage includes up to 800,000 full-time students enrolled at Canadian colleges and universities in 1985-6.

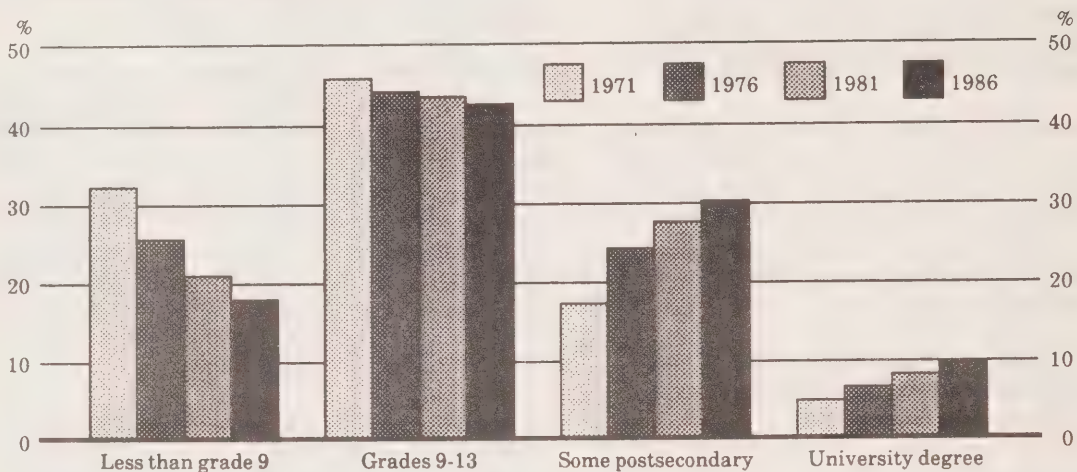
In 1986, 18% of the population aged 15 years or over had achieved less than a Grade 9 level of schooling. This was down from 32% in 1971. Three-quarters of Canadians with less than Grade 9 were 45 years of age or older, though this age group represented only 37% of the total population 15 and over.

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\* To permit historical comparisons, all text, tables and figures in this section pertaining to level of schooling refer to data employing a 1971 Census classification of these levels. Other published tables showing 1986 Census levels of schooling without historical comparisons will employ a slightly different classification. The principal difference in the two classifications is in the treatment of vocational training. The 1971 classification disregards vocational training while the 1986 classification treats such training as a level of schooling intermediate to high school and other non-university postsecondary training.

**Figure 8**  
**Educational Attainment in Canada, 1971 - 1986**

(Population 15 years of age and over)



**Table 5**  
**Highest Level of Schooling by Age, Canada, 1986**

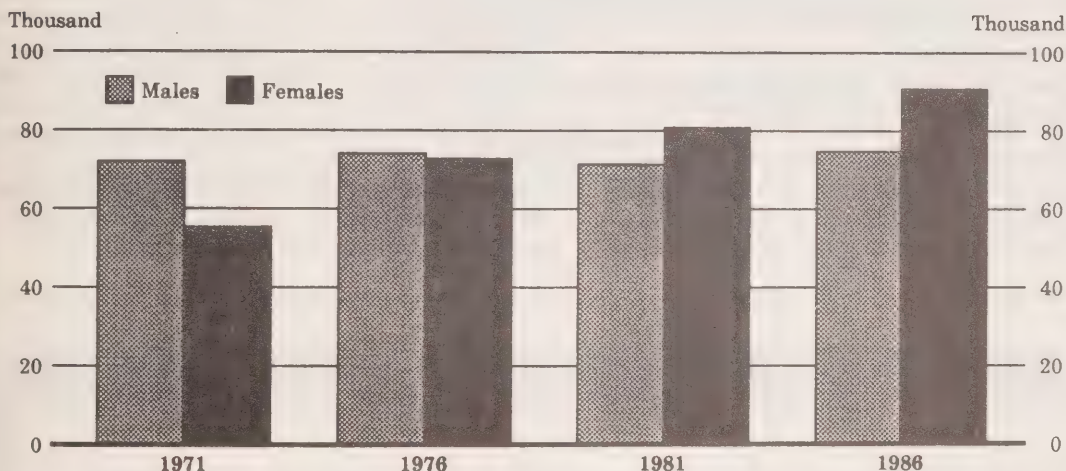
Age group	Population	Less than Grade 9 %	Grades 9-13 %	Some post- secondary %	University degree %
15 years and over	19,634,100	17.7	42.5	30.2	9.6
15-19 years	1,917,250	6.1	80.0	13.8	0.1
20-24 years	2,243,945	3.8	43.4	45.5	7.4
25-44 years	8,132,655	8.1	39.5	37.3	15.1
45-64 years	4,845,100	30.1	37.2	24.8	7.9
65 years and over	2,495,160	46.4	33.2	16.2	4.2

### More young women pursuing university education

Among recent university graduates, women outnumbered men, accounting for 55% of all graduates under the age of 25.

In contrast, in the 45-to-64 age group, male university graduates outnumbered females, representing 67% of all graduates.

**Figure 9**  
**Population 15-24 Years with University Degrees by Sex,**  
**Canada, 1971 - 1986**



### Variations in education across the country

Another measure of the successful completion of formal education is the highest degree or certificate obtained. This measure shows significant regional variations.

Alberta (13%) and Ontario (12%) had the highest proportion of their populations holding university degrees or certificates, while Newfoundland (7%) and New Brunswick (9%) had the lowest.

If all postsecondary degrees, diplomas and certificates are considered, including trades and other non-university certificates, the Yukon (39%) had the highest proportion of

postsecondary graduates, followed by Alberta (35%). The lowest proportions were in Newfoundland (26%) and New Brunswick (27%).

British Columbia (54%) and the Yukon (57%) had the largest proportion of population holding secondary or postsecondary degrees, diplomas or certificates, while Newfoundland (39%) and the Northwest Territories (40%) had the smallest.

### What did they study?

In 1986, the Census included a question for the first time on major field of study for those with postsecondary degrees, certificates or diplomas.



### Business and Engineering still traditional faculties for men

Among male university graduates the most common field of study was Commerce, Management and Business Administration which accounted for 20% of male graduates. Social Sciences and related fields represented a further 17% as did Engineering/Applied Sciences.

For males with certificates and diplomas from community colleges, CEGEPs, technical institutes and similar institutions, two-thirds gave Engineering and Applied Science Technologies and Trades as their major field of study. Commerce, Management and Business Administration was a distant second, representing one-eighth of male graduates of non- university postsecondary institutions.

### ...while women concentrate on education

Almost 28% of women with university degrees reported Educational, Recreational and Counselling Services as their major field of

study, making this the largest field for women, followed by Social Science and Related Fields (17%); and Humanities and Related Fields (16%).

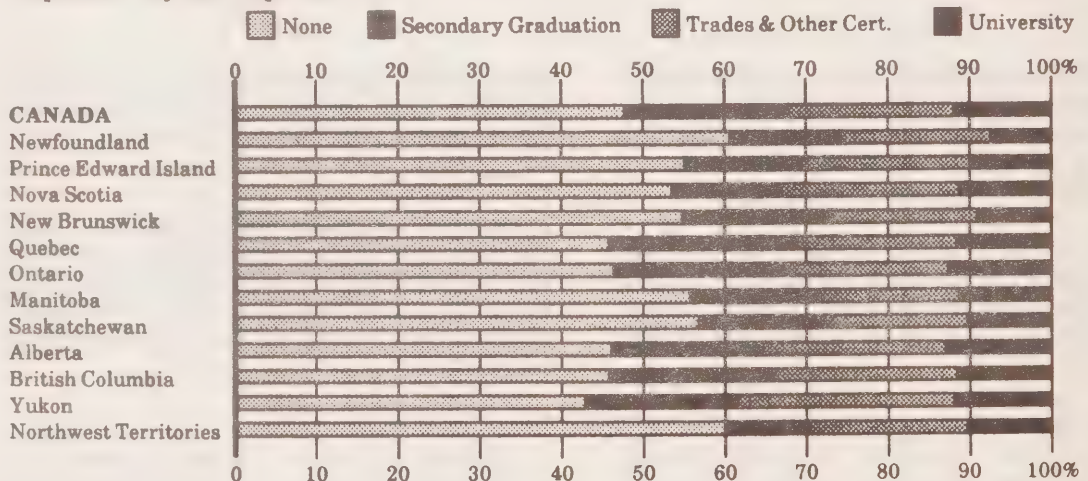
For female university graduates aged 45-to-64, Health Professions, Sciences and Technologies was the second largest field of study, revealing a significant shift among more recent graduates toward the social sciences.

Female graduates of community colleges, CEGEPs, technical institutes and other non-university postsecondary institutions were most likely to have studied Commerce, Management and Business Administration (40%). The Health Professions, Sciences and Technologies Field (23%) was the second most common for women followed by the Fine and Applied Arts Field (11%). The third largest category for female graduates of these institutions aged 45-to-64 years (Educational, Recreational and Counselling Services) was not among the top three for younger graduates.

Figure 10

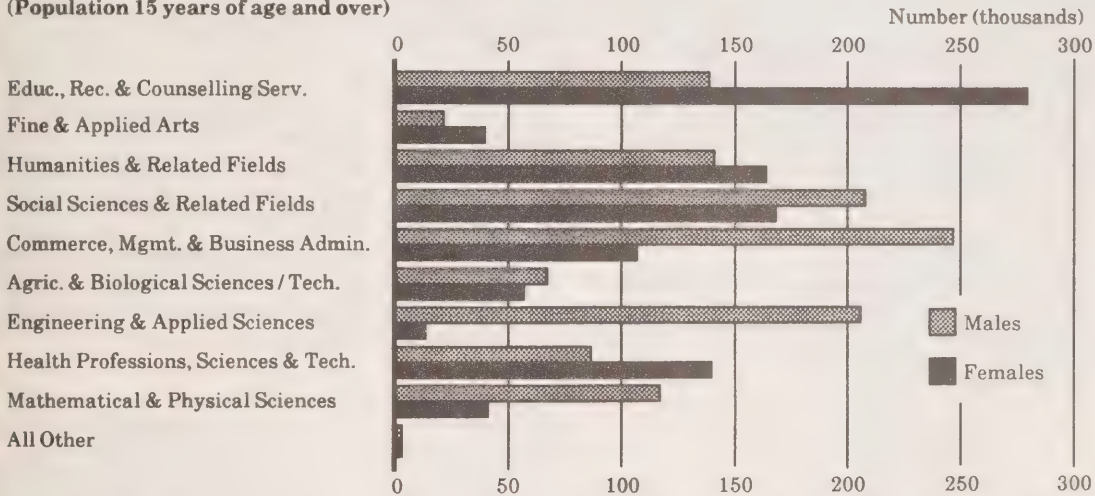
### Highest Degree, Certificate or Diploma, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986

(Population 15 years of age and over)

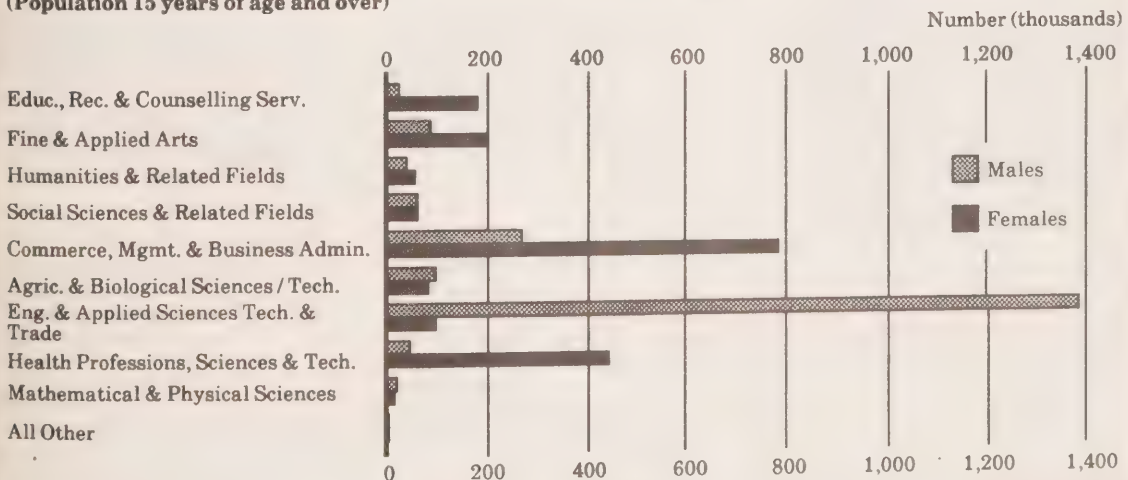




**Figure 11**  
**Major Fields of Study of Male and Female**  
**University Graduates, Canada, 1986**  
 (Population 15 years of age and over)



**Figure 12**  
**Major Fields of Study of Male and Female Trades and**  
**Other Non-University Certificate Holders, Canada, 1986**  
 (Population 15 years of age and over)



**For more information...**

This dedicated edition of the DAILY has discussed highly summarized information at a national level. The value of the 1986 Census data base is its capacity to provide this same information for geographical areas as small as a neighbourhood.

For larger areas, more detailed information is available than what is presented here. For example, there are over 500 occupational categories and 400 major fields of study available at maximum detail, including cross-classified tables.

**...in a variety of formats**

Data from the 1986 Census are available in a variety of publications, computer tapes, micro-computer diskettes and in other formats.

Immediately available with this release are information packages for the nation, provinces and Census Metropolitan Areas. These packages contain a variety of basic tables of statistics on mobility, the labour force and education, and can be ordered by calling 1-800-267-6677 (toll free) or by contacting your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office.

**...at your service**

For more specialized or urgent requirements, custom tabulations to your individual specifications are available as well as an inquiries service to answer your questions regarding Census results or other Statistics Canada data and programs. Toll free telephone numbers for each of the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres are provided on page 21.

## Regional Reference Centres

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

### **Newfoundland and Labrador**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
3<sup>rd</sup> floor  
Viking Building  
Crosbie Road  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
A1B 3P2  
Local calls: 772-4073  
Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

### **Ontario**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
10<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Arthur Meighen Building  
25 St. Clair Avenue East  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4T 1M4  
Local calls: 973-6586  
Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

### **Alberta and the Northwest**

**Territories**  
Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Hys Centre  
11010 – 101 Street  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T5H 4C5  
Local calls: (403) 495-3027  
Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907  
N.W.T. – Call collect (403) 495-3028

### **Maritime Provinces**

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Statistics Canada  
North American Life Centre  
1770 Market Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 3M3  
Local calls: 426-5331  
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

### **Nipissing Region**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Civic Administration Centre  
225 Holditch Street  
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario  
P0H 2G0  
Local calls: 753-4888  
If outside the local calling area,  
please dial the toll free number given  
for Ontario residents.

### **Southern Alberta**

Advisory Services  
Box 2390, Station M  
Room 245  
220-4th Avenue South East  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2P 3C1  
Local calls: 292-6717  
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

### **Quebec**

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Statistics Canada  
200 René Lévesque Blvd, West  
Guy Favreau Complex  
Suite 412 East Tower  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2Z 1X4  
Local calls: 283-5725  
Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

### **Manitoba**

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Statistics Canada  
6<sup>th</sup> Floor  
General Post Office Building  
266 Graham Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3C 0K4  
Local calls: 983-4020  
Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

### **British Columbia and the Yukon**

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Statistics Canada  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre  
757 West Hastings Street  
Suite 440F  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9  
Local calls: 666-3691  
Toll free service: South and Central  
B.C. 1-800-663-1551;  
Yukon and Northern B.C.  
Zenith 08913

### **National Capital Region**

Advisory Services  
Central Inquiries  
Statistics Canada  
Lobby  
R.H. Coats Building  
Holland Avenue  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0T6  
Local calls: 951-8116  
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please dial the toll free number for  
your province.

### **Saskatchewan**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
530 Midtown Centre  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 2B6  
Local calls: 780-5405  
Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164





# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 2, 1988

## Major Releases

### Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1987 2

- The percentage of households with VCRs and microwave ovens varied substantially by income group.

### Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, January 1988 4

- Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products decreased 1.8% from December.

## Data Availability Announcements

Coal and Coke Statistics, December 1987	6
Government Revenue and Expenditure, Fourth Quarter 1987	6
Sawmills East of the Rockies, December 1987	6
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, January 1988	7
Oilseed Crushings, January 1988	7
Railway Carloadings, January 1988	7
Electric Lamps, January 1988	7
Grain Marketing Situation Report, January 1988	8
Cement, January 1988	8

## Publications Released 9

## Index to Data Releases, February 1988

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## Major Releases

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### Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics

1987

In 1987, the fastest growing consumer items – microwave ovens and video cassette recorders (VCRs) – showed large differences in ownership rates among household income groups.

Microwave ovens were found in 18.3% of households with income under \$10,000 compared to 64.6% of households with income of \$55,000 and over. VCRs were in 16.7% of households with incomes under \$10,000 compared to 68.7% for households over \$55,000. Overall, 43.2% of households had microwaves and 45.0% had VCRs.

*Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics*, 1987 is the latest report providing data on ownership and dwelling characteristics and household goods by 1986 household income class.

Other highlights from the report include:

- Average household income ranged from \$18,412 for one-person households (22.0% of households) to \$40,528 for single-family households (73.6% of households) and \$40,698 for multi-unit households (4.4% of households).
- In 1987, home ownership rates ranged from 33.5% in the less than \$10,000 income class to 86.8% in the \$55,000 and over group. The ownership rate overall was 62.3%, little changed from a decade earlier.
- A need for major repairs was identified by 11.0% of homeowners. It varied from 19.8% for those with household income less than \$10,000 to 7.7% for those with \$55,000 and over.
- For widely held household items such as bathroom facilities, telephones, radios and refrigerators, there was very little variation in availability by income. For example, in the under \$10,000 group, 93.8% of households had telephones compared to 99.7% in the \$55,000 and over group. Comparable data for television sets were 96.4% (under \$10,000) and 99.3% (\$55,000 and over).
- For household items less widely held, there was a stronger relationship to income. Automatic dishwashers, found in 12.8% of households with income under \$10,000, increased to 68.6% of households with income \$55,000 and over. For the same income groups, freezers increased from 33.3% to 69.9% and snowblowers from 3.9% to 21.8%.
- Recreational items such as bicycles and skis varied substantially by income class. Adult bicycles, found in 23.9% of households in the under \$10,000 group, increased steadily to 68.8% in the \$55,000 and over group. Similarly, skis increased from 14.3% to 56.8% over the same income groups.
- Renter households spent 17.8% of their income on rent, about the same as the previous year (17.6%). Eleven years ago, the comparable figure was 16.4%.

This report presents variations in household items and dwelling characteristics by income, province, urbanization, age of household head and household type. Tables are based on household facilities and equipment data as of the survey date (May 1987) and income data for the calendar year 1986.

(continued on page 3)

*Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics*, 1987 (13-218, \$35) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Kevin Bishop (613-951-2211) or Penny Barclay (613-951-4634), Household Surveys Division.

A microdata tape containing 1986 household income and 1987 facilities and equipment data, along with dwelling characteristics and socio-demographic characteristics of the household, will be available shortly at a cost of \$700. This tape can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division (613-951-9778). Microdata tapes are carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that could allow identification of specific households.



## Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

January 1988

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of January sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.5 million cubic metres. This represents a decrease of 1.8% from last December, extending a generally downward trend which began in July.
- Results for the main products were mixed. Motor gasoline sales, down 3.6%, recorded their seventh decline in the last 10 months while light fuel sales maintained their downward trend which began in 1986, registering a decrease of 0.9%. Diesel sales remained virtually unchanged from December levels. Heavy fuel sales, which are largely influenced by import levels, posted a gain of 29.6% following a drop of 18.6% in December.

#### Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products in January reached a volume of 6.6 million cubic metres. This represents an increase of 8.8% over January 1987.

- Three of the four main products contributed to the January increase. Diesel fuel sales maintained a strong pattern of growth, posting a gain of 12.2% over January 1987. A high level of imports of heavy fuel led to a sales increase of 60.8%. Light fuel sales, up 10.5%, rose for the first time since June of last year. Motor gasoline sales, down 1.3%, declined for the first time in three months. Excluding sales for these main products, total sales for the remaining 13 products rose only 2.5%.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The January 1988 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.



# Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. 1988 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. '88/ Dec. '87
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Adjusted for seasonal variation					
Total, all products	6 720.0	6 805.6	6 649.2	6 531.9	-1.8
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2 711.7	2 821.1	2 791.0	2 689.4	-3.6
Diesel fuel oil	1 358.3	1 337.9	1 360.3	1 359.9	0.0
Light fuel oil	517.8	505.4	506.9	502.5	-0.9
Heavy fuel oil	605.7	649.4	528.6	684.8	29.6
	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. '87/ Jan. '86	Jan. '88/ Jan. '87
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Unadjusted for seasonal variation					
Total, all products	6 623.4	6 047.3	6 578.8	-8.6	8.8
Main products:					
Motor gasoline	2 447.1	2 394.3	2 364.1	-2.1	-1.3
Diesel fuel oil	1 116.4	967.6	1 085.6	-13.1	12.2
Light fuel oil	1 180.3	930.9	1 028.8	-21.0	10.5
Heavy fuel oil	572.6	517.9	833.0	-9.6	60.8

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Coal and Coke Statistics

December 1987

#### Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 740 kilotonnes in December 1987, up 18.4% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 61 207 kilotonnes, up 5.9%.
- Exports in December 1987 rose to 2 535 kilotonnes, up 55.6% from December 1986. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 26 740 kilotonnes, 3.2% above the previous year's level.
- Coke production decreased 1.1% to stand at 390 kilotonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The December 1987 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$8/\$80) will be available the second week in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Government Revenue and Expenditure

Fourth Quarter 1987

Government revenue and expenditure detail by level of government on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended December 31, 1987 is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2713.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dan Finnerty (613-951-1820), Public Institutions Division.

### Sawmills East of the Rockies

December 1987

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 19.3% to 1 973 708 cubic metres (836,411,000 feet board measure) in December 1987 from 1 654 081 cubic metres (700,960,000 feet board measure) after revisions in December 1986.

Stocks on hand at the end of December 1987 totalled 2 389 991 cubic metres (1,012,821,000 feet board measure), an increase of 0.9% compared to 2 188 135 cubic metres (927,279,000 feet board measure) in December 1986.

Year-to-date production in 1987 amounted to 24 505 853 cubic metres (10,384,997,000 feet board measure) after revisions, up 3.9% from 23 590 139 cubic metres (9,996,936,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2 and 2.2) and 122 (series 2).

The December 1987 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$9/\$90) will be released the week of March 14. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

## **Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder**

January 1988

Production of process cheese in January 1988 totalled 4 567 315 kilograms, an increase of 12.3% from December 1987 but a decrease of 11.3% from January 1987.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 381 979 kilograms, a decrease of 27.1% from December 1987 and a decline of 24.4% from a year earlier. The 1988 year-to-date production figures will be released in subsequent issues.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The January 1988 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4.50/\$45) will be released the week of March 7. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

## **Oilseed Crushings**

January 1988

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for January 1988 were as follows:

- Canola-rapeseed: 151 217 tonnes of crushings, with 60 888 tonnes of oil and 86 853 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans: 83 340 tonnes of crushings, with 14 216 tonnes of oil and 63 841 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The January 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release early in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

## **Railway Carloadings**

January 1988

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.8 million tonnes in January 1988, an increase of 2.8% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from United States connections, an increase of 6.9% from January 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The January 1988 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75) will be released the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.

## **Electric Lamps**

January 1988

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 21,149,462 light bulbs and tubes in January 1988, an increase of 5.9% from the 19,972,684 units sold a year earlier.

The January 1988 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4.50/\$45) will be available the week of March 7. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

## Grain Marketing Situation Report

January 1988

The situation report for January is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

## Cement

January 1988

Manufacturers shipped 419 131 tonnes of cement in January 1988, an increase of 1.6% from the 412 685 tonnes shipped a year earlier but a decrease of 38.4% from the 680 433 tonnes shipped in December 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

The January 1988 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.50/45), will be available the week of March 14. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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## Publications Released

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- ✓ **Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 13-218**  
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$37).
- ✓ **The Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry, 1986.**  
**Catalogue number 26-213**  
(Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25).
- ✓ **Construction Type Plywood, December 1987. Catalogue number 35-001**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Electric Power Statistics, November 1987. Catalogue number 57-001**  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- ✓ **Farm Product Price Index, December 1987. Catalogue number 62-003**  
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).
- ✓ **Industry Price Indexes, December 1987. Catalogue number 62-011**  
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$18.50/\$185).
- ✓ **New Motor Vehicle Sales, October 1987. Catalogue number 63-007**  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- ✓ **Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, November 1987. Catalogue number 63-011**  
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).
- ✓ **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, November 1987. Catalogue number 73-001**  
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).
- ✓ **Resources for Research and Development, 1985 (with 1987 estimates). Catalogue number 88-203**  
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31).
- ✓ **Profiles - Census Tracts, Moncton: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-127**  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **Profiles - Census Tracts, Sherbrooke: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-157**  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

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*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*









# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 4, 1988

## Major Releases

**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, January 1988** 2

- International travel flows remained at high levels for both visitors to Canada and Canadian residents travelling abroad.

**Building Permits, December 1987** 4

- The value of building permits issued decreased 3.2% from November to \$2,386.4 million.

## Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending February 21, 1988 6

Surface and Marine Transport, July and August 1987 6

Tobacco Products, January 1988 7

Wool Production and Supply, 1987 7

Steel Ingots, Week Ending February 27, 1988 7

Ontario Fruit, 1981-86 7

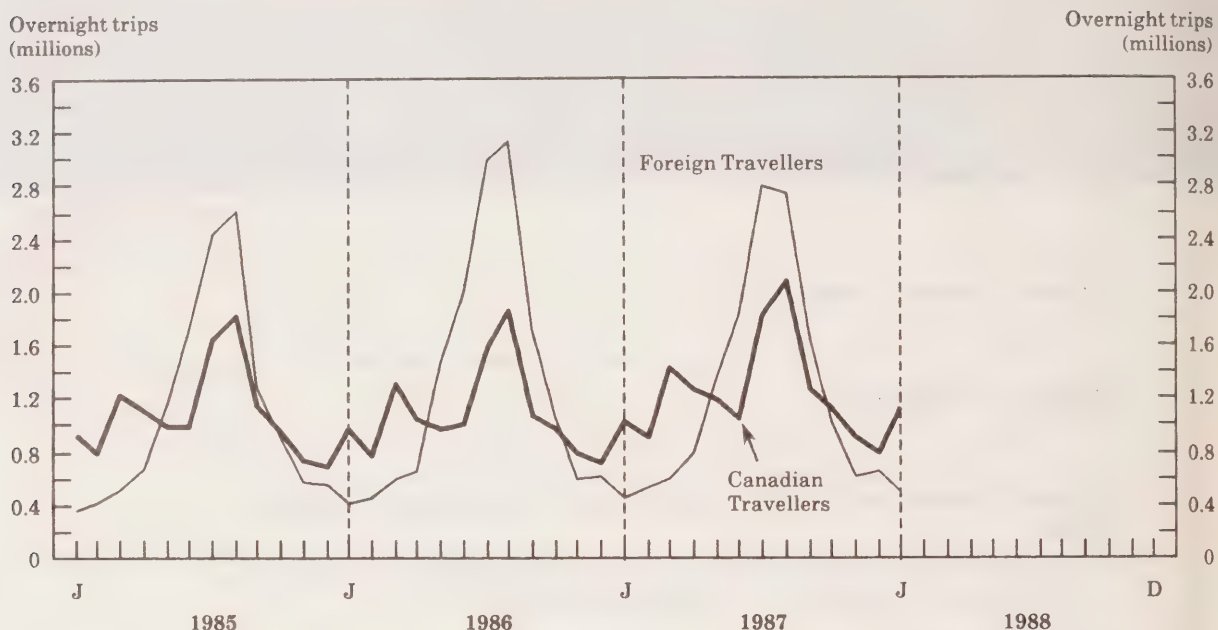
Primary Glass and Glass Containers Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures 7

**Publications Released** 8

**Major Release Dates, Week of March 7-11** 9

## Major Releases

## International Travel Flows



## Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

January 1988

## Overnight Travel

Preliminary estimates show that Canadian residents took over 336,100 trips of one or more nights to countries other than the United States in January 1988. This total represented an increase of over 12% from the same month last year and the fifteenth consecutive month of record volumes.

With regard to residents of countries other than the United States, over 79,000 visits were registered in January, up 15% from last year. This represented the twenty-first consecutive month of record volumes in "off-shore" visits to Canada.

## Highlights

- During January 1988, residents of the United States also entered Canada in

unprecedented numbers - reaching 417,900 - up 7% from the year-earlier volume.

- Overnight trips to the United States by Canadian residents numbered 784,400 – up 8% from January 1987 and the highest level recorded since 1972, the year present statistical methodologies were introduced.

### Total Travel

Total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents reached 3.5 million during the month, 19% above last year. Trips to the United States by Canadian residents totalled 3.2 million while trips to all other countries numbered 336,100.

- Total trips to Canada by United States residents increased by 8% from January 1987 to 1.9 million.

(continued on page 3)

- Total trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States rose 15% to 85,800.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for January 1988 covering total and long-term traffic as well as percentage changes from 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2694.

The January 1988 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5.50/\$55) will be available mid-March. See "How to Order Publications".

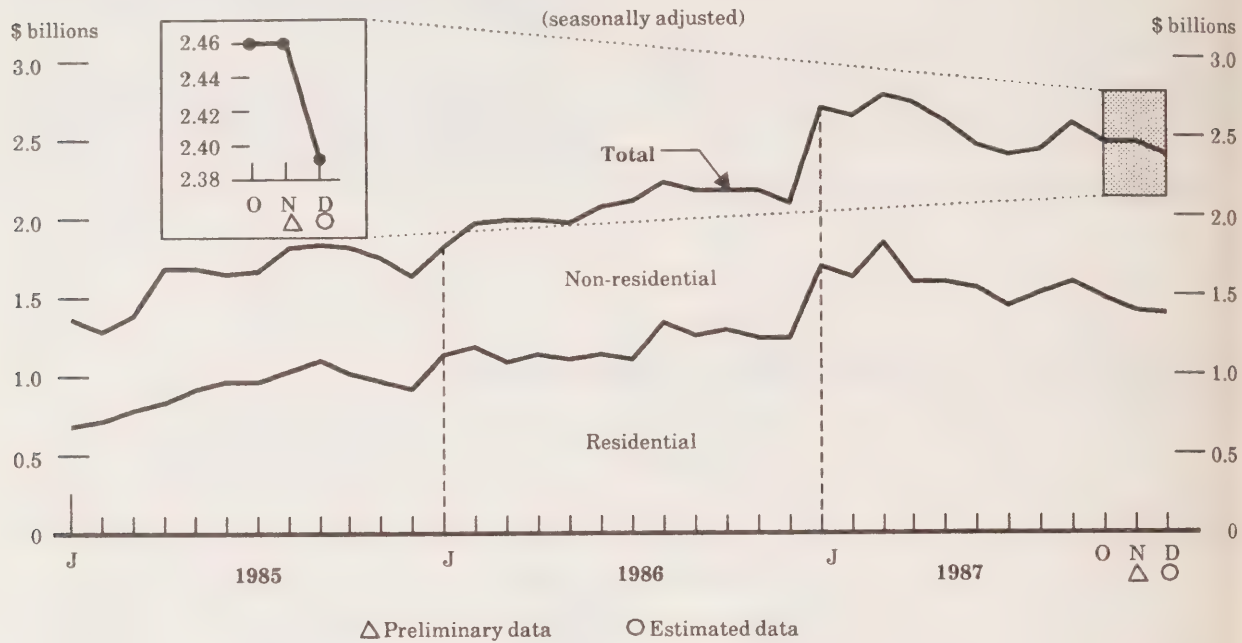
For more information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

### International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries January 1988

Residence of Travellers	Total trips		Overnight trips <sup>1</sup>	
	January		January	
	Number 1988	% Change From '87	Number 1988	% Change From '87
<b>Non-residents</b>				
All countries	1,949,000	8.6	496,900	8.4
United States	1,863,200	8.3	417,900	7.2
Other countries	85,800	14.9	79,000	15.3
<b>Residents of Canada</b>				
All countries	3,505,700	19.0	1,120,500	8.9
United States	3,169,600	19.7	784,400	7.6
Other countries	336,100	12.2	336,100	12.2

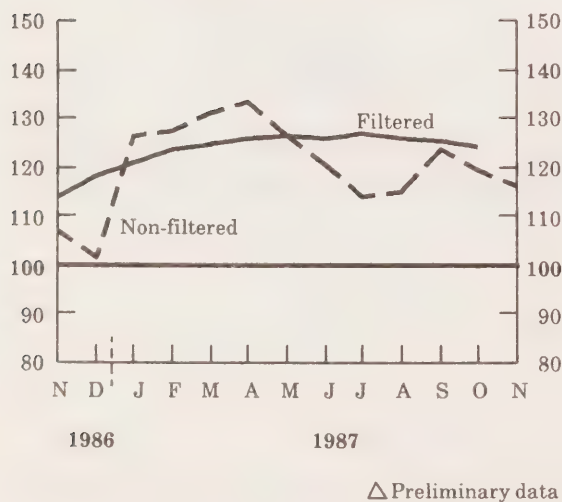
<sup>1</sup> Figures for the "United States" include auto and bus one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.A.

**Chart 1**  
**Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada**



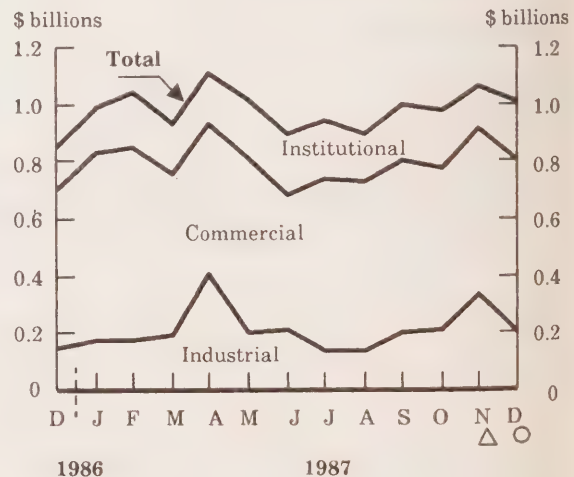
**Chart 2**  
**Filtered and Non-filtered Indexes of Building Permits Issued, Canada**

Seasonally adjusted data  
in constant dollars (1981 = 100)



**Chart 3**  
**Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada**

(seasonally adjusted)





## Building Permits

December 1987

(Seasonally adjusted data and construction leading indicator)

### Summary

The estimated value of building permits issued in Canada in December declined 3.2% from November to \$2,386.4 million. This decrease was attributable to both the non-residential sector (-4.8%) and to a lesser extent the residential sector (-1.9%).

Construction activity, as reflected by the construction leading indicator, slipped 0.6% to 124.2 in October.

### Residential Sector

- The estimated value of residential building permits decreased 1.9% in December to \$1,378.2 million from \$1,405.1 million in November.
- The multi-family dwelling sector was responsible for this decline with an 11.2% drop to \$393.9 million; the single-family dwelling sector registered a gain (2.4%) to reach \$984.3 million.
- The number of dwellings authorized in December totalled 190,600 units at an annual rate (108,800 single-detached and 81,800 multiple dwellings), an 8.6% drop from 208,500 units registered in November.
- Ontario was the only region to record appreciable gains in the number of dwelling units while all other regions registered losses in December.
- The filtered index of residential building permits dropped 1.2% in October to 144.1 compared to 145.9 in September.

### Non-residential Sector

- The estimated value of non-residential permits in December fell to \$1,008.2 million, down 4.8% from \$1,059.1 million in November.
- Gains were recorded in both the governmental (+33.4% to \$199.9 million) and the commercial sector (+4.0% to

\$603.9 million). The industrial component registered a sharp drop of 37.8% to \$204.4 million in December.

- On a regional basis, the Atlantic region, Ontario and British Columbia recorded increases in non-residential value while Quebec and the Prairies recorded losses.
- The non-residential filtered index rose slightly (0.1%) to 103.2 in October.

### Summary for 1987

- Preliminary data for 1987 showed that the construction sector continued to strengthen, up 23.5% to \$30.5 billion (\$22.7 billion in 1981 constant dollars) compared to \$24.7 billion in 1986. The residential sector rose 31.2% to \$18.6 billion (\$13.7 billion in 1981 constant dollar) due to a strong activity in the multi-family dwelling sector. The non-residential sector gained 13.3% in 1987 to \$11.9 billion (\$9.0 billion in 1981 constant dollars); the increase was mostly attributable to strong activity in the industrial and commercial sectors.

### Note to Users:

The leading indicator is a short-term investment anticipator for the construction sector. It is based on the value of building permits issued and comprises the following stages: deflating (1981 = 100), seasonal adjustment and filtering to get a trend-cycle.

In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the leading indicator is lagged two months in relation to the month of reference.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3, 5, 9-15) and 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

The November 1987 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200) is scheduled for release the fourth week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Francine Monette (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

## Data Availability Announcements

### Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 21, 1988

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 6.4% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 1.8% from the same period last year while the number of cars loaded decreased 4.0%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 0.1% less than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period ending February 21, 1988	Year-to-date
<b>Carload Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	4 623 935	33 498 043
% change from previous year	-6.4	-0.1
Cars	68,434	490,683
% change from previous year	-7.4	-2.3
<b>Piggyback Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	260 505	1 852 129
% change from previous year	1.8	6.3
Cars	8,793	62,058
% change from previous year	-4.0	-1.2

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

### Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin

July and August 1987

This service bulletin presents railway financial operating statistics for July 1987 and intercity bus and urban transit statistics for August 1987. Also included are data on performance measures for specialized for-hire trucking carriers in 1985.

#### Highlights

- In August 1987, 19 passenger bus carriers earned \$24.6 million, a 12.5% increase from July 1987.
- A comparison of figures for January to August 1987 with previous year-to-date figures shows 68 urban transit systems posted a drop of 2.0% or 19 million passengers.
- Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$15.7 million in July 1987. Operating revenues of \$632.2 million were up \$35.5 million from the July 1986 figure.
- Selected performance measures on 146 single commodity for-hire carriers reveal that these firms have an operating ratio of .936; this compares with .956 for the total industry. Within this study the trucking firms that haul food, feed, beverages and tobacco were the most financially efficient in the transportation of goods, with an operating ratio of .903.

The Vol. 4, No. 2 issue of the *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, \$8.50/\$85) will be released the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Doug Chapman (613-951-2517), Transportation Division.

## **Tobacco Products**

January 1988

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4,649,607,000 cigarettes in January 1988, a 7.1% decrease from the 5,002,673,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1987.

Domestic sales in January 1988 totalled 2,593,993,000 cigarettes, a decrease of 2.3% from the January 1987 amount of 2,656,111,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The January 1988 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of March 14. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

## **Wool Production and Supply**

1987

Wool production in Canada in 1987 was estimated at 1,143,500 kilograms, virtually unchanged from the 1986 level of 1,142,600 kilograms. Imports of wool, at 13,348,000 kilograms, decreased by 11% from 1986 while exports rose 2% to stand at 955,000 kilograms.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1184-1186.

Print-outs on wool production and supply for 1987 are now available (\$15).

For more detailed information on this release, contact B. Rosien (613-951-2509), Agriculture Division.

## **Steel Ingots**

Week Ending February 27, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending February 27, 1988 totalled 288 514 tonnes, an

increase of 0.8% from the preceding week's total of 286 154 tonnes but down 3.1% from the year-earlier level of 297 709 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 2 390 342 tonnes, an increase of 0.8% from 2 371 046 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

Contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

## **Ontario Fruit**

1981-86

Value for Ontario processing and commercial fruit for 1981-86 have been revised to remove any marketing board fees.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1397-1399, 1401-1403, 5594, 5596, 5598, 5600, 5602 and 5604.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division.

## **Primary Glass and Glass Containers Industry**

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the primary glass and glass containers industry (SIC 3561) totalled \$736.9 million, up 0.8% from \$731.3 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6856.

This information will be available shortly in *Primary Glass and Glass Containers Industry* (44-250B 3561, \$4/\$5). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.



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## Publications Released

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**Employment, Earnings and Hours,**  
November 1987. **Catalogue number 72-002**  
(Canada: \$38.50/\$385; Other Countries:  
\$40.50/\$405).

**Profiles – Census Tracts, Kingston: Part 1,**  
1986 Census. **Catalogue number 95-119**  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

**Profiles – Census Tracts, Chicoutimi-  
Jonquière: Part 1, 1986 Census.**  
**Catalogue number 95-105**  
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

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## Major Release Dates: Week of March 7 – 11, 1988

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(Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>March</b>		
7	New Housing Price Index	January 1988
7-8	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	December 1987
7-8	Financial Activity in Canada	Fourth Quarter 1987
9	Private and Public Investment	Intentions 1988
9	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1988
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	January 1988
10	Help-wanted Index	February 1988
10	Farm Product Price Index	January 1988
10	Estimates of Labour Income	December 1987
11	Labour Force Survey	February 1988

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 7, 1988




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## Major Release

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- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Financial Activity in Canada, Fourth Quarter 1987</b>   | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong demand for funds by persons and non-financial private corporations continued.</li> </ul> |   |

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## Data Availability Announcements

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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, January 1988    | 5 |
| Major Appliances, January 1988                            | 5 |
| Railway Financial and Operating Statistics, November 1987 | 5 |

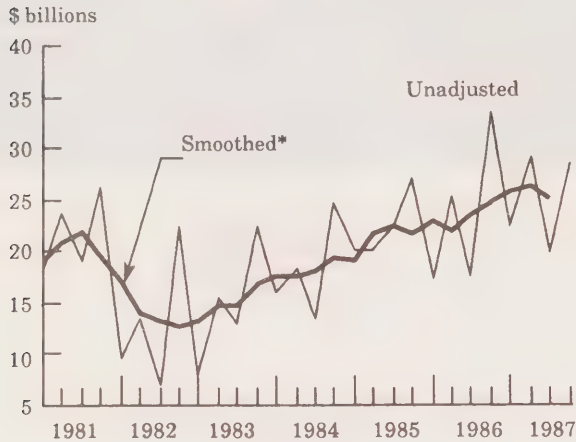
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## Publications Released

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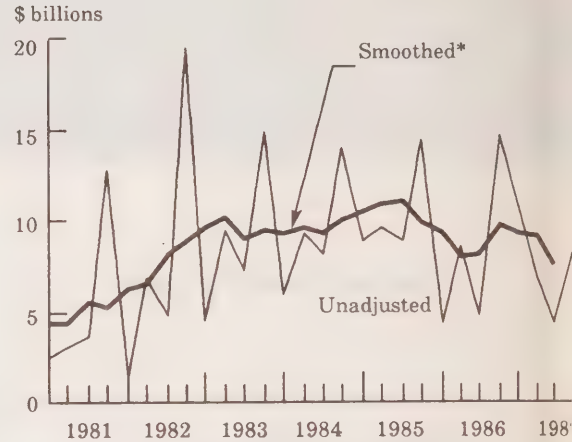
## Major Release

**Total Funds Raised on Conventional Credit Markets  
by Domestic Non-financial Sectors**



\* 4-quarter moving average

**Funds Raised by Governments**



### Financial Activity in Canada Fourth Quarter 1987

**Non-financial sectors** of the Canadian economy borrowed \$28.5 billion on credit markets during the fourth quarter of 1987. This was below the record \$33.4 billion borrowed in the same quarter of the previous year. The decrease was attributable mainly to a sharp reduction in government borrowing. Borrowing by households registered a moderate decline, while non-financial corporations increased their demand for funds.

Reduced demand for funds by both **federal and provincial governments** reflected continuing deficit reduction. Total borrowing by the federal government fell to \$6.9 billion from \$10.4 billion a year earlier. There was, however, a large increase in net sales of Canada Savings Bonds which offered a risk-free investment at a time of instability in financial markets. The \$12.9 billion raised by this instrument exceeded the government's financing requirements, allowing the reduction of

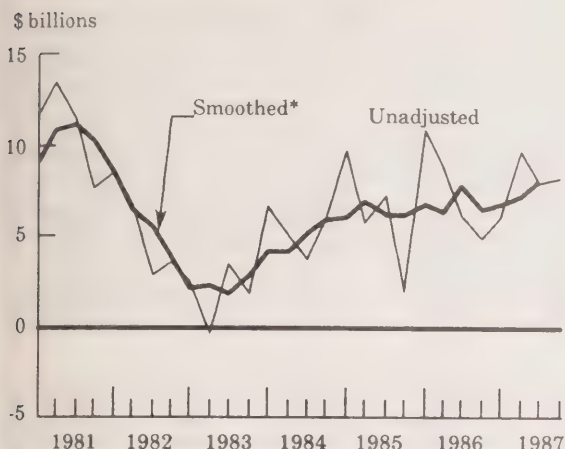
outstanding treasury bills by over \$7 billion. In comparison, the \$3.7 billion raised a year earlier had been supplemented by net new issues of treasury bills. Provincial governments' borrowing also showed a pronounced decline; a total of only \$1.4 billion compared to \$4.2 billion in the fourth quarter of the previous year. Treasury bills and short-term paper accounted for most of the funds raised, with net new issues of marketable bonds at a very low \$155 million.

**Personal sector** mortgage borrowing declined slightly from a year earlier but remained strong, in line with a continued high level of activity in residential construction. While most other forms of borrowing by the sector also showed slight decreases from the previous year, demand for consumer credit increased significantly as consumer expenditure rose. A notable reduction in deposits at chartered banks provided the sector with an additional source of funds, partly used to purchase Canada Savings Bonds.

(continued on page 3)

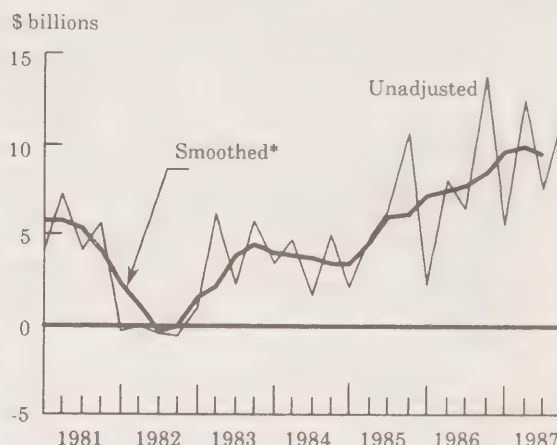


### Funds Raised by Non-financial Corporations



\* 4-quarter moving average

### Funds Raised by Persons and Unincorporated Business



Borrowing by **non-financial private corporations** during the quarter increased strongly from a year earlier, despite a sharp drop in share issues. Demand for bank and other loans and issues of bankers' acceptances increased markedly, corresponding to increased investment in inventory and fixed capital. After the October decline on stock markets, share issues were confined to flow-through shares, which allow expenses, such as mining exploration, of the issuer to flow through to the purchaser, providing tax relief. Redemptions of preferred shares and buy-backs of common shares were larger than new issues.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-741, 743 and 750.

The fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-002P, \$11.50/\$12.50) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gerry Gravel or Christian Lajule (613-951-9043), International and Financial Economics Division.

**Financial Market Summary Table**  
(Millions of Dollars)

	1986		1987				
	IV	Annual	I	II	III	IV	Annual
<b>1. Persons and unincorporated business</b>	<b>13,836</b>	<b>30,580</b>	<b>5,602</b>	<b>12,514</b>	<b>7,573</b>	<b>11,969</b>	<b>37,658</b>
Consumer credit	1,688	7,100	1,292	3,430	2,379	3,457	10,558
Bank loans	2,611	-1,835	-25	839	-1,065	1,099	848
Other loans	3,995	5,531	805	298	-557	2,226	2,772
Mortgages	5464	19,704	3,557	8,062	6,864	5,235	23,718
Bonds	78	80	-27	-115	-48	-48	-238
<b>2. Non-financial private corporations</b>	<b>4,179</b>	<b>26,117</b>	<b>5,322</b>	<b>10,061</b>	<b>6,741</b>	<b>7,572</b>	<b>29,696</b>
Bank loans	-677	-2,318	-1,054	1,342	240	1,963	2,491
Other loans	-1,731	168	-327	744	61	1,947	2,425
Short-term paper	1,342	8,556	2,589	1,000	1,356	2,288	7,233
Mortgages	803	3,264	891	1,950	1,274	895	5,010
Bonds	215	3,405	79	1,848	571	507	3,005
Stocks	4,227	13,042	3,144	3,177	3,239	-28	9,532
<b>3. Non-financial government enterprises</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>4,401</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>-336</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>2,132</b>
Bank loans	-442	1,296	109	-236	-8	-239	-374
Other loans	-23	157	-67	-164	-56	11	-276
Short-term paper	-407	-880	201	-54	678	544	1,369
Mortgages	-4	-10	-2	-3	-2	2	-5
Government of Canada Bonds	271	552	0	0	0	-90	-90
Provincial Government Bonds	1,613	2,887	566	138	373	432	1,509
Municipal Government Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other bonds	1	589	-158	-17	174	0	-1
Stocks	-302	-190	0	0	0	0	0
<b>4. Federal government</b>	<b>10,428</b>	<b>19,049</b>	<b>9,172</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>4,910</b>	<b>6,907</b>	<b>23,370</b>
Bank loans	0	-1,237	0	0	0	0	0
Other loans	420	-332	112	-57	-86	310	279
Short-term bills	3,840	11,425	6,977	1,700	2,806	-7,150	4,333
Bonds	6,168	9,193	2,083	738	2,190	13,747	18,758
<b>5. Other levels of government</b>	<b>4,225</b>	<b>13,258</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>4,381</b>	<b>-654</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>6,753</b>
Bank loans	-517	-853	310	-289	-50	244	215
Other loans	-518	-461	166	208	-43	20	351
Short-term paper	1,789	4,788	-750	1,544	-639	1,100	1,255
Provincial Government Bonds	3,573	9,647	1,797	2,975	388	155	5,315
Municipal Government Bonds	-94	159	135	-47	-289	-131	-332
Other bonds	-8	-22	-9	-10	-21	-11	-51
<b>6. Total borrowing by domestic non-financial sectors</b>	<b>33,375</b>	<b>93,405</b>	<b>22,394</b>	<b>29,001</b>	<b>19,729</b>	<b>28,485</b>	<b>99,609</b>
(as a percentage of GDP)	25.5	18.3	17.6	21.4	13.5	19.7	18.0
<b>7. Rest of the world</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>-1,050</b>	<b>4,566</b>	<b>4,837</b>
<b>8. Domestic financial institutions</b>	<b>4,558</b>	<b>27,039</b>	<b>6,809</b>	<b>7,367</b>	<b>4,924</b>	<b>2,182</b>	<b>21,282</b>
<b>9. Total funds raised</b>	<b>39,170</b>	<b>120,919</b>	<b>29,699</b>	<b>37,193</b>	<b>23,603</b>	<b>35,233</b>	<b>125,728</b>

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### **Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances**

January 1988

Canadian electrical appliance firms produced 75,625 kitchen appliances in January 1988, down 31.2% from the 109,962 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 31,405 in January 1988, a decrease of 2.6% from the previous year.

The January 1988 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of March 2. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

### **Major Appliances**

January 1988

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers increased to 158,017 units in January 1988, down 28.7% from 221,624 units in December 1987 but up 20.3% from the 131,304 units sold in the same month of 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The January 1988 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of March 14. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact J. P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

### **Railway Financial and Operating Statistics**

November 1987

Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net operating income of \$73.8 million in November 1987. Operating revenues totalled \$700.9 million, up \$97.7 million from November 1986.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 14.0% during the month. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 9.4% while freight car-kilometres rose 9.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The November 1987 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95) is scheduled to be released the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Rail Unit, Transportation Division.



## Publications Released

✓ **Financial Flow Accounts: Preliminary Data, Fourth Quarter 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 13-002P**  
(Canada: \$11.50/\$46; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$50).

✓ **Department Store Sales and Stocks, August 1987. Catalogue number 63-002**  
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).

✓ **Railway Operating Statistics, October 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 52-003**  
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$10.50/\$105).

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*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 8, 1988



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## Data Availability Announcements

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Telephone Statistics, December 1987	2
Exports of Major Grains, December 1987	2
Deliveries of Major Grains, January 1988	2
Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt, December 1987	3

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Publications Released	4
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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Telephone Statistics

December 1987

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$947.6 million in December 1987, up 4.2% from December 1986.

Operating expenses were \$728.3 million, an increase of 11.1% over December 1986. Net operating revenue was \$219.3 million, a decrease of 13.8% from December 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The December 1987 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75) is scheduled for release the week of March 21. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

### Exports of Major Grains

December 1987

Export clearances of the major grains during December 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Total wheat	1 548.4
● Oats	30.5
● Barley	270.3
● Rye	26.8
● Flaxseed	53.2
● Canola (rapeseed)	112.3

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

The December 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in mid-March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

### Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

December 1987

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during December 1987 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Wheat flour	85.9 (wheat equivalent)
● Malt	12.0

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5630. CANSIM matrix 5613 has been terminated. Refer to matrix 5630 for replacement data expressed in terms of wheat equivalent.

The December 1987 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in early March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.



Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

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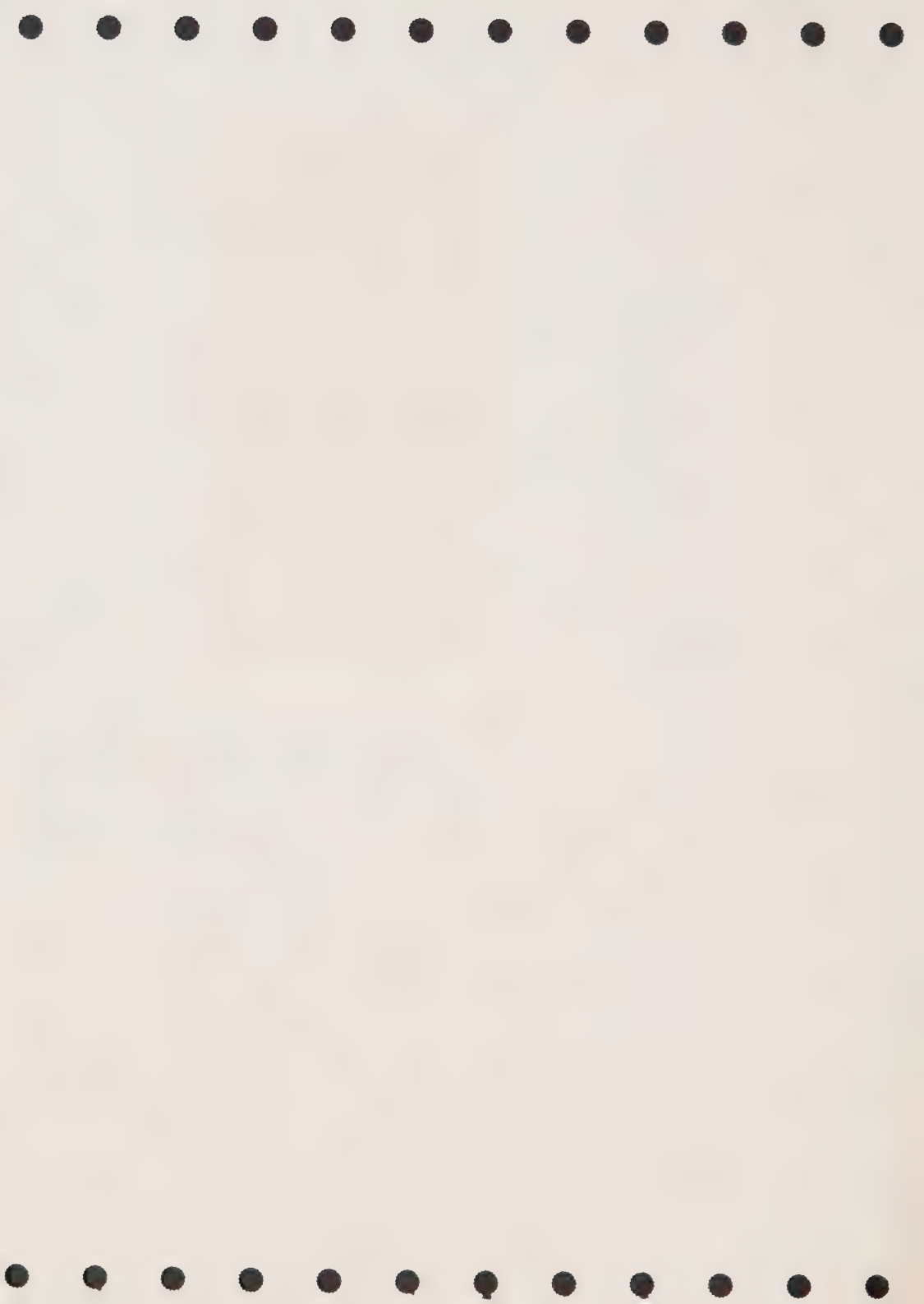
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STATISTICS CANADA DAILY  
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## Deliveries of Major Grains

January 1988

Producer deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers during January 1988 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

● Wheat (excluding durum)	1 320.4
● Durum wheat	166.1
● <b>Total wheat</b>	<b>1 486.5</b>
● Oats	45.5
● Barley	459.5
● Rye	19.5
● Flaxseed	33.2
● Canola (rapeseed)	285.5

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The January 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in early April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

## Publications Released

✓ **Farm Cash Receipts, January-December 1987. Catalogue number 21-001**  
(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).

✓ **Refined Petroleum Products, November 1987. Catalogue number 45-004**  
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).

✓ **Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area, December 1987. Catalogue number 63-004**  
(Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3.50/\$35).

✓ **Summary of Canadian International Trade, December 1987. Catalogue number 65-001**  
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).

✓ **Profiles - Census Tracts, Regina: Part 1, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-143**  
(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$22).

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 9, 1988

### Major Release

- Private and Public Investment, Intentions 1988** 2
- Capital expenditures are estimated to reach \$119.5 billion in 1988, or 10.1% above the latest estimate of \$108.5 billion for 1987.

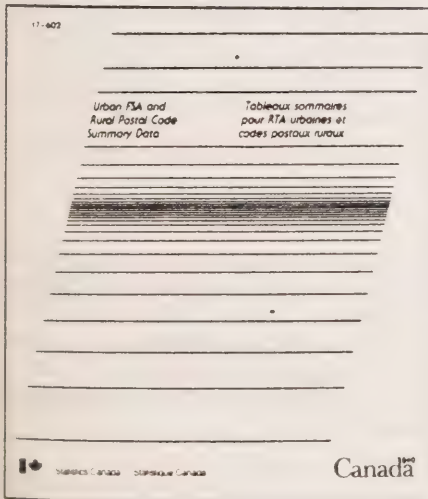
### Data Availability Announcements

- Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, January 1988 6
- Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services, Third Quarter 1987 7

### Publications Released 8

### Regional Reference Centres 9

#### Urban FSA and Rural Postal Code Summary Data, 1986



The third edition of this publication provides 1986 data derived from income tax returns for a little over 1,000 urban Forward Sortation Areas (FSA, the first three characters of the postal code) and 6,000 rural postal codes. This compendium includes socio-economic characteristics of the taxfiler population such as age group, sex, income and labour force status. Moreover, it features provincial and Canadian indices for median total income as well as rankings of postal code areas based on the percentage of taxfilers in the labour force population reporting unemployment insurance benefits.

This new edition will, once again, be an indispensable tool for analysts, planners, marketers, business and academic communities. A publication is available for all of Canada and one for each of the four major regions.

*Urban FSA and Rural Postal Code Summary Data, 1986* (17-602, \$300 for all of Canada and \$110 for each of the regions) is now available in five versions: Canada (88-000); Atlantic provinces (88-001); Quebec (88-002); Ontario (88-003); Western provinces and territories (88-004). See "How to Order Publications"

For more information on this release, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre

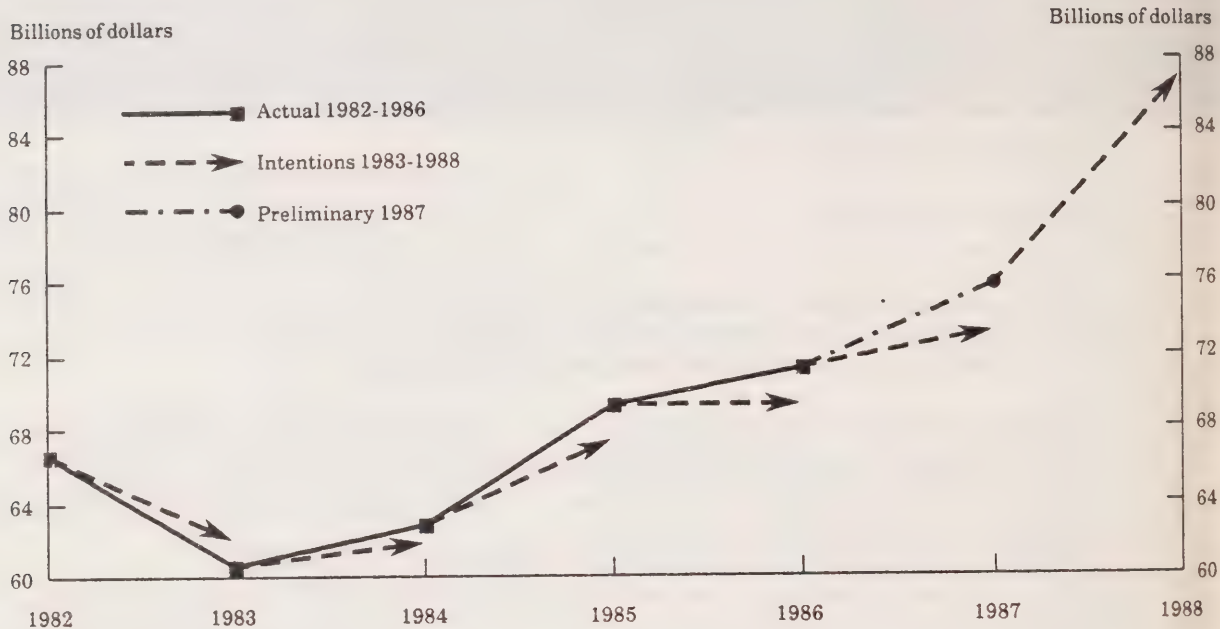
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## Major Release

### Capital Expenditures

Excluding Expenditures on Housing



### Private and Public Investment

Intentions 1988

Intended investment expenditures on new fixed assets for 1988 are estimated to be \$119.5 billion or 10.1% above the latest estimate of \$108.5 billion for 1987. All sectors and industries share in this increase except for institutions and housing.

The mining industry expects to increase its capital spending by 27.7% in 1988 (-12.9% last year), manufacturing by 22.8% (4.9%), utilities by 22.6% (9.7%), the trade-finance-commercial group by 8.6% (16.1%), and governments by 9.4% (3.1%). Housing, on the other hand, is expected to be down by 1.4% (27.3%) and institutions down by 4.0% (6.2%).

Highlights of reported intentions for 1988 are as follows:

#### Note to Users

Spending intentions are based on a survey conducted between the beginning of November and the end of January.

Past differences between intentions and actual capital spending are shown in the accompanying chart. Over the period 1983 to 1986, intentions were exceeded by actual spending in all years except in 1983. On average, actual expenditures were 1.1% above reported intentions.

#### Business Sector

- Most of the intended capital spending increase for mining (up from \$6.7 billion in 1987 to \$8.6 billion in 1988) comes from a 37.8% increase for petroleum and gas wells. This is a sharp turnaround from the decrease of 20.1% in 1987 for petroleum and gas wells.

(continued on page 3)



- The expected 22.8% increase in manufacturing (up from \$15 billion last year to \$18.4 billion this year) is mainly due to increases in paper products, transportation equipment, primary metals, wood and the food and beverage industries.
- The advance of 22.6% in utilities (up from the 1987 total of \$14.6 billion to \$17.9 billion this year) results mostly from higher intended capital spending for air transport, electric power and the communications group.
- The expected gain of 8.6% in the trade-finance-commercial industries (up from \$20.8 billion in 1987 to \$22.6 billion in 1988) is concentrated in real estate development and in the commercial services group of industries.

#### Governments and Institutions

- Two of the three levels of government account for almost all of the expected increases for this sector. Capital spending by municipal governments is expected to increase by 13.4% to \$5 billion. The increase to \$2.9 billion for federal government departments is 13.7% above 1987.
- The institutions group as a whole expect a decrease of 4.0% from 1987. Hospitals expect to spend 7.4% more in 1988 than in 1987 but that gain is more than offset by a decrease for schools and other institutions.

#### Housing

- The estimate of \$32.4 billion for residential construction represents a 1.4% decrease from 1987 and is based on projected housing starts of 199,850 in 1988 compared with 246,000 starts in 1987 and 199,800 starts in 1986.

#### Provincial Comparisons

Among the provinces, Alberta is expected to post the highest increase in capital spending (at 18.5%) to reflect the increased drilling of petroleum and gas wells in that province. Other provinces expected to exceed the national rate (10.1%) include British Columbia (15.4%), Nova Scotia (12.2%) and Prince Edward Island (11.0%).

(see table on page 4)

Additional statistics for the provinces by industry or according to private or public categories can be obtained from CANSIM: matrices 1066-1079, 1190, 1194, 1198, 1202, 1206, 1210, 1214, 1218, 1222, 1226, 1230, 1272-1296 and 1303-1327.

*Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1988* (61-205, \$28) will be available mid-April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Duncan Lusick (613-951-2209) or Justin Lacroix (613-951-2589 or 613-951-9815), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division. Regional reference centres may also be contacted.

## Comparison of Capital Expenditures

	Total Capital Expenditures			Preliminary 1987 vs. Actual 1986	Intentions 1988 vs. Preliminary 1987
	1986 Actual	1987 Preliminary	1988 Intentions		
	(Millions of dollars)			% Change	
Agriculture/fishing	2,761	2,614	2,650	-5.3	1.4
Forestry	231	230	292	-0.2	26.9
Mining	7,697	6,703	8,558	-12.9	27.7
Construction	1,444	1,577	1,768	9.2	12.1
Manufacturing	14,249	14,954	18,362	4.9	22.8
Utilities	13,318	14,607	17,901	9.7	22.6
Trade	2,634	2,743	2,993	4.2	9.1
Finance	7,131	8,983	9,748	26.0	8.5
Commercial	8,177	9,099	9,869	11.3	8.5
Sub-total Business	57,642	61,510	72,141	6.7	17.3
Institutions	3,524	3,743	3,593	6.2	-4.0
Government departments	10,156	10,473	11,456	3.1	9.4
Sub-total Social	13,680	14,216	15,049	3.9	5.9
Housing	25,764	32,803	32,351	27.3	-1.4
Grand Total	97,086	108,529	119,541	11.8	10.1

# Summary of Provinces and Territories

1986 to 1988<sup>1</sup>

Item No.	Capital Expenditures		
	Construction	Machinery and Equipment	Total
(Millions of Dollars)			
<b>Atlantic Region:</b>			
1 Newfoundland	1986	1,409	617
	1987	1,368	542
	1988	1,341	712
			2,026
2 Prince Edward Island	1986	237	87
	1987	249	88
	1988	278	96
			324
3 Nova Scotia	1986	1,949	902
	1987	1,940	1,080
	1988	2,038	1,350
			2,851
4 New Brunswick	1986	1,224	715
	1987	1,362	765
	1988	1,412	795
			1,939
5 Sub-total (items 1 to 4)	1986	4,819	2,321
	1987	4,920	2,474
	1988	5,069	2,953
			7,140
6 Quebec	1986	13,254	7,776
	1987	15,604	8,574
	1988	16,014	10,076
			21,030
7 Ontario	1986	21,784	16,612
	1987	26,626	17,420
	1988	27,568	20,049
			38,396
			44,046
			47,617
<b>Prairie Region:</b>			
8 Manitoba	1986	2,415	1,170
	1987	2,395	1,193
	1988	2,623	1,312
			3,585
9 Saskatchewan	1986	2,436	1,337
	1987	2,782	1,542
	1988	2,973	1,748
			3,773
10 Alberta	1986	8,996	3,502
	1987	9,053	3,861
	1988	10,487	4,811
			12,498
11 Sub-total (items 8 to 10)	1986	13,847	6,009
	1987	14,230	6,596
	1988	16,082	7,872
			19,856
12 British Columbia	1986	6,475	3,101
	1987	7,560	3,678
	1988	8,178	4,794
			9,576
13 Yukon and Northwest Territories	1986	938	150
	1987	683	164
	1988	595	291
			847
14 Canada (items 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 13)	1986	61,117	35,969
	1987	69,623	38,906
	1988	73,507	46,034
			97,086
			108,529
			119,541

<sup>1</sup> Actual 1986, followed by Preliminary Actual 1987, and then Intentions 1988.

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

January 1988

#### Highlights

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$730 million in January 1988, down 5.4% from the January 1987 level of \$772 million. Adjusted to remove the effect of the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department, sales decreased 0.5% from the January 1987 level.
- Department store sales during January 1988, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from January 1987 in parentheses):

#### Province

- Newfoundland, \$7.2 million (-1.3%)
- Prince Edward Island, \$4.7 million (5.2%)
- Nova Scotia, \$22.2 million (3.6%)
- New Brunswick, \$14.5 million (3.2%)
- Quebec, \$138.6 million (-0.8%)
- Ontario, \$303.5 million (1.0%)
- Manitoba, \$31.7 million (-12.9%)
- Saskatchewan, \$22.1 million (-10.1%)
- Alberta, \$83.2 million (-17.5%)
- British Columbia, \$102.0 million (-16.6%)

#### Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$34.1 million (-9.8%)
- Edmonton, \$36.4 million (-18.3%)
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$13.1 million (4.2%)
- Hamilton, \$22.8 million (6.1%)
- Montreal, \$80.9 million (-2.3%)
- Ottawa-Hull, \$34.7 million (0.6%)
- Quebec City, \$19.2 million (3.3%)
- Toronto, \$126.4 million (0.8%)
- Vancouver, \$60.6 million (-17.3%)
- Winnipeg, \$29.1 million (-11.6%)

#### Note to Users:

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas have been affected by major structural changes during 1987, including the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department to Canada Safeway Ltd. The adjusted provincial percentage changes in January were as follows: Alberta (-2.7%) and British Columbia (2.8%). The confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act preclude releasing adjusted movements for Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* during the week of March 21, 1988. The January 1988 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2.50/\$25) will be available the fourth week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Colleen Loggie (613-951-3548), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.



## Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services

Third Quarter 1987

Preliminary data indicate that 12.1 million passengers travelling on scheduled services, enplaned and deplaned at the top 10 Canadian airports during the third quarter of 1987, a decrease of 1.4% from the third quarter of 1986.

During the third quarter of 1987, the top 10 airports showed the following percentage changes in scheduled passenger traffic volumes relative to 1986:

● Lester B. Pearson (Toronto) International	4.5%
● Vancouver International	-19.2%
● Montreal (Dorval) International	4.5%
● Calgary International	2.1%
● Winnipeg International	4.3%
● Edmonton International	-7.7%
● Halifax International	1.9%
● Ottawa International	2.5%
● Mirabel International	-2.3%
● St. John's	5.9%

The substantial decrease in traffic recorded at Vancouver International during the third quarter of 1987 is explained by the high volume of air travellers to Vancouver for Expo 86.

Edmonton Municipal Airport, which usually ranks tenth in terms of passengers enplaned and deplaned on scheduled services, dropped to twelfth position in the third quarter of 1987.

Preliminary data for 30 selected Canadian airports for the third quarter of 1987 will appear in the next *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85), available this month. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact K. Davidson (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

## Publications Released

✓ **Urban FSA and Rural Postal Code Summary Data, 1986. Catalogue number 17-602**  
This publication is available in five versions: **Canada** (issue no. 88-000, \$300 in Canada and \$325 in Other Countries). The remaining versions are each available for \$110 in Canada and \$125 in Other Countries: **Atlantic provinces** (issue 88-001); **Quebec** (issue 88-002); **Ontario** (issue 88-003) and the **Western provinces and territories** (issue 88-004).

✓ **The Sugar Situation, December 1987. Catalogue number 32-013**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

**Quarterly Hospital Information System – Hospital Indicators, April 1987 – June 1987. Catalogue number 83-002**  
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

### How to Order Publications

*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.*

*Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).*

*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director – Douglas Newson)  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

### Newfoundland and Labrador

Advisory Services  
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Viking Building  
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St. John's, Newfoundland  
A1B 3P2

Local calls: 772-4073  
Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

### Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
North American Life Centre  
1770 Market Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 3M3

Local calls: 426-5331  
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

### Quebec

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
200 René Lévesque Bld. W.  
Guy Favreau Complex  
Suite 412 East Tower  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2Z 1X4

Local calls: 283-5725  
Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

### National Capital Region

Advisory Services  
Central Inquiries  
Statistics Canada  
Lobby  
R.H. Coats Building  
Holland Avenue  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0T6

Local calls: 951-8116  
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please dial the toll free number for  
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### Ontario

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
10<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Arthur Meighen Building  
25 St. Clair Avenue East  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4T 1M4

Local calls: 973-6586  
Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

### Nipissing Region

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Civic Administration Centre  
225 Holditch Street  
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario  
P0H 2G0

Local calls: 753-4888  
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please dial the toll free number given  
for Ontario residents.

### Manitoba

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
6<sup>th</sup> Floor  
General Post Office Building  
266 Graham Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3C 0K4

Local calls: 983-4020  
Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

### Saskatchewan

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
530 Midtown Centre  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 2B6

Local calls: 780-5405  
Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

### Alberta and the Northwest Territories

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Hys Centre  
11010 – 101 Street  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T5H 4C5

Local calls: (403) 495-3027  
Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907  
N.W.T. – Call collect (403) 495-3028

### Southern Alberta

Advisory Services  
Box 2390, Station M  
Room 245  
220-4th Avenue South East  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2P 3C1

Local calls: 292-6717  
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

### British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre  
757 West Hastings Street  
Suite 440F  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

Local calls: 666-3691  
Toll free service: South and Central  
B.C. 1-800-663-1551;  
Yukon and Northern B.C.  
Zenith 08913





# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 10, 1988

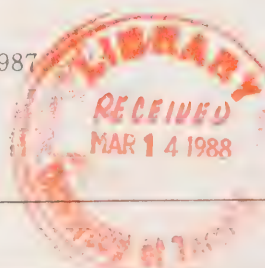
### Major Releases

<b>Composite Leading Indicator, December 1987</b>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The leading indicator rose at the same rate in December (0.4%) as in November, climbing to 192.2 (1971 = 100).</li> </ul>	
<b>New Motor Vehicle Sales, January 1988</b>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sales of all new motor vehicles were up 7.2% over the January 1987 level.</li> </ul>	
<b>Help-wanted Index, February 1988</b>	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Help-wanted Index increased to a record level.</li> </ul>	
<b>New Housing Price Index, January 1988</b>	9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New housing prices continued to move upward, rising 0.3% from December 1987 and 11.1% from a year earlier.</li> </ul>	
<b>Provincial and Territorial Government Employment, Third Quarter 1987</b>	11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provincial and territorial (general government) employment decreased slightly from a year earlier.</li> </ul>	
<b>Farm Product Price Index, January 1988</b>	13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The FPPI showed little change from the previous month's level.</li> </ul>	

### Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, December 1987	15
Steel Ingots, Week Ending March 5, 1988	15
Production of Eggs, January 1988	15

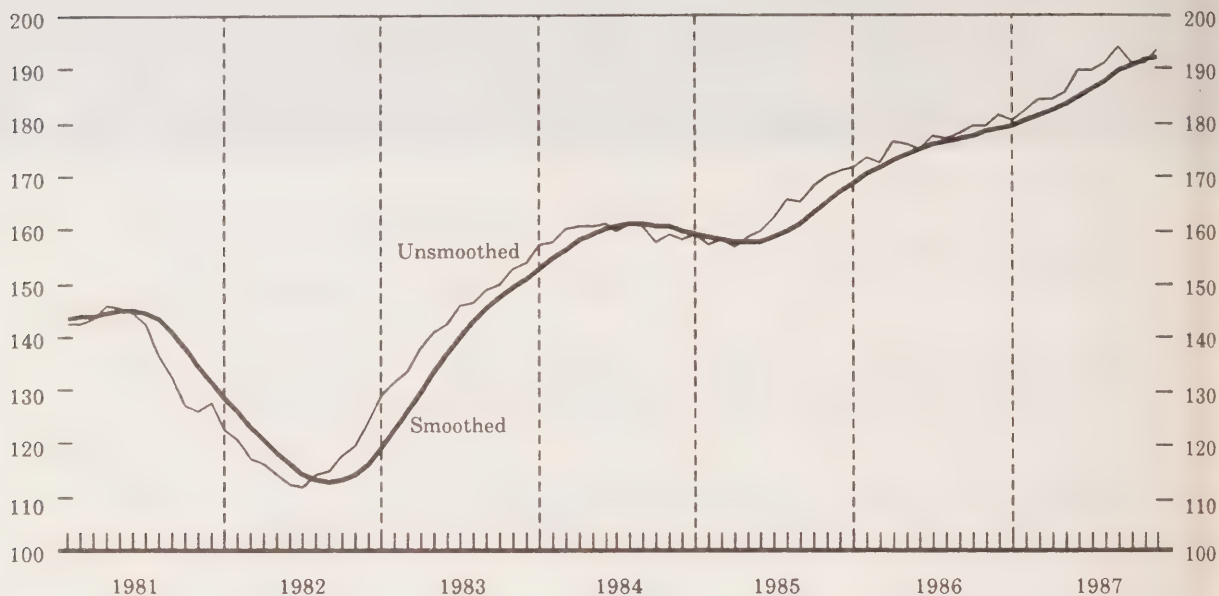
<b>Publications Released</b>	16
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## Major Releases

### The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator (1971 = 100)

January 1981 to December 1987



### Composite Leading Indicator December 1987

The Canadian leading indicator (1971=100) rose at the same rate in December (0.4%) as in November, climbing to 192.2. This growth, weaker than that recorded in late summer and early fall, is a continuing reflection of the October stock market drop. However, all the manufacturing indicators once again posted strong growth. The non-smoothed version of the overall index increased 1.3% in December, after showing little change in November and posting a 1.5% decrease in October.

All the major industry groups shared in the continuing strong increase in new orders for durable goods in December. Investment and export demand led the gains in new and unfilled orders, while shipments continued to increase. Together with steady growth in employment, the length of the average work week grew strongly in December, rising to 38.9

hours. (The U.S. manufacturing sector was also a source of strength for the United States leading indicator in December.)

The indicators of household demand were mixed in December. Sales of new cars and household appliances continued to rise, but the residential construction index posted its fourth straight decrease, reflecting a decline in multiple-unit starts. Starts of single-family dwellings remained above the 100,000 unit level in urban centres.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

*The Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$20/\$200) will be available the week of March 21. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627).

## Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
<b>Composite Leading Index (1971 = 100)</b>				
Filtered	0.6	0.4	0.4	192.2
Unfiltered	-1.5	0.1	1.3	193.7
<b>Retail Trade</b>				
Furniture and appliance sales	1.0	0.6	0.3	146,302 <sup>4</sup>
New motor vehicle sales	0.9	1.1	0.2	800,348 <sup>4</sup>
<b>Residential construction index<sup>1</sup></b>	-1.9	-2.5	-3.2	122.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>				
New orders – durable	0.9	1.5	1.2	3,707 <sup>5</sup>
Shipment to inventory ratio – (finished goods) <sup>2</sup>	0.02	0.02	0.02	1.82
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	-0.0	0.2	38.9
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost <sup>2</sup>	0.05	0.08	0.10	-0.3
<b>United States composite leading     index (1967 = 100)</b>	0.4	0.2	0.0	192.6
<b>TSE 300 stock price index (excluding     oil and gas)</b>	-2.2	-4.0	-4.0	3,400
<b>Money supply (M1) (\$1971)<sup>3</sup></b>	0.2	0.0	-0.3	11,201 <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

<sup>2</sup> Difference from previous month.

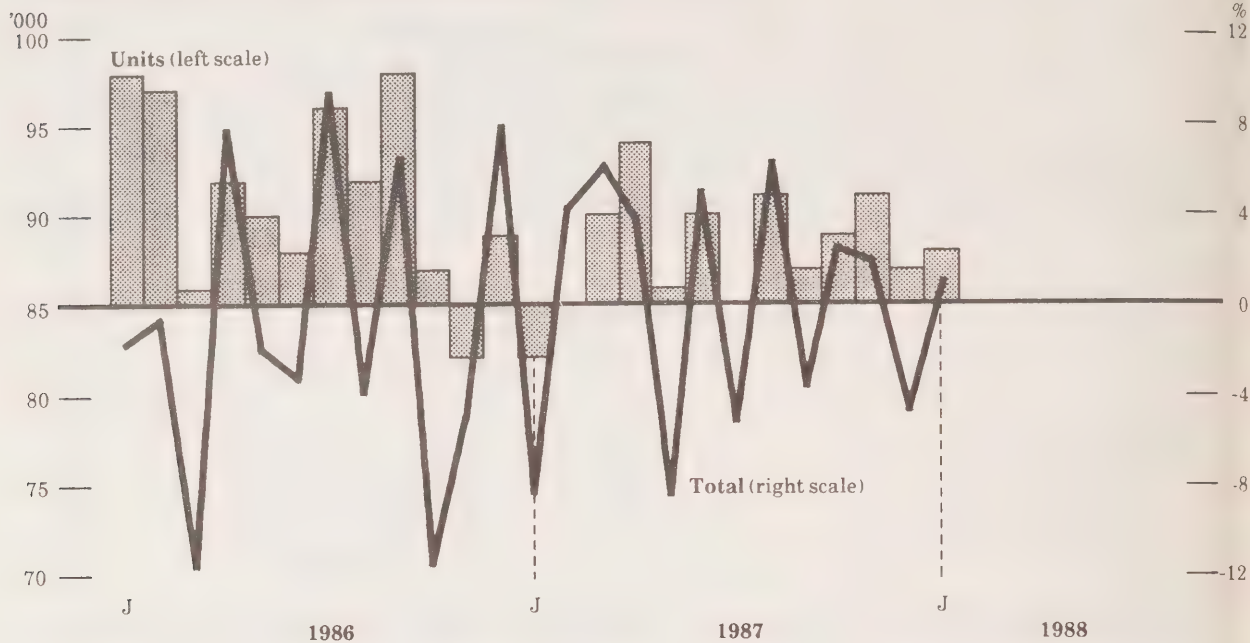
<sup>3</sup> Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

<sup>4</sup> Thousands of 1971 dollars.

<sup>5</sup> Millions of 1971 dollars.



# Monthly Unit Sales and Month-to-month Changes in Total New Passenger Car Sales, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, 1986-1988



## New Motor Vehicle Sales

January 1988

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 128,000 units in January 1988, an increase of 1.0% from the revised December 1987 level of 127,000 units. Passenger cars and commercial vehicles both rose by 1.0% in January.
- The modest increase in sales in January 1988 followed a decrease of 5.3% in December 1987 and further extended the trend of fluctuating but gently rising sales observed in 1987.

- On an origin basis, sales of imported passenger cars recorded an increase of 5.4% in January 1988 to a level of 30,000 units, while North American passenger cars declined by 1.1% to a level of 58,000 units. The gain in January for imported passenger car sales followed a drop of 7.7% in December, whereas North American built passenger car sales decreased for the second consecutive month.

#### Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 89,000 units in January 1988, up 7.2% over the January 1987 level. Commercial vehicle sales advanced by 11.8%, the sixth consecutive monthly year-over-year increase, while passenger car sales recorded a gain of 5.1%.

(continued on page 5)



- Unit sales of imported passenger cars rose 6.5% from their level in January 1987 as increases in Japanese car sales (+27.2%) and in imported cars from other countries (+9.3%) more than offset a sales decrease by South Korean cars (-48.9%). Sales of North American built passenger cars rose 4.3%.
- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 23.4% in January 1988 from 19.4% a year earlier. This gain was mainly at the expense of overseas manufacturers from other countries, as their market share declined to 10.6% from 14.2% in January 1987.
- Seven provinces registered higher unit sales of motor vehicles in January 1988 compared to January 1987. Decreases were recorded in Saskatchewan (-11.0%), Manitoba (-6.1%) and Prince Edward Island (-2.1%).

**Note to Users:**

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

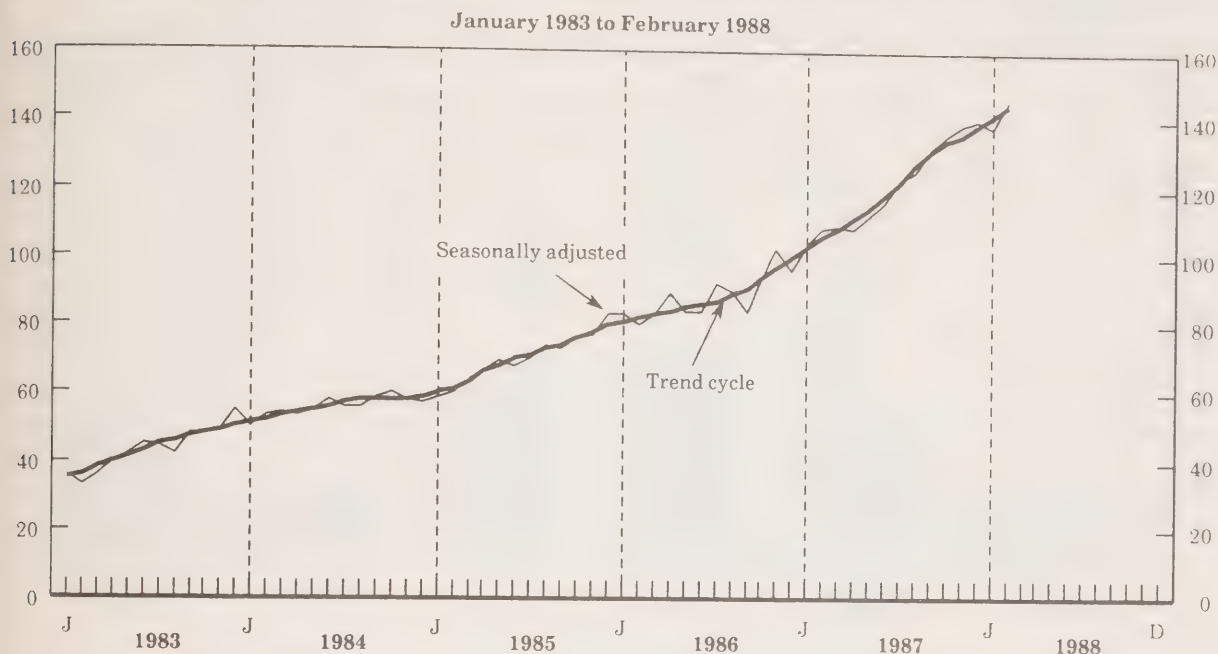
The January 1988 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

**New Motor Vehicle Sales (Unadjusted) - Canada**  
January 1988

	October 1987 <sup>r</sup>	November 1987 <sup>r</sup>	December 1987 <sup>r</sup>	January 1988 <sup>p</sup>
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
<b>Seasonally Adjusted Data</b>				
<b>Total New Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>131,653</b> 4.7	<b>133,996</b> 1.8	<b>126,840</b> -5.3	<b>128,149</b> 1.0
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	59,474 6.4	60,390 1.5	58,401 -3.3	57,742 -1.1
Overseas	30,331 -4.8	31,127 2.6	28,732 -7.7	30,297 5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,806</b> 2.3	<b>91,517</b> 1.9	<b>87,133</b> -4.8	<b>88,039</b> 1.0
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
	41,848 10.4	42,479 1.5	39,707 -6.5	40,110 1.0
	January 1988	Change 1988/87 <sup>r</sup>	January 1988	Change 1988/87 <sup>r</sup>
	Units	%	\$000	%
<b>Unadjusted Sales</b>				
<b>Total New Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>89,023</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1,493,555</b>	<b>16.9</b>
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	39,179	4.3	586,137	15.9
Japan	13,922	27.2	215,344	38.5
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	6,270	-21.9	125,214	-3.2
(South Korea)	(2,195)	(-48.9)	(21,555)	(-41.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,371</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>926,695</b>	<b>17.2</b>
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	26,916	12.4	523,407	16.6
Overseas	2,736	6.5	43,453	14.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,652</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>566,860</b>	<b>16.4</b>

## Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



## Help-wanted Index

February 1988

The Help-wanted Index monitors the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers and serves as an indicator of the demand for labour.

### Highlights

- The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) increased to 146 from 138 between January and February 1988, continuing its advance which commenced in April 1987 and which was interrupted last month. The Canada index reached its highest level since 1962, the first year for which data are available.
- The increase in the Canada index between January and February 1988 results from advances in the Quebec (to 163 from 144) and Ontario indexes (to 197 from 190). The increase in the Quebec index follows two

consecutive decreases. The index declined in the Atlantic (to 154 from 181) and the Prairie regions (to 58 from 62), while it remained unchanged at 58 in British Columbia.

- In February 1988, the Canada trend cycle<sup>1</sup> continued its advance which commenced in December 1982 (see chart).

(see table on page 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

<sup>1</sup> The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as estimated by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.

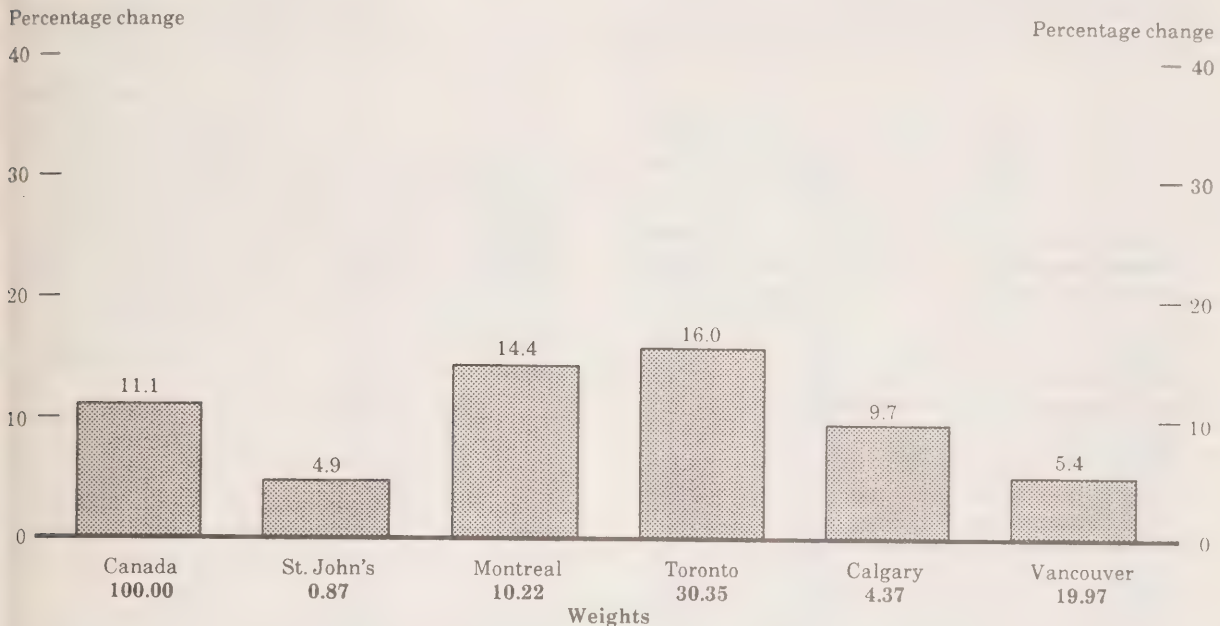
# **Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions**

Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
<b>1987</b>						
February	108	141	119	142	47	40
March	109	130	128	140	48	41
April	108	132	121	146	47	45
May	112	142	122	153	52	48
June	116	137	135	151	54	49
July	123	151	142	169	51	49
August	125	164	131	171	54	53
September	132	171	146	177	60	50
October	136	170	148	185	55	55
November	139	173	154	184	59	57
December	140	164	150	189	58	55
<b>1988</b>						
January	138	181	144	190	62	58
February	146	154	163	197	58	58



## Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index, Canada and Selected Cities January 1987 to January 1988



## New Housing Price Index

January 1988

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 123.6 in January, up 0.3% from December. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 11.1% higher than the year-earlier level. Between December and January, the estimated house only index increased 0.2%, while the estimated land only index increased 0.7%.

Among the cities surveyed, Calgary showed the largest monthly increase (2.7%) in new housing prices, followed by Victoria, with an increase of 2.4%. In the Toronto area, as in the Maritimes and Saskatchewan, there was no monthly price movement at the total level. Elsewhere, price increases were attributed to higher construction costs, which were passed on to buyers.

Generally, Southwestern Ontario cities, together with Montreal maintained yearly gains that were significantly higher than those experienced by other Canadian cities, with the exception of Calgary and Victoria. In Alberta and British Columbia, despite recent price rises, index levels remained below their 1981 price reference level of 100.

(see table on page 10)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The first quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Prices Division (613-951-9607).

# New Housing Price Indexes (1981 = 100)

	Weights <sup>1</sup> 1987	Jan. '88	Dec. '87	Jan. '87	% Change	
					Jan. '88/ Dec. '87	Jan. '88/ Jan. '87
<b>Canada Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>
<b>Canada (House only)</b>		<b>129.9</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>117.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<b>Canada (Land only)</b>		<b>113.0</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>
St. John's	0.87	114.2	114.2	108.9	-	4.9
Halifax	2.44	130.8	130.8	125.6	-	4.1
Saint John-Moncton	0.98	133.3	133.3	127.7	-	4.4
Quebec City	2.26	151.6	150.2	140.2	0.9	8.1
Montreal	10.22	162.0	160.3	141.6	1.1	14.4
Ottawa-Hull	5.74	141.7	141.5	133.1	0.1	6.5
Toronto	30.35	153.3	153.3	132.2	-	16.0
Hamilton	2.98	169.8	169.8	147.1	-	15.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.30	163.2	163.2	148.7	-	9.8
Kitchener-Waterloo	2.08	168.1	167.8	151.1	0.2	11.3
London	1.58	152.3	151.3	139.7	0.7	9.0
Windsor	0.90	123.0	122.7	116.3	0.2	5.8
Winnipeg	3.11	135.5	135.6	130.7	-0.1	3.7
Regina	0.90	118.2	118.2	115.0	-	2.8
Saskatoon	1.30	111.6	111.6	108.6	-	2.8
Calgary	4.37	99.8	97.2	91.0	2.7	9.7
Edmonton	4.86	91.7	91.1	87.0	0.7	5.4
Vancouver	19.97	78.4	78.3	74.4	0.1	5.4
Victoria	2.79	72.3	70.6	66.9	2.4	8.1

- Nil or zero.

<sup>1</sup> Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

## Provincial and Territorial Government Employment

Third Quarter 1987

### Highlights

- Provincial and territorial (general government) employment decreased slightly in September 1987 compared to September 1986. The general government category includes departments, boards, commissions, agencies and government-owned institutions but excludes government enterprises.
- There were 508,390 employees in September 1987 compared to 512,048 in September 1986, a decrease of 0.7% or 3,658 employees. This decline is in contrast to the gradual year-over-year increases that have occurred for the past two years.
- Employment in provincial and territorial government departments fell slightly by 0.7% or 2,275 employees from September 1986.
- Employment in government-owned institutions engaged in education and health and welfare services increased by 1.8% or 2,504 employees over September 1986. Higher employment at community colleges in British Columbia and Newfoundland and at hospitals in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories was mainly responsible for the increase.
- Employment for the other boards, commissions and agencies of government decreased significantly by 8.8% or 3,887 employees from the previous year. This decrease was due entirely to the reduction of temporary employees at the conclusion of Expo 86 in Vancouver.

Significant variations in general government employment were noted in five provinces and territories when compared to September 1986:

#### Decreases

● British Columbia	4,059	-6.7%
● Saskatchewan	786	-3.3%

#### Increases

● Northwest Territories	376	8.3%
● Nova Scotia	1,310	6.0%
● New Brunswick	1,089	2.9%

- The increase in employment for the Northwest Territories was primarily the result of many departments showing small increases. In Nova Scotia, job creation programs in the Department of Social Services and new programs in the Department of Development were the major source of increased employment. For New Brunswick, the increase was concentrated in local school boards and in the departments of transportation, tourism, recreation and heritage and justice.
- The decrease in British Columbia reflected the layoffs by Expo 86 Corporation as noted above. For Saskatchewan, the adolescent component of the Saskatchewan Dental Plan was terminated as of September 1, 1987, resulting in the layoff of most employees associated with the plan. Other decreases occurred with the amalgamation of the departments of education, advanced education and the Saskatchewan library program.

(continued on page 12)

### Provincial and Territorial Government Enterprises

- Employment in provincial and territorial government enterprises decreased to 156,237 – down 1.9% or 2,983 employees from September 1986.

Five provinces and territories showed significant employment variations during this period:

#### Decreases

• Northwest Territories	20	-12.2%
• Quebec	3,256	-8.2%
• Saskatchewan	398	-3.0%

#### Increases

• Yukon	10	11.9%
• Newfoundland	296	9.7%

- The above decreases for enterprises resulted from the privatization of some enterprises, layoffs or early retirement programs. Increased employment at Marystown Shipyard resulting from new contracts was the major factor in the employment rise for Newfoundland.

### Total Government Employment

- Compared to September 1986, total provincial and territorial government employment decreased slightly by 1.0% or 6,641 employees to 664,627. This is a continuation of the gradual year-over-year decreases of the last few months.

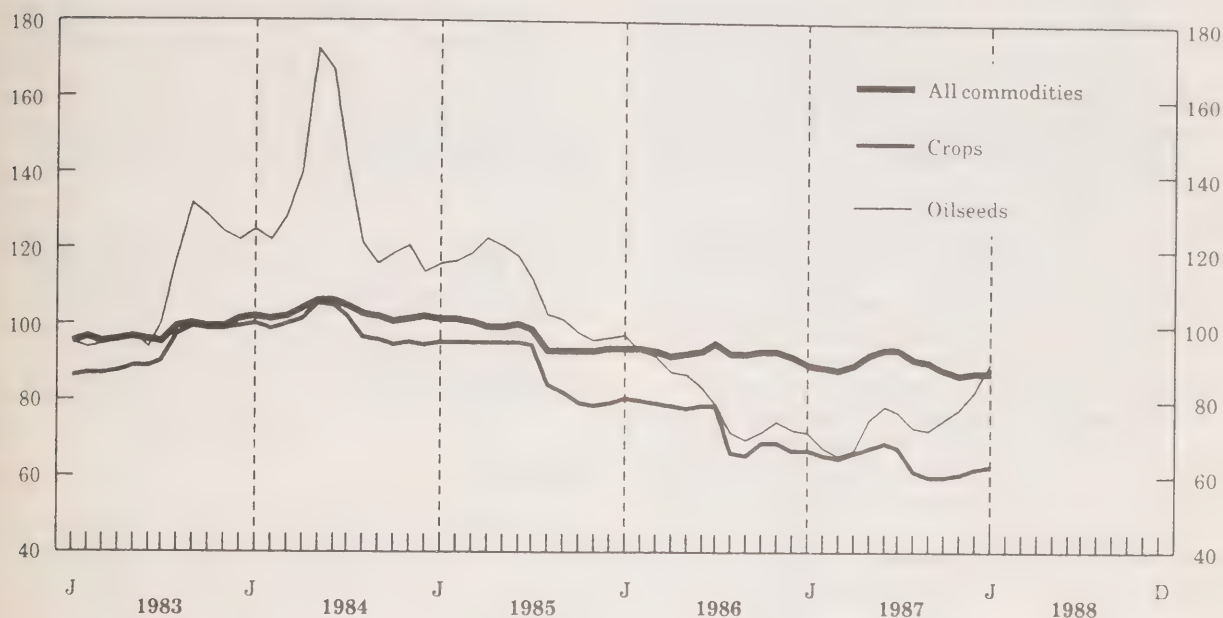
Available on CANSIM: monthly data by province or territory are located in matrix 2722. General government data are in series 1-1.12 and their corresponding payroll in series 2-2.12. Government enterprise employment data are in series 3-3.12 and their corresponding payroll in series 4-4.12.

The third quarter 1987 issue of *Provincial and Territorial Government Employment* (72-007, \$16.50/\$66) is scheduled to be released towards the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Terry Moore (613-951-8306) or Peter Dudley (613-951-1845), Public Institutions Division.



## Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



## Farm Product Price Index

January 1988

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 87.6 in January 1988, down 0.1% from the revised December 1987 level of 87.7. The index had risen in December after decreasing during the five previous months. Crop prices rose in January, offsetting declines in livestock prices. The January 1988 index stood 2.0% below the year-earlier level of 89.4.

The percentage changes in the index between December 1987 and January 1988 by province were as follows:

● Newfoundland	-3.1%
● Prince Edward Island	2.4%
● Nova Scotia	-1.7%
● New Brunswick	-1.4%
● Quebec	-0.7%
● Ontario	-2.1%
● Manitoba	-1.1%
● Saskatchewan	1.4%
● Alberta	3.4%
● British Columbia	-0.3%
● Canada	-0.1%

## Crops

The crops index increased in January for the third consecutive month and stood at 63.0 after falling during the previous four months. Despite the increase, the crops index has been relatively steady since August 1987 at around the level set in February 1978. Oilseed, cereal and potato prices rose in January.

- The oilseeds index increased 9.1% in January to a level of 90.3. The index has risen 25% since September 1987 and with the increase in January 1988 was at its highest point since March 1986. Increases for oilseed products, causing a tightening in supplies, were associated with the price increase.

(continued on page 14)

- The potato index increased for the second consecutive month, mainly due to higher processing potato prices. After falling 43% between July and November, the index has risen 4.4% during the past two months. Potato prices had been falling as the potato crops harvested in both Canada and the United States in 1987 were larger than in the previous year.
- The cereals index stood at 48.0 in January, up 1.9% from the previous month. A larger proportion of high quality wheat was delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board in January, resulting in higher wheat prices. Feed grain prices also increased in January. The cereals index was 12.1% below its year-earlier level, largely due to lower Canadian Wheat Board initial prices for wheat and barley which took effect in August 1987. Since August 1987, the index has been at its lowest point since July 1973 and was 55% below the January 1981 peak of 107.0.
- The egg index rose 1.1% in January to 104.2, largely due to an increase in prices set by the Canadian Egg Marketing Agency on December 27, 1987. Higher feed costs, the major component of the cost of production formula for eggs, were the cause of the egg price increase. The egg index, at 1.6% above its year-earlier level, has not fallen for five months.
- The cattle index increased 1.0% in January as prices rose for feeder cattle and calves due to strong demand. The cattle index, at 116.0, had been trending upward from July 1986 and reached a record level in September 1987. The index has fallen 2.1% since September.

### Livestock and Animal Products

The total livestock and animal products index decreased 0.8% in January 1988. Lower prices for hogs and poultry offset higher cattle and egg prices, while those for milk showed little change. The index has now fallen 6.7% from the record level reached in August 1987.

- Hog prices fell 6.6% in January. After increasing 32% between March and June 1987, the hog index subsequently fell 33% due to increased pork production in Canada and the United States. In January, the index stood at 90.5, 14.8% below its year-earlier level, and at its lowest point since May 1985.

### User Note

The index is designed to measure changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1986 are final prices. Beginning in August 1986, initial prices are used and therefore exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The January issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6.50/\$65) is scheduled for release March 23. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Paul Murray (613-951-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

December 1987

Highlights from the December issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- An operating income of \$367.1 million was reported by the Canadian Level I air carriers in 1987, a 27.3% increase over the 1986 level of \$288.4 million and the highest operating income reported since the survey was initiated in 1981. Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.
- Total aircraft movements at Transport Canada tower controlled airports for the first 11 months of 1987 increased by 6.0% over this period of 1986.
- Scheduled passengers enplaning and deplaning at Victoria International airport during the third quarter of 1987 increased 55.3% from the same quarter a year earlier. This increase can be explained by the fact that Air Canada and Canadian Airlines re-entered this market.

The Vol. 20, No. 3 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

### Steel Ingots

Week Ending March 5, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending March 5, 1988 totalled 273 121 tonnes, a decrease of 5.3% from the preceding week's total of 288 514 tonnes and down 7.6% from the year-earlier level of 295 532 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 2 663 463 tonnes, a decrease of 0.1% from 2 666 578 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

### Production of Eggs

January 1988

Canadian egg production increased by 0.5% to 42.5 million dozen in January 1988 from 42.3 million a year earlier. The average number of layers increased by 0.1% from January 1987, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,161 from 2,151.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

The January 1988 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release on March 31. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Beerstecher (613-951-2505), Agriculture Division.



## Publications Released

- ✓ **Livestock Report – Pigs**, January 1, 1988.  
**Catalogue number 23-008**  
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).
- ✓ **Stocks of Frozen Meat Products**, February 1988. **Catalogue number 32-012**  
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).
- ✓ **Footwear Statistics**, December 1987.  
**Catalogue number 33-002**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics**, Third Quarter 1987.  
**Catalogue number 61-003**  
(Canada: \$50/\$200; Other Countries: \$60/\$240).
- ✓ **Farm Input Price Index**, Fourth Quarter 1987. **Catalogue number 62-004**  
(Canada: \$11.25/\$45; Other Countries: \$12.25/\$49).
- ✓ **Retail Trade**, November 1987.  
**Catalogue number 63-005**  
(Canada: \$16/\$160; Other Countries: \$17/\$170).
- ✓ **Labour Force Information**, February 1988.  
**Catalogue number 71-001P**  
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).  
Available March 11<sup>th</sup> at 7:00 a.m.

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*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*

## The Daily

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year  
Published by the Communications Division (Director – Douglas Newson)  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)  
Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, March 11, 1988

### Major Releases

#### Labour Force Survey, February 1988 2

- The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined 0.3 to 7.8.

#### Estimates of Labour Income, December 1987 4

- Labour income increased by 6.7% from a year earlier.

#### Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, January 1988 6

- The index increased 1.0% from the previous month and 5.4% on a year-over-year basis.

#### Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, January 1988 7

- Prices rose 1.3% from December 1987 and were up 5.0% from a year earlier.

### Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts, January 1988 8

Local Government Revenue and Expenditure, 1986 and 1987 8

Telecommunications Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1987 8

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### Major Release Dates, Week of March 14-18 10

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## Major Releases

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### Labour Force Survey

February 1988

#### Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey show that the unemployment rate declined by 0.3 to 7.8 in February 1988. Employment continued its strong growth with a gain of 57,000 – accompanied by a decrease of 26,000 in the number of unemployed this month.

#### Employment

For the week ended February 20, 1988, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,285,000 – an increase of 57,000 from January.

- Employment rose by 59,000 among persons aged 25 and over. This increase was concentrated among females who posted a gain of 44,000. Employment was estimated at 2,446,000 among people aged 15 to 24, virtually unchanged from last month.
- Full-time employment increased by 44,000 to 10,398,000. There was little change in part-time employment, which was estimated at 1,891,000.
- Employment grew in primary industries other than agriculture (+8,000), construction (+13,000), transportation, communication and other utilities (+16,000), finance, insurance and real estate (+8,000) and public administration (+8,000). There was little change in the remaining industries.
- The estimated level of employment rose by 6,000 in Nova Scotia, 36,000 in Ontario and 10,000 in Alberta. There was little change in employment in the other provinces.

### Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment declined by 26,000 in February 1988, to 1,046,000. The unemployment rate decreased by 0.3 to 7.8.

- Unemployment fell by 22,000 among persons aged 15 to 24, to 334,000. It also decreased slightly among those aged 25 years and over, to 712,000. These declines in unemployment were concentrated among females in both age groups.
- The unemployment rate dropped to 12.0 (-0.7) in the 15 to 24 age group and was estimated at 6.7 for persons aged 25 and over.
- The estimated number of unemployed declined by 5,000 in Nova Scotia, 3,000 in New Brunswick, 23,000 in Ontario and 7,000 in Alberta. It increased by 10,000 in British Columbia.
- The unemployment rate fell by 0.6 in Prince Edward Island (13.8), 1.3 in Nova Scotia (10.8), 0.9 in New Brunswick (11.6), 0.5 in Ontario (5.1), 0.2 in Saskatchewan (7.4) and 0.5 in Alberta (8.3). It rose by 0.5 in Newfoundland (17.9), 0.1 in Manitoba (7.6) and 0.6 in British Columbia (10.7), while it remained at 9.0 in Quebec.

### Participation Rate/Employment Ratio

The participation rate advanced to 66.7 (+0.1) and the employment/population ratio posted an appreciable gain of 0.3, to 61.5.

- The participation rate rose by 0.2 for persons aged 25 and over while it declined by 0.4 among youth.
- The employment/population ratio rose by 0.1 among persons aged 15 to 24, and by 0.2 for those aged 25 and over.

*(continued on page 3)*

### Changes since February 1987 (unadjusted estimates)

- Employment rose by 515,000 (+4.5%) and was estimated at 11,941,000.
- Full-time employment grew by 433,000 (+4.6%), reaching 9,932,000 in February 1988. Part-time employment increased by 82,000 (+4.3%), to 2,009,000.
- Employment advanced 5.3% in the goods-producing industries. This growth was led by the 15.1% increase in construction employment.
- The service-producing industries posted a 4.2% increase, with an advance of 8.7% in finance, insurance and real estate.
- The estimated number of unemployed persons dropped by 209,000 (-15.7%) to 1,126,000.

- The unemployment rate decreased by 1.9 to 8.6.
- The participation rate advanced by 0.7 to 65.4, and the employment/population ratio increased by 1.8, reaching 59.7.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

The February 1988 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$22/\$220) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division. For summary information, available the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5.50/\$55).

### Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	February 1988	January 1988	February 1987
Seasonally Adjusted Data			
Labour Force (,000)	13,331	13,300	13,025
Employment (,000)	12,285	12,228	11,779
Unemployment (,000)	1,046	1,072	1,246
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.8	8.1	9.6
Participation Rate (%)	66.7	66.6	66.0
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.5	61.2	59.7
Unadjusted Data			
Labour Force (,000)	13,066	12,980	12,761
Employment (,000)	11,941	11,819	11,426
Unemployment (,000)	1,126	1,161	1,335
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.6	8.9	10.5
Participation Rate (%)	65.4	65.0	64.7
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.7	59.2	57.9



## Estimates of Labour Income

December 1987

The December 1987 preliminary estimate of labour income, which represents approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was estimated at \$24.4 billion, a gain of 6.7% from December 1986. The year-over-year increases in labour income have been generally rising throughout 1987, from a growth rate of 5.4% in January 1987.

### Seasonally Adjusted

The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries<sup>1</sup> for December 1987 increased by +0.4% from the previous month. During 1987 the month-to-month increases in wages and salaries were between 0.2% (November) and 0.8% (May and October).

In the goods-producing industries, the December 1987 estimate of wages and salaries increased by 1.3% from November. All industries within this group showed increases, led by manufacturing (+1.3%) and mines, quarries and oil wells (+1.0%).

In the service-producing industries, the estimate of wages and salaries increased slightly (+0.1%) in December 1987. The decrease observed in transportation, communication and other utilities was mainly due to strike activity in the air transport sector. Increases in commercial services, health and welfare services, and federal administration were partially offset by decreases in trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and provincial administration.

On a provincial basis, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries showed changes of less than 1% with the exception of Newfoundland (+1.3%) and Nova Scotia (+1.2%).

### Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation

On a year-over-year basis, the December 1987 estimate of wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries rose by 7.8% from December 1986. This increase was mainly due to the strong growth rates in manufacturing (+7.7%) and construction (+9.4%).

<sup>1</sup> Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

### Note to Users

With the release of the December 1987 preliminary estimate of labour income, monthly revisions have been made back to July 1987.

These revisions affected only the Canada aggregates of labour income, supplementary labour income, and wages and salaries and have not been applied to the industrial or provincial detail. Consequently, small differences exist between the summation of the industries and/or provinces when compared to the Canada totals.

These inconsistencies will be corrected in the upcoming annual revision of the labour income estimates, the results of which will be released in early July 1988.

For further information regarding these revised estimates, please call Ed Bunko (613-951-4048) or Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

In the service-producing industries, the year-over-year growth rate in wages and salaries was 6.1%. Education and related services had the highest growth rate (+8.2%), followed by commercial services (+7.2%). The yearly growth rates for transportation, communication and other utilities, finance, insurance and real estate, health and welfare services, and provincial and local administration showed decelerations compared to the previous month.

At the provincial level, the yearly growth rates in wages and salaries showed little change from the previous month except for New Brunswick which increased and British Columbia which declined.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1987 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.



# Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	December 1987 <sup>p</sup>	November 1987 <sup>r</sup>	October 1987 <sup>f</sup>	December 1986
Unadjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	153.6	165.4	207.1	146.0
Forestry	150.2	171.6	182.5	134.8
Mines, quarries and oil wells	550.2	548.5	558.4	525.3
Manufacturing industries	4,601.5	4,622.7	4,671.4	4,272.1
Construction industry	1,200.3	1,361.7	1,494.2	1,097.4
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,190.9	2,223.1	2,227.7	2,086.9
Trade	3,147.0	3,078.4	3,043.2	2,957.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,760.1	1,759.8	1,780.2	1,653.0
Commercial and personal service	2,845.1	2,875.1	2,920.2	2,661.3
Education and related services	1,978.6	2,015.9	1,973.7	1,828.5
Health and welfare services	1,600.4	1,586.9	1,576.6	1,516.2
Federal administration and other government offices	760.1	741.9	744.9	737.5
Provincial administration	568.2	570.2	564.4	550.4
Local administration	486.9	479.2	474.8	471.3
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>	<b>21,997.3</b>	<b>22,204.6</b>	<b>22,423.5</b>	<b>20,638.1</b>
Supplementary labour income	2,436.0	2,458.5	2,482.1	2,269.4
<b>Labour income</b>	<b>24,433.2</b>	<b>24,663.1</b>	<b>24,905.6</b>	<b>22,907.5</b>
Adjusted for seasonal variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	195.2	183.8	185.2	185.1
Forestry	165.8	164.9	165.1	148.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	552.7	547.3	549.5	529.7
Manufacturing industries	4,698.1	4,635.8	4,626.4	4,367.8
Construction industry	1,329.4	1,323.0	1,313.4	1,213.1
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,216.4	2,223.9	2,213.2	2,112.4
Trade	3,034.2	3,046.3	3,039.2	2,870.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,773.3	1,775.7	1,768.4	1,662.5
Commercial and personal service	2,906.3	2,892.6	2,891.9	2,718.0
Education and related services	1,941.6	1,944.8	1,930.1	1,783.4
Health and welfare services	1,604.3	1,596.7	1,583.6	1,518.0
Federal administration and other government offices	772.5	753.6	748.7	752.3
Provincial administration	575.5	578.6	573.1	547.0
Local administration	484.6	482.8	481.2	458.4
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>	<b>22,327.9</b>	<b>22,246.0</b>	<b>22,194.6</b>	<b>20,838.4</b>
Supplementary labour income	2,469.1	2,460.1	2,454.4	2,290.9
<b>Labour income</b>	<b>24,797.0</b>	<b>24,706.0</b>	<b>24,649.0</b>	<b>23,129.3</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>f</sup> Final estimates.

## Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential January 1988

The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981=100) rose to 135.2 in January, up 1.0% from the revised figure for the previous month and 5.4% higher than a year ago.

Between December 1987 and January 1988, there were substantial increases in prices for polyethylene sheets, particleboard and sanitaryware.

Between January 1987 and January 1988, prices for structural materials rose 6.3%, due mainly to increases for lumber and concrete bricks and blocks. Prices for mechanical materials increased by 6.1%, attributable to hot

water heating equipment, rubber or plastic pipe fittings, sanitaryware and air conditioning equipment. Electrical materials were up 5.7%, due primarily to building wires and cables. Architectural materials rose 4.6%, mainly due to increases for metal roofing and siding, polyethylene sheets and wooden doors, which offset sizeable decreases in plywood prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

The first quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information Service (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

## Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

January 1988  
(1981=100)

	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	% Change	
				Jan. '88/ Dec. '87	Jan. '88/ Jan. '87
<b>Total materials</b>	<b>135.2</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Architectural materials	137.0	134.9	131.0	1.6	4.6
Structural materials	134.4	133.2	126.4	0.9	6.3
Mechanical materials	138.2	137.0	130.3	0.9	6.1
Electrical materials	126.9	126.7	120.1	0.2	5.7

## Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

January 1988

The price index for residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) rose to 139.0 in January, up 1.3% from the revised figure for the previous month and up 5.0% from a year ago.

Between December 1987 and January 1988, prices rose substantially for polyethylene sheets, copper pipe and fittings, wash basins and toilet tanks, and particleboard. Increases ranged between 4.4% for particleboard and 13.4% for polyethylene sheets.

Between January 1987 and January 1988, prices for mechanical materials rose 9.0%, due primarily to increases for copper pipe and fittings. An 8.2% increase in the price of

structural materials was due mainly to lumber and concrete bricks and blocks. Electrical materials increased 6.4%, due to increases for building wires and cables. Plywood continued to show a large decrease in prices from the year-earlier period while price increases were observed for metal roofing, polyethylene sheets, and wooden doors; the combined effect was an increase of 3.2% for architectural materials.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423.

The first quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information Service (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

## Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

January 1988  
(1981 = 100)

	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	% Change	
				Jan. '88/ Dec. '87	Jan. '88/ Jan. '87
<b>Total materials</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>137.2</b>	<b>132.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Architectural materials	138.3	136.6	134.0	1.2	3.2
Structural materials	143.1	141.4	132.2	1.2	8.2
Mechanical materials	141.2	138.2	129.6	2.2	9.0
Electrical materials	125.5	125.6	118.0	-0.1	6.4

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Housing Starts

January 1988

#### Highlights

##### Total (all areas)

- January housing starts declined to 199,000 units from a revised level of 219,000 in December, a 9.1% drop.
- Both the single and multiple dwelling sectors were responsible for this decrease.

##### Urban Centres (of 10,000 Population and Over)

- Starts in urban centres declined 8.6% in January. Single-family dwellings recorded a 12.6% decrease and multi-family dwellings were down 3.7%.
- On a regional basis, drops reported in the Atlantic region (-42.9%), Quebec (-18.6%) and the Prairie region (-39.1%) more than offset increases observed in Ontario (+5.8%) and British Columbia (+31.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25 and 29.

The January 1988 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$16.50/\$165) is scheduled for release the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Lavigne (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

### Local Government Revenue and Expenditure

1986 and 1987

Revised data (now available) show that on a Financial Management System basis total gross revenue increased to \$45,862.9 million in 1987 from \$43,153.5 million in 1986, while gross expenditures rose to \$46,717.1 million from \$44,452.3 million over the same period. Consequently, the excess of expenditures over revenue decreased to \$854.2 million in 1987 from a 1986 amount of \$1,298.8 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2764-2776.

*Local Government Finance* (68-204, \$25) is scheduled to be released towards the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Loggie (613-951-1824), Public Institutions Division.

### Telecommunications Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1987

Telelobe Canada and CNCP Telecommunications reported revenue of \$158.3 million in the fourth quarter of 1987, down 1.1% from the fourth quarter of 1986. Operating expenses were \$95.4 million, a decrease of 11.3% from the same period in 1986. Net operating revenue was \$62.9 million, compared with \$52.5 million in the fourth quarter of 1986.

The *Communications Service Bulletin, Telecommunications Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1987* (56-001, \$7.50/\$45) is scheduled for release the week of March 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.



## Publication Released

### **Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 2. Catalogue number 50-002**

(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries:  
\$9.50/\$95).

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**The  
Daily**

### **Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information**

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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## Major Release Dates: Week of March 14 - 18, 1988

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(Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
<b>March</b>		
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	January 1988
17	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Fourth Quarter 1987
18	The Consumer Price Index	February 1988
18	Retail Trade	January 1988

---

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Monday, March 14, 1988

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### Major Release

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#### Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing, Fourth Quarter 1987 2

- Capacity utilization in manufacturing industries rose 1.9% to 81.7% from 80.2% in the preceding quarter.

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### Data Availability Announcements

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Campus Bookstores, 1986-87 4

Steel Exports, February 1988 4

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Publication Released 5

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Regional Reference Centres 6

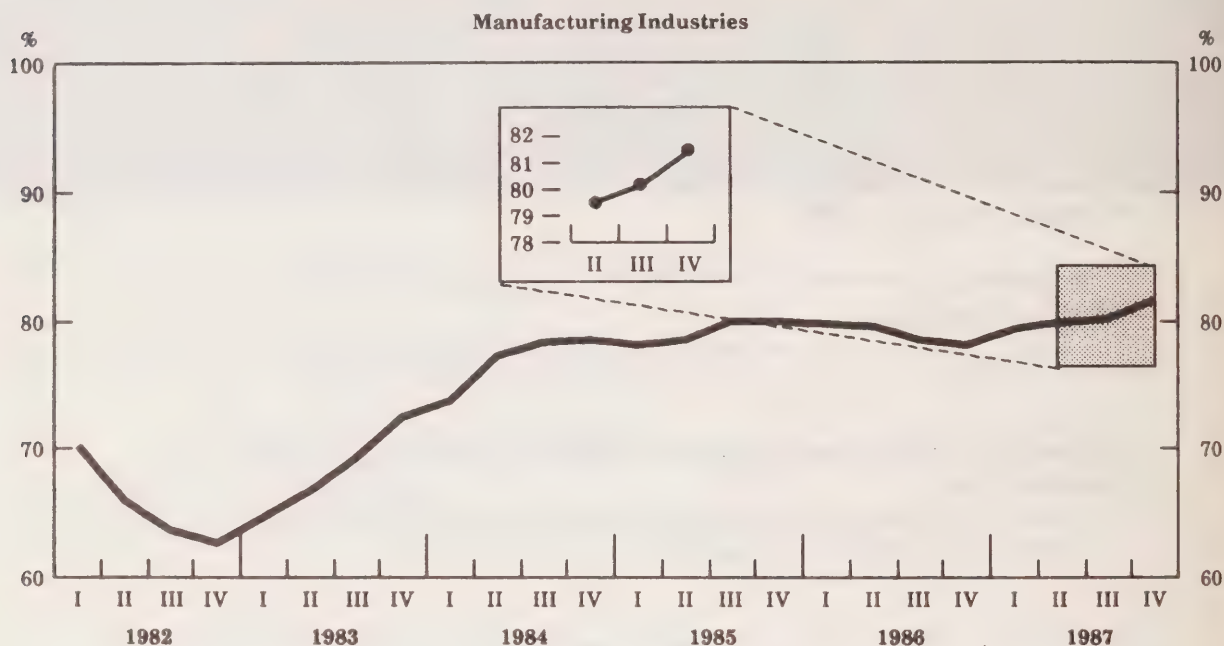
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Users of **Urban FSA and Rural Postal Code Summary Data** (see March 9<sup>th</sup> *Daily*) should note the information is also available on magnetic tape or diskette. For more information, contact your nearest regional reference centre.



## Major Release

### Capacity Utilization Rates



### Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing

#### Fourth Quarter 1987

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries moved up 1.9% to 81.7% in the fourth quarter of 1987 from 80.2% in the preceding quarter. A comparison of the utilization rates posted since the first quarter of 1982 shows that the rate recorded in this quarter is a new peak for the period, surpassing the previous high recorded in the third quarter of 1987.

Utilization rates in durable manufacturing industries increased by 3.5% in the fourth quarter of 1987 to 79.1% from 76.4% in the third quarter. This is the fifth consecutive quarter in which the capacity utilization rate for the durable manufacturing industries has increased. Furthermore, the capacity utilization rate for each industry in this sector showed an increase over the rate posted in the third quarter. In the non-durable sector, capacity utilization rates changed marginally, rising 0.2% to 84.5% from 84.3%.

#### Highlights

- All of the major building materials producing industries showed gains in their rate of capacity utilization while posting new five-year peak levels. Non-metallic mineral products industries increased 2.9% while fabricated metal products industries rose 1.8%. Wood industries were up 1.2%.
- Manufacturers of most types of machinery and equipment also posted higher rates: machinery industries increased 5.5%; and electrical and electronic products industries increased 3.6% to a new historical peak of 100.0%.
- For industries producing fabricated materials for further processing and/or inclusion in end products, the changes in the levels of capacity utilization were mixed. Growing domestic demand and higher levels of

(continued on page 3)



exports caused the primary metal industries' level of capacity utilization to increase 5.3% - achieving a new five-year peak. Chemical and chemical products industries rose 3.4%. Primary textile industries gained 2.2% to a new historical peak of 100.0%. Increases were also noted for plastics products (0.3%). Rubber products industries cut back production in order to sell off some of their inventory of finished goods, which had been at a high level - this resulted in a decrease of 9.3% in capacity utilization.

- The two major manufacturing industries that produce goods for export posted higher levels of capacity utilization: transportation equipment industries increased 4.9%; and paper and allied products industries increased 0.3%.

- Manufacturers of miscellaneous end products (mainly consumer goods), showed mixed results: printing, publishing and allied industries increased 2.1%; furniture and fixture industries were up 1.2% - operating at a five-year high; beverage industries increased 0.5% and food industries showed no change. Following growth in their inventory of finished goods and decreases in their shipments and new orders, the clothing industries lowered production, decreasing their level of capacity utilization 3.0% to 97.0% from 100.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

For further detailed information on this release, contact D. Wallace (613-951-9685) or R. Landry (613-951-2579), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

### Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing

Fourth Quarter 1987 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	IV 1987	QIV '87/ QIII '87	III 1987	QIII '87/ QII '87	II 1987	QII '87/ QI '87	I 1987
<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>79.4</b>
<b>Durable manufacturing industries</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>74.0</b>
Wood industries	96.1	1.2	95.0	7.2	88.6	1.3	87.5
Furniture and fixture	77.4	1.2	76.5	2.1	74.9	-0.5	75.3
Primary metal	78.1	5.3	74.2	1.8	72.9	1.1	72.1
Fabricated metal products	80.1	1.8	78.7	3.4	76.1	4.1	73.1
Machinery	61.8	5.5	58.6	1.2	57.9	-1.4	58.7
Transportation equipment	64.1	4.9	61.1	-2.4	62.6	-4.4	65.5
Electrical and electronic products	100.0	3.6	96.5	2.1	94.5	7.3	88.1
Non-metallic mineral products	83.0	2.9	80.7	3.3	78.1	-1.8	79.5
Other manufacturing industries	75.6	3.3	73.2	-0.5	73.6	0.0	73.6
<b>Non-durable manufacturing industries</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>85.4</b>
Food	77.1	0.0	77.1	-2.5	79.1	-1.5	80.3
Beverage	60.7	0.5	60.4	-1.6	61.4	-1.3	62.2
Tobacco products	58.4	-4.3	61.0	1.2	60.3	-0.2	60.4
Rubber products	77.4	-9.3	85.3	3.1	82.7	-7.9	89.8
Plastics products	95.6	0.3	95.3	0.4	94.9	1.2	93.8
Leather and allied products	88.7	-3.6	92.0	0.0	92.0	-1.4	93.3
Primary textile	100.0	2.2	97.8	0.0	97.8	1.0	96.8
Textile products	100.0	1.4	98.6	3.6	95.2	0.6	94.6
Clothing	97.0	-3.0	100.0	1.1	98.9	1.6	97.3
Paper and allied products	91.6	0.3	91.3	-1.3	92.5	-1.7	94.1
Printing, publishing and Allied industries	100.0	2.1	97.9	1.1	96.8	0.0	96.8
Refined petroleum and coal products	76.7	-1.5	77.9	-2.0	79.5	-0.6	80.0
Chemicals and chemical products	73.0	3.4	70.6	-3.6	73.2	3.2	70.9

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Campus Bookstores

1986-87

#### Highlights

- Retail sales of 305 Canadian campus bookstores reached a total of \$298 million during the 1986-87 academic year, an increase of 13.2% from the previous year.
- Textbooks accounted for 62.5% of total sales, other books 8.5%, stationery and supplies 11.5%, and miscellaneous items accounted for 17.5%.

The 1987 issue of *Campus Bookstores* (63-219, \$20) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact the Retail Trade Section, Industry Division (613-951-9656).

### Steel Exports

February 1988 (Preliminary)

Data on preliminary steel exports for February 1988 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, February 1988 (41-001, \$4.50/\$45), to be released towards the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

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## Publication Released

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✓ **Exports by Commodity, December 1987.**

**Catalogue number 65-004**

(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries:  
\$60/\$600).

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Toll free service: South and Central  
B.C. 1-800-663-1551;  
Yukon and Northern B.C.  
Zenith 08913



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 15, 1988

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## Data Availability Announcements

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Survey of Manufacturing Technology, June 1987	2
Oil Pipeline Transport, December 1987	2
The Dairy Review, January 1988	2

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## Publications Released

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### New Input-Output Publication 1971-1984

A new annual publication presenting revised historical data on Provincial Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost by industry for the period 1971 to 1984 is now available. This publication supersedes all previous issues of catalogue 61-202.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7871-7881 (GDP in current prices) and matrices 7882-7892 (GDP in constant prices).

*Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1971-1984* (15-203, \$28) is now available from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ronald Rioux (613-951-3697) or Michel Vallières (613-951-3649), Input-Output Division.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Survey of Manufacturing Technology

June 1987

Additional information on the use of 18 selected technologies by industries and by provinces is available in the final report. This report includes the information released in the summary report on October 15, 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Fred Gault (613-951-3423), Classification Systems Branch.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The December 1987 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

### Oil Pipeline Transport

December 1987

#### Highlights

- Net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines in December 1987 increased 15.6% from the same period last year to 15 234 355 cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>). Year-to-date receipts, at 161 976 626 m<sup>3</sup>, were up 7.2% from 1986.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 0.04% from December 1986 while pipeline imports rose 20.2% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1987 were up 7.0% from 1986 levels, while imports rose 3.8%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries rose 6.1% in December 1987 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 22.5% from 1986.

### The Dairy Review

January 1988

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 386 tonnes in January 1988, an increase of 4.0% compared to January 1987. Production of cheddar cheese in Canada amounted to 8 756 tonnes, an increase of 1.2% compared to January 1987.

An estimated 589 454 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in December 1987, an increase of 0.3% over December 1986. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during 1987 to 7 364 952 kilolitres, an increase of 0.1% over the January-December period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5632-5638, 5650-5667 and 5673.

The January 1988 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release March 31. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

## Publications Released

### **Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1971-1984.**

**Catalogue number 15-203**

(Canada: \$28; Other Countries: \$29).

### **Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 3, Provincial Truck Fleet Study and Domestic and International Shipping, 1986.**

**Catalogue number 50-002**

(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries:  
\$9.50/\$95).

### **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, January 1988.**

**Catalogue number 65-001P**

(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries:  
\$6.50/\$65).

Available March 16<sup>th</sup> at 7:00 a.m.

### **Touriscope - International Travel, Advance Information, January 1988.**

**Catalogue number 66-001P**

(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries:  
\$6.50/\$65).

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 16, 1988

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## Major Release

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### Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, January 1988

2

- Canada's international merchandise trade surplus was \$633 million, an increase of \$425 million from December. Canada has introduced the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System in the international trade statistics.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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Performing Arts Companies, 1986	7
Steel Ingots, Week Ending March 12, 1988	7
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, March 1, 1988	7
Export and Import Price Indexes, January 1988	7

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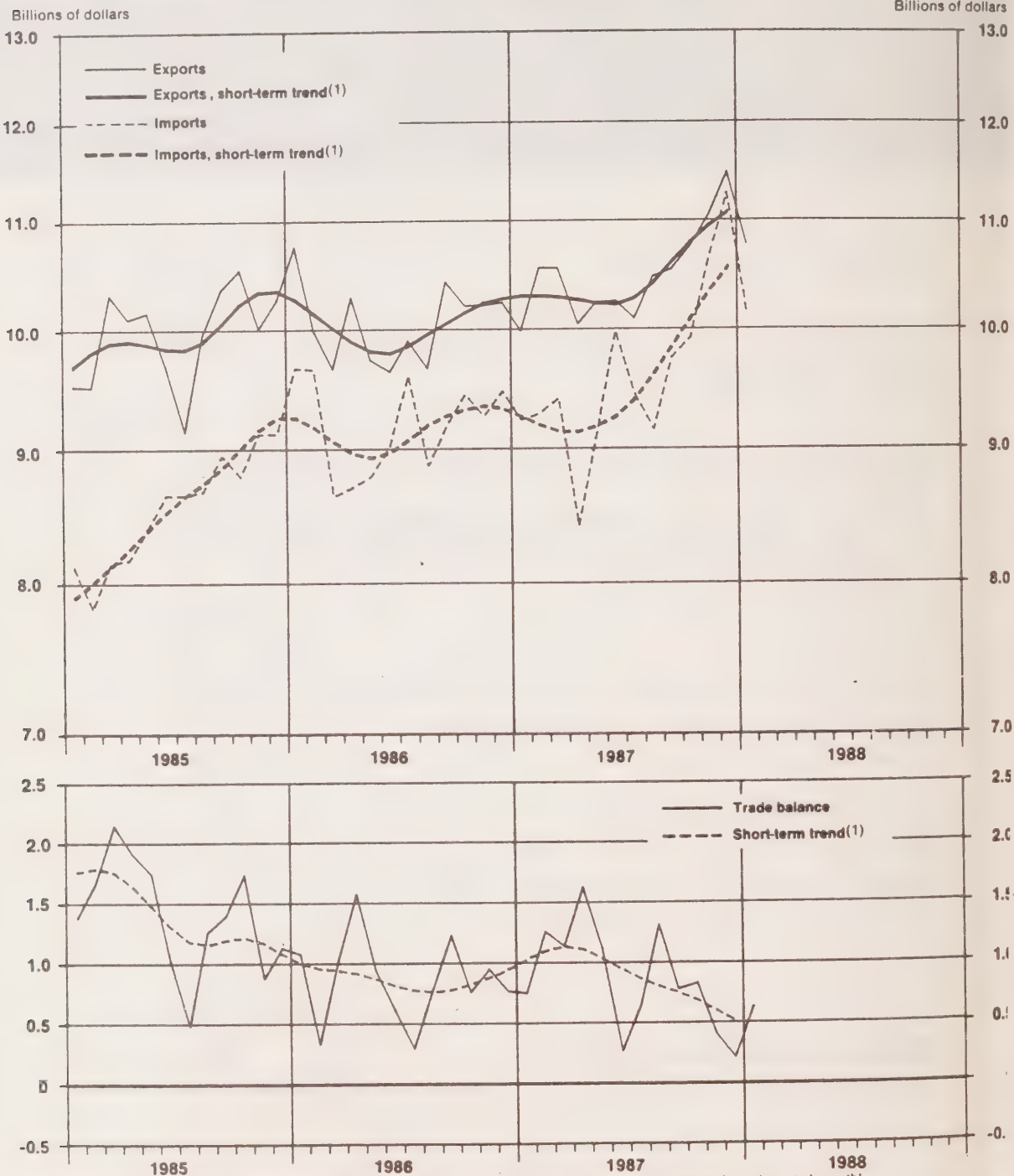
## Publications Released

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8

## Major Release

### Imports, Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted Balance of Payments Basis



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

## Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

January 1988

### Month-to-month Overview

Preliminary statistics on international merchandise trade, adjusted for seasonal fluctuations, indicate that Canada's surplus with all its trading partners increased by \$425 million from the December 1987 level, rising to \$633 million in January 1988. The trade surplus with the United States alone grew by \$603 million, rising to \$1.2 billion, while the balance with the "other countries" grouping fell to a deficit of \$174 million, from a surplus of \$96 million in December 1987, a decrease of \$269 million.

Exports dropped by \$703 million in January from the December level and totalled \$10.7 billion. However, this decrease was smaller than that for imports, and was mainly due to a decline in exports of industrial goods, forest products and trucks. This was the first drop in exports in six months.

Imports, for their part, decreased by \$1.1 billion, shrinking to \$10.1 billion. This was the first drop in five months. The main cause of this decline was a decrease in imports of passenger automobiles and motor vehicle parts.

### Short-term Trend (excludes latest month)

#### Exports

The short-term trend for exports continued to rise for a sixth straight month, posting a gain of 0.8% from the the previous month's figure. However, this growth rate was down from September (2.2%), October (2.5%) and November 1987 (1.9%) levels. The largest advances in the trend were reported for exports of passenger automobiles (+10.4%), precious metals, and "other equipment and tools." The largest decreases were those for exports of motor vehicle parts, lumber, and "other inedible end products."

### Note to Users

Because of the introduction of the HS and of revised concepts and definitions, the international trade data for January 1988 may be subject to larger revisions than usual:

- Collection and compilation of import and export data are henceforth based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. Users should therefore interpret the commodity data cautiously.
- The customs-basis import data used to derive the balance of payments data are presented on a consignment basis, as before.
- The import and export totals in Table 1 of this publication are presented on both a customs and a balance of payments basis.
- Recording of imports is henceforth based on the date the merchandise is released by customs, instead of the customs-stamp date.
- For the short-term trend, the 13-month Henderson moving average method is now used; a shorter term trend was calculated before.
- Raw and seasonally adjusted data for the previous periods reflect the above changes where applicable.

For more details, please refer to the text and tables.

### Imports

The short-term trend for imports rose in December 1987 for the eighth month straight. However, the rate of increase in December (+1.9%) was distinctly lower than those recorded in October (+4.4%) and November (+4.5%). The largest increases noted were those for imports of "other equipment and

(continued on page 4)



tools," motor vehicle parts, and agricultural machinery, including tractors. The upward trend for imports of motor vehicle parts slowed considerably between November and December 1987, falling to 2.6% from 8.7%. Imports of passenger automobiles posted the only noteworthy decrease (-11.0%).

## Commodity Highlights

### Exports

The 6.1% drop in total exports was mainly the result of declines in exports of trucks (-\$232 million), motor vehicle parts (-\$180 million) and lumber (-\$126 million). Overall, exports of end products decreased by \$342 million, accounting for nearly half the total decline in January. Exports of passenger automobiles (+\$168 million), coal (+\$89 million) and "other equipment and tools" (+\$56 million) posted the most notable increases. Canadian wheat exports rose slightly (+\$23 million), climbing to \$314 million, while exports of newsprint paper totalled \$501 million, putting them over the \$500-million mark for a second straight month.

### Imports

Imports shrank 10.0% in January 1988 as a result of decreases of \$313 million for motor vehicle parts, \$280 million for passenger automobiles and \$187 million for office machines and equipment. Imports of passenger automobiles totalled \$778 million, one of the lowest levels in three years. The largest increases were recorded for imports of agricultural machinery (+\$156 million), aircraft (+\$77 million) and hardware (+\$45 million).

## Trading Partner Highlights

### Exports

Except for exports to the United Kingdom, which rose by \$32 million in January 1988, exports to all of Canada's major trading partners fell from the previous month's levels. The largest decline was for exports to the

United States, down \$454 million to \$8.2 billion. Exports to Japan fell by \$110 million, "other countries" -\$88 million and "other OECD countries" -\$74 million, while those to "other EEC countries" were down by \$8 million. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled \$295 million in January, the highest level since March 1987.

### Imports

Imports from the United States decreased by \$1.1 billion in January, falling to \$7.0 billion. This large drop contrasted with the increase of more than \$770 million noted in December. Imports from the United Kingdom decreased by \$165 million, "other EEC countries" -\$126 million and Japan -\$26 million. However, increases were recorded for "other countries" (+\$181 million) and "other OECD countries" (+\$65 million).

Canada, which had recorded a trade deficit with the United Kingdom since March 1985, showed a slight surplus for the first time, with \$11 million in January - a result of the decrease in imports and increase in exports.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3651, 3685-3713 and 3887-3913.

(see tables on pages 5 and 6)

The January 1988 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711 for analysis information) or John Butterill (613-951-4808 for price-index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$5.50/\$55).



Table 1  
Merchandise Trade of Canada  
January 1988

	Customs Basis				Balance of Payment Basis					
	Exports <sup>1</sup> raw	Imports raw	Exports <sup>1</sup> raw	Imports raw	Exports <sup>1</sup> S.A. <sup>3</sup>	Imports S.A. <sup>3</sup>	Balance S.A. <sup>3</sup>	Period-to-period change <sup>2</sup>		
								Exports <sup>1</sup> S.A. <sup>3</sup>	Imports S.A. <sup>3</sup>	Balance S.A. <sup>3</sup>
				\$ millions				%	%	\$ millions
1982	84,528	67,853	84,392	66,738	84,392	66,738	17,654			
1983	90,610	75,517	90,555	73,098	90,555	73,098	17,457	0.0	-13.4	10,362
1984	112,381	95,457	111,729	91,492	111,729	91,492	20,237	7.3	9.5	-196
1985	119,472	104,353	119,566	102,640	119,566	102,640	16,925	23.3	25.1	2,780
1986	120,518	112,675	120,593	110,205	120,593	110,205	10,388	7.0	12.1	-3,311
1987	125,031	116,422	125,764	115,423	125,764	115,423	10,340	0.8	7.3	-6,537
								4.2	4.7	-47
1985										
I quarter	28,784	24,167	28,727	23,675	29,354	24,105	5,249			
II quarter	31,375	27,291	31,409	27,179	29,947	25,226	4,721	1.5	3.1	-275
III quarter	27,803	25,901	27,982	25,351	29,458	26,274	3,184	2.0	4.6	-527
IV quarter	31,508	26,992	31,446	26,433	30,804	27,034	3,770	-1.6	4.1	-1,536
								4.5	2.8	585
1986										
I quarter	29,170	27,676	29,554	27,030	30,385	27,943	2,442			
II quarter	31,265	29,657	31,181	28,936	29,629	26,495	3,134	-1.3	3.3	-1,327
III quarter	28,415	27,351	28,558	26,769	29,955	27,630	2,325	-2.4	-5.1	691
IV quarter	31,667	27,990	31,299	27,468	30,622	28,136	2,485	1.1	4.2	-808
								2.2	1.8	160
1987										
I quarter	29,748	27,857	30,273	27,472	31,036	27,886	3,150			
II quarter	31,703	29,656	31,818	29,409	30,475	27,467	3,008	1.3	-0.8	664
III quarter	29,617	27,809	29,846	27,483	31,040	28,297	2,743	-1.8	-1.5	-141
IV quarter	33,962	31,098	33,825	31,058	33,211	31,773	1,438	1.8	3.0	-264
								6.9	12.2	-1,304
1987										
January	9,165	8,791	9,346	8,540	9,969	9,218	750			
February	9,900	9,016	10,077	9,040	10,534	9,271	1,262	-2.4	-2.5	-15
March	10,682	10,050	10,849	9,891	10,532	9,395	1,136	5.6	0.5	512
April	10,234	9,428	10,327	9,343	10,024	8,395	1,628	0.0	1.3	-126
May	10,668	9,519	10,604	9,455	10,221	9,106	1,114	-4.8	-10.6	492
June	10,801	10,708	10,886	10,610	10,229	9,965	264	1.9	8.4	-513
July	9,524	9,502	9,553	9,485	10,073	9,427	646	0.0	9.4	-850
August	9,361	8,560	9,465	8,493	10,451	9,136	1,314	-1.5	-5.3	381
September	10,732	9,746	10,827	9,504	10,515	9,733	782	3.7	-3.0	668
October	11,325	10,138	11,245	10,081	10,737	9,906	830	0.6	6.5	-532
November	11,472	10,618	11,317	10,675	11,027	10,626	401	2.1	1.7	47
December	11,164	10,341	11,262	10,301	11,446	11,239	207	2.7	7.2	-429
								3.7	5.7	-193
1988										
January	10,005	11,899	9,955	9,390	10,744	10,110	633			
								-6.1	-10.0	425
Year-to-date										
1987	9,165	8,791	9,346	8,540	9,969	9,218	750			
1988	10,005	11,899	9,955	9,390	10,744	10,110	633	-7.2	-4.6	-336
								7.7	9.6	-117

Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: - Due to truncation, monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

- The 1986 and 1987 figures do not include the final revisions.

Table 2  
**Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas**  
January 1988  
Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

			Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over previous year	
	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.		% \$ millions	% \$ millions
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions		\$ millions		
<b>Exports to:<sup>1</sup></b>									
United States	8,644.4	8,190.1	4.3	-5.2	359.1	-454.2	8,190.1	7.9	601.3
Japan	699.5	589.5	12.4	-15.7	77.4	-109.9	589.5	12.1	63.7
EEC '86	806.6	830.4	-12.2	2.9	-112.7	23.7	830.4	6.4	50.5
Other OECD '86	307.2	233.4	32.1	-24.0	74.8	-73.8	233.4	21.4	41.2
Other Countries	988.8	900.5	2.0	-8.9	20.1	-88.2	900.5	2.0	17.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,446.7</b>	<b>10,744.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>418.8</b>	<b>-702.5</b>	<b>10,744.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>774.6</b>
<b>Imports from:<sup>1</sup></b>									
United States	8,043.1	6,985.7	10.6	-13.1	771.6	-1,057.4	6,985.7	11.4	720.3
Japan	667.1	640.8	-6.8	-3.9	-49.1	-26.3	640.8	-1.1	-7.6
EEC '86	1,383.3	1,092.5	4.2	-21.0	56.8	-290.8	1,092.5	-3.6	-41.8
OECD '86	252.2	317.5	0.8	25.9	2.0	65.3	317.5	28.9	71.2
Other Countries	893.2	1,074.3	-15.9	20.2	-169.0	181.0	1,074.3	16.2	150.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,239.1</b>	<b>10,110.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>612.3</b>	<b>-1,128.1</b>	<b>10,110.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>892.3</b>
<b>Balance with:</b>									
United States	601.2	1,204.3			-412.4	603.1	1,204.3		-119.0
Japan	32.4	-51.2			126.5	-83.6	-51.2		71.4
EEC '86	-576.7	-262.0			-169.5	314.6	-262.0		92.4
OECD '86	55.0	-84.1			72.7	-139.1	-84.1		-29.9
Other Countries	95.5	-173.8			189.2	-269.3	-173.8		-132.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>207.5</b>	<b>633.1</b>			<b>-193.5</b>	<b>425.6</b>	<b>633.1</b>		<b>-117.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> Exports to other OECD countries and imports from the United Kingdom, other OECD countries and other countries do not have seasonality. Consequently, they are not seasonally adjusted.

**Note:** - Portugal and Spain are included in the EEC.  
- Imports for January 1988 by country of origin from the United States (including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) amounted to \$7,036.0 million. This represents the starting figure from which the Canada/United States reconciliation takes place.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Performing Arts Companies

1986

Preliminary data from the 1986 annual survey of performing arts companies in Canada are now available. Data on company performances and attendance can be obtained as well as detailed breakdowns of revenues and expenditures. All data can be cross-classified by the five major disciplines of theatre, dance, opera, instrumental music and choral music, as well as by various geographic divisions.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

### Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

March 1, 1988

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at March 1, 1988 and revised figures for February 1, 1988 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

The January 1988 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release March 31.

For more detailed information on this release, contact P. Beerstecher (613-951-2505), Agriculture Division.

### Export and Import Price Indexes

January 1988

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments (1981=100) basis, are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to January 1988 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633, 3635, 3636 and 3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to January 1988 on a 1981=100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. Only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

The January 1988 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001 \$16.50/\$165) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Butterill (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

### Steel Ingots

Week Ending March 12, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending March 12, 1988 totalled 279 507 tonnes, an increase of 2.3% from the preceding week's total of 273 121 tonnes but down 5.3% from the year-earlier level of 295 107 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 2 926 985 tonnes, an increase of 1.4% from 2 886 209 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

## Publications Released

✓ **Cereals and Oilseeds**

Review, December 1987.

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

✓ **The Dairy Review**, December 1987.

Catalogue number 23-001

(Canada: \$11; Other Countries: \$12).

✓ **Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry**, December 1987.

Catalogue number 23-003

(Canada: \$11/\$110; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).

✓ **Gas Utilities**, November 1987.

Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

✓ **Merchandising Inventories**, October 1987.

Catalogue number 63-014

(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).

✓ **Imports by Commodity**, December 1987.

Catalogue number 65-007

(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

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*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 17, 1988

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## Data Availability Announcements

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Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, January 1988	2

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Publications Released	3
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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Tobacco Products

February 1988

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4,627,738,000 cigarettes in February 1988, a 1.7% decrease from the 4,709,947,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1987. Production for January to February 1988 totalled 9,277,345,000 cigarettes, down from 9,712,620,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1987.

Domestic sales in February 1988 totalled 4,094,017,000 cigarettes, a decrease of 12.5% from the February 1987 amount of 4,678,334,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1988 totalled 6,688,010,000 cigarettes, down 8.8% from the 1987 cumulative amount of 7,334,445,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The February 1988 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.50/\$45) is released the week of March 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

### Electric Storage Batteries

January 1988

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 221 357 automotive replacement batteries in January 1988, an increase of 79.7% from the 123 215<sup>r</sup> (revised figure) batteries sold a year earlier.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The January 1988 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4.50/\$45) will be available the week of March 21. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

### Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

January 1988

Pulpwood receipts totalled 3 826 127 cubic metres in January 1988, a decrease of 16.6% from 4 587 138 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 110 980 cubic metres, down 5.9% from 4 367 804 cubic metres in January 1987.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 466 354 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.3% from 8 487 678 cubic metres the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 19 399 759 cubic metres, an increase of 3.0% from 18 826 134 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The January 1988 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5.50/\$55) will be released the week of March 21. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

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## Publications Released

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✓ **Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, January 1988.**

**Catalogue number 32-001**

(Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3.50/\$35).

✓ **Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 20, No.3.**

**Catalogue number 51-004**

(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

✓ **The Consumer Price Index, February 1988.**

**Catalogue number 62-001**

(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

Available at 7:00 a.m., March 18th.

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*Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).*

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, March 18, 1988

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### Major Releases

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#### Consumer Price Index, February 1988 2

- The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.0%, down slightly from the rate of 4.1% reported in January.

#### Retail Trade, January 1988 10

- Seasonally adjusted, retail sales totalled \$13.5 billion, unchanged from December 1987.

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## Major Releases

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### Consumer Price Index

February 1988

#### National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.4% between January and February to a level of 141.3 (1981=100). Five of the major component indexes registered increases ranging from 0.1% to 2.1%. The food index fell by 0.1% while the transportation index remained unchanged. Most of the upward pressure was accounted for by a rise of 2.1% in the clothing index, followed by increases of 1.2% in the recreation, reading and education index and 1.3% in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index rose by 0.2%, matching the increase reported in January.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between February 1987 and February 1988, was 4.0%, down slightly from the 4.1% observed in the 12-month period ending in January. This latest increase was also the lowest since the 4.0% recorded in February last year. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the last three-month period (November to February) was 2.9%, down from the 3.8% reported in the three-month period ending in January.

#### Food

The food index fell by 0.1% in February, following an increase of 1.1% in January. The latest change resulted from the combined effects of a fall of 0.4% in the index for food purchased from stores and a rise of 0.4% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

The fall in the index for food purchased from stores was largely due to declines in the indexes for fresh vegetables (-6.8%), beef (-3.0%), cured meat (-3.0%) and meat preparations and ready-cooked meat (-1.2%). A large part of the drop in the fresh vegetables index resulted from further declines in lettuce prices, following improvements in the weather conditions in the winter growing areas of the

United States. Beef prices fell in apparent response to increasing supplies and continued competition from poultry and pork. Some part of the downward influence on food prices was offset by higher prices for fresh fruit (mostly bananas and apples), poultry, bakery products, concentrated fruit juices and sugar.

Over the 12-month period, February 1987 to February 1988, the food index increased by 2.0%, continuing a downward trend from a peak of 6.3% in June 1987 through the 2.1% reported for the 12-month period ending in January. The latest change comprised increases of 1.3% in the index for food purchased from stores and 3.5% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

#### All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index rose by 0.5% in February, compared to the marginal 0.1% increase reported in January. Most of the latest rise was attributable to increases of 2.1% in the clothing index, 1.2% in the recreation, reading and education index and 1.3% in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index. By comparison, the contributions from rises in the housing and the health and personal care indexes were small, while the transportation index was unchanged.

The clothing index advanced by 2.1%, partly as a result of the introduction of the new seasonal lines and partly due to the end of "January sales". Women's wear prices rose by 2.8% on average, as significant increases were observed for women's coats, jackets, suits, dresses, sportswear, foundation garments and hosiery. Men's wear prices advanced by 1.8%, due mainly to higher prices for suits and dress shirts. Charges relating to laundering and clothes cleaning services also increased.

The recreation, reading and education index increased by 1.2%, primarily due to a 1.5% rise in the recreation index, for which the largest factor was a sharp increase in travel tour prices, principally to Florida destinations.

(continued on page 3)



**The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada**  
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change Feb. 1988 from	
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
<b>All-items</b>	<b>141.3</b>	<b>140.8</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Food	133.9	134.1	131.3	-0.1	2.0
All-items excluding food	143.4	142.7	137.1	0.5	4.6
Housing	141.8	141.6	136.1	0.1	4.2
Clothing	128.6	125.9	122.0	2.1	5.4
Transportation	140.5	140.5	136.1	0.0	3.2
Health and personal care	142.9	142.0	136.3	0.6	4.8
Recreation, reading and education	141.6	139.9	134.4	1.2	5.4
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	192.0	189.6	178.2	1.3	7.7
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	70.8	71.0	73.6		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	334.7				

Prices for recreational equipment and motion-picture viewing also increased. The reading index rose slightly as well, reflecting higher prices for selected newspapers and magazines.

The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index climbed by 1.3%, mainly due to a 1.8% rise in the alcoholic beverages index. A large part of this increase was attributable to the January 1 increase in the federal excise tax, as its effects continued to be passed through to consumer prices. To a lesser extent, higher brewery prices and exchange rate effects also contributed to higher alcohol prices. Cigarette prices rose slightly, as previous "specials" came to an end.

The marginal 0.1% rise in the housing index reflected increased charges for rented accommodation and child care services, as well as higher prices for piped gas, electricity, horticultural goods, household textiles and selected appliances. The combined effects of these advances were offset to a large extent by lower owned accommodation costs (mainly lower mortgage interest charges) and a decline in furniture prices.

The health and personal care index climbed by 0.6%, reflecting higher prices for prescribed medicines and selected personal care supplies.

The transportation index remained unchanged, as a rise in air fares and new car prices was offset by a decline in gasoline prices. Air fares rose largely because of the reduced numbers of seats being sold at "seat sale" prices. The advance in new car prices was the net outcome of increases in the "base prices" of selected import models offset by larger manufacturers' rebates on some North American models. "Price wars" in Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria were largely responsible for the fall in gasoline prices.

Over the 12-month period, February 1987 to February 1988, the all-items excluding food index advanced by 4.6%, equalling the increase observed in the 12-month period ending in January.

### Goods and Services

The goods index increased by 0.2% in February, compared to a rise of 0.6% reported in January. In contrast, the services index advanced by 0.6%, compared to the fall of 0.2% in the previous month. Over the 12-month period, February 1987 to February 1988, the goods

(continued on page 4)

index increased by 3.6% (3.9% in January), while the services index rose by 4.6% (4.5% in January).

### City Highlights

Between January and February, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published, ranged from a decline of 0.4% in Victoria to a rise of 0.7% in Charlottetown-Summerside, Halifax and Thunder Bay. Significantly greater than average increases in the clothing and the transportation indexes were largely responsible for the noticeable advances in the latter three cities. In addition, sharp increases for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages were observed in Charlottetown/Summerside and Halifax. The drop in Victoria's CPI was largely due to declines in the transportation and health and personal care indexes and a greater than average decline in food prices.

Between February 1987 and February 1988, increases in the all-items indexes for cities ranged between 2.5% in St. John's and 6.3% in Saskatoon.

### Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

#### St. John's

Higher clothing prices, particularly for women's wear, combined with increased air fares and higher overall food prices (most notably for cured meats, dairy products and soft drinks) explained most of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Prices for personal care services advanced, as did the costs of packaged holiday trips and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Partly offsetting these advances were declines in the costs of owned accommodation, long-distance telephone charges and furniture prices. Since February 1987, the all-items index has risen 2.5%.

#### Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.7% with most of the upward impact originating from higher prices for men's and women's wear and increased costs

for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Other notable increases were observed in charges relating to air travel, packaged holiday trips, electricity, household operation and rented accommodation. Food prices rose overall, most notably for poultry and bakery products. Between February 1987 and February 1988, the all-items index rose 3.9%.

#### Halifax

Advances in the prices of women's wear and alcoholic beverages (both from stores and in licensed premises) were among the main contributing factors in the 0.7% rise in the all-items index. Air fares were also up, as were the costs of packaged holiday trips. Other notable increases were observed in the prices for home entertainment equipment and in the costs of personal care supplies and services. Rented accommodation charges also advanced. From February 1987 to February 1988, the all-items index rose 3.2%.

#### Saint John

The all-items index rose 0.2% largely as a result of higher clothing prices, increased costs for personal care supplies and services, and higher prices for furniture and home entertainment equipment. Advances were also observed in prices of alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, as well as in water rates and air fares. Rented and owned accommodation charges were up as well. Partly offsetting these advances were declines in gasoline prices and household operating costs. Food prices fell, mainly reflecting lower prices for beef, cured and prepared meats, chicken and cereal products. Since February 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

#### Quebec City

Among the main contributors to the 0.6% rise in the all-items index were higher clothing prices and advances in the costs of packaged holiday trips and alcoholic beverages (both in stores and in licensed premises). Household

(continued on page 5)



furnishings and equipment costs were also up, as were charges for air travel, movie admissions and personal care supplies. A decline in food prices, most notably for fresh vegetables and cured and prepared meats, exerted a moderating effect. From February 1987 to February 1988, the all-items index advanced 3.8%.

### **Montreal**

Advances in the prices of clothing, packaged holiday trips and alcoholic beverages explained most of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Furniture prices were up, as were air fares, owned accommodation costs and admission charges to movies. Costs for personal care supplies and services also advanced. Lower overall food prices, especially for beef and fresh vegetables, partly offset these advances. Between February 1987 and February 1988, the all-items index rose 4.1%.

### **Ottawa**

The 0.6% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected higher prices for clothing and alcoholic beverages combined with increased prices for packaged holiday trips and higher air fares. Also exerting a notable upward impact were higher charges for recreational and home entertainment equipment, for newspapers and for rented accommodation. Moderating these advances were lower overall food prices and decreased owned accommodation charges. Since February 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

### **Toronto**

Advances in the costs of clothing, air travel and packaged holiday trips explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages, increased charges for rented accommodation and higher household operating costs also exerted a notable upward impact. Admission charges for movies and prices for home entertainment equipment were also up. Food prices rose marginally, as higher prices for poultry, dairy products and fresh fruit were only partially

offset by lower prices for pork and fresh vegetables. Between February 1987 and February 1988, the all-items index advanced 4.6%.

### **Thunder Bay**

The 0.7% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected higher prices for clothing, increased household furnishings and equipment costs and higher prices for alcoholic beverages. Higher air fares were also observed, as were increased costs for packaged holiday trips. The food index advanced slightly, as higher prices for pork, dairy products, bakery products and fresh fruit were offset to a large extent by lower prices for chicken, cured meats, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. From February 1987 to February 1988, the all-items index advanced 3.7%.

### **Winnipeg**

The all-items index rose 0.1%. Among the main upward contributors were higher clothing prices and increased costs for alcoholic beverages (both from stores and in licensed premises). Advances were also noted in the costs of household furnishings and equipment, air travel and packaged holiday trips. In addition, higher prices for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines and increased rented accommodation costs were observed. A considerable offsetting influence resulted from lower gasoline prices, decreased charges relating to owned accommodation and lower prices for personal care supplies. Food prices also declined overall, due mainly to lower prices for beef, chicken, cured meats, lettuce and soft drinks. Since February 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

### **Regina**

Higher prices for clothing and for alcoholic beverages explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Higher air fares and increased quotations for packaged holiday trips were also observed. As well, increases were noted in the costs of personal care supplies and household appliances. The food index was up

(continued on page 6)

overall, reflecting higher prices for pork, cereal and bakery products and fresh fruit (only partly offset by lower prices for beef and lettuce). Since February 1987, the all-items index has risen 5.5%.

### Saskatoon

Among the main contributors to the 0.6% rise in the all-items index were advances in clothing prices, air fares and in the cost of alcoholic beverages. Also contributing to the upward movement were increased charges for personal care supplies and services as well as higher water rates and increased prices for household textiles and equipment. Food prices were also up, notably for pork and fresh fruit, offset somewhat by a decline in beef and lettuce prices. Prices of prescribed medicines and owned accommodation charges fell. Since February 1987, the all-items index has risen 6.3%.

### Edmonton

Higher prices for clothing, for household furnishings and equipment, and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises were among the main contributing factors in the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of air travel, home entertainment equipment and packaged holiday trips. As well, prices for prescribed medicines and personal care supplies and services were up. Partly offsetting these advances were declines in gasoline prices and owned accommodation charges. The food index fell slightly, reflecting lower prices for chicken, cereal products, cured and prepared meats, and fresh vegetables. Since February 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.2%.

### Calgary

The all-items index fell 0.3% mainly due to declines in gasoline prices, owned accommodation charges and household furnishings and equipment costs. Lower food prices also exerted a notable downward impact, reflecting price declines for chicken, cured and prepared meats,

cereal products, apples, lettuce and soft drinks. Partially offsetting these declines were higher clothing prices, increased air fares and higher prices for new houses. Prices of personal care supplies and services were also up, as were charges for recreational equipment, movie admissions and packaged holiday trips. Prices for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also advanced. Since February 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.6%.

### Vancouver

Declines in the prices of food and gasoline explained most of the 0.1% fall in the all-items index. The decline in the food index mainly reflected reduced prices for beef, pork, chicken, eggs, cereal products, oranges and lettuce. These declines were partly offset by higher prices for turkey, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, bakery products, sugar, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Other notable declines were observed in furniture prices, in personal care supply charges, and in owned accommodation charges. Price advances for clothing, air travel and alcoholic beverages had a considerable offsetting effect. Also exerting a notable upward impact were increased charges for rented accommodation, higher household operating expenses and increased prices for household textiles, recreational equipment and packaged holiday trips. Since February 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.0%.

### Victoria

The all-items index fell 0.4% largely due to lower prices for gasoline and a decline in overall food prices, most notably for chicken and fresh vegetables. Owned accommodation charges also fell on average. Declines were also noted in the prices of fuel oil, furniture, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for clothing, increased air fares and higher costs for alcoholic beverages. Prices of home entertainment equipment and

(continued on page 7)

packaged holiday trips also advanced. As well, increases were noted in rented accommodation charges and in the costs of household textiles and equipment. Since February 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

The February 1988 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.50/\$85) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.



### Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
<b>St. John's</b>								
Feb. 1988 index	137.2	122.5	137.7	133.8	136.6	140.9	140.0	184.7
% change from Jan. 1988	0.3	0.3	-0.3	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2
% change from Feb. 1987	2.5	0.2	3.1	3.2	1.3	4.0	6.1	4.1
<b>Charlottetown/Summerside</b>								
Feb. 1988 index	134.6	125.6	131.8	122.9	132.2	145.2	147.0	191.1
% change from Jan. 1988	0.7	0.2	0.3	3.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	2.9
% change from Feb. 1987	3.9	2.4	4.2	4.2	2.2	4.9	5.8	6.5
<b>Halifax</b>								
Feb. 1988 index	139.5	124.6	139.8	125.5	138.6	149.4	149.3	198.0
% change from Jan. 1988	0.7	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.6	1.8	0.9	1.9
% change from Feb. 1987	3.2	1.6	2.2	5.7	1.6	4.3	5.2	8.7
<b>Saint John</b>								
Feb. 1988 index	139.7	132.0	142.5	125.1	134.6	139.4	146.8	193.2
% change from Jan. 1988	0.2	-0.7	0.1	3.1	-0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3
% change from Feb. 1987	3.9	2.5	2.7	5.8	5.3	4.6	6.2	6.3
<b>Quebec City</b>								
Feb. 1988 index	143.0	135.6	146.0	129.9	140.9	144.9	132.0	193.8
% change from Jan. 1988	0.6	-0.7	0.4	2.7	0.4	0.8	1.9	1.6
% change from Feb. 1987	3.8	2.3	3.6	5.4	3.5	5.7	4.3	5.8
<b>Montreal</b>								
Feb. 1988 index	143.8	136.4	146.2	128.2	145.0	143.3	137.3	195.1
% change from Jan. 1988	0.6	-0.5	0.3	2.2	0.4	1.0	1.6	1.9
% change from Feb. 1987	4.1	2.7	5.0	4.7	2.5	4.6	5.0	5.7
<b>Ottawa</b>								
Feb. 1988 index	141.8	127.9	145.9	130.0	144.5	144.5	141.1	185.8
% change from Jan. 1988	0.6	-0.2	0.0	2.4	0.7	0.6	2.2	1.8
% change from Feb. 1987	3.7	-1.0	3.7	5.9	4.6	6.4	6.5	7.0
<b>Toronto</b>								
Feb. 1988 index	145.5	138.1	148.6	132.1	144.8	145.8	142.6	187.7
% change from Jan. 1988	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.5	1.7	1.0
% change from Feb. 1987	4.6	2.4	5.7	6.2	3.0	4.4	5.5	6.3
<b>Thunder Bay</b>								
Feb. 1988 index	140.1	131.2	139.5	127.4	143.0	144.3	139.6	182.1
% change from Jan. 1988	0.7	0.2	0.4	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.1
% change from Feb. 1987	3.7	0.2	3.5	5.1	5.3	4.4	5.4	6.4
<b>Winnipeg</b>								
Feb. 1988 index	138.8	126.6	141.3	128.4	131.1	137.1	146.2	209.6
% change from Jan. 1988	0.1	-0.2	0.3	3.0	-2.1	0.1	0.4	2.3
% change from Feb. 1987	3.7	2.0	3.2	6.2	0.5	3.9	6.0	13.3



### Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)

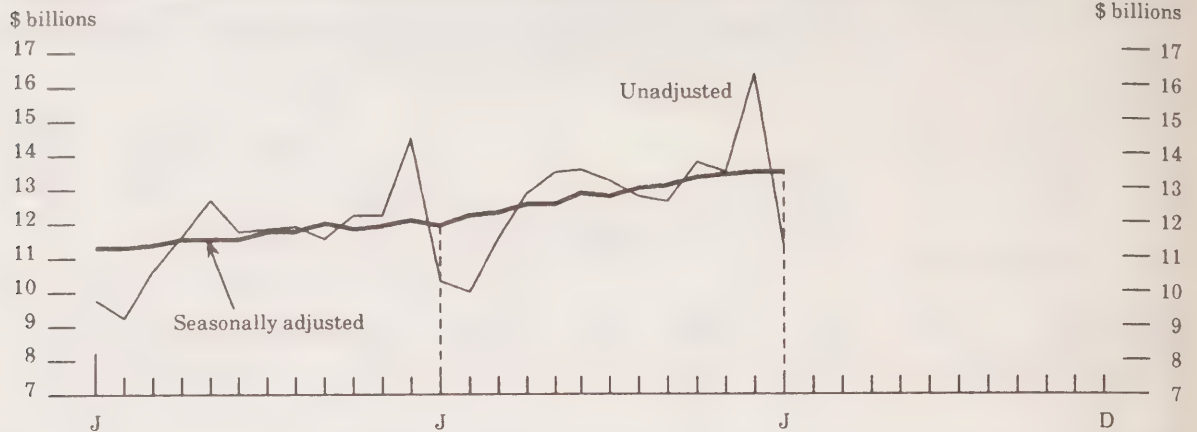
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.<sup>1</sup>

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
<b>Regina</b>								
Feb. 1988 index	139.0	124.9	141.4	126.0	132.7	165.9	144.4	188.2
% change from Jan. 1988	0.4	0.3	-0.1	2.8	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	1.4
% change from Feb. 1987	5.5	2.3	3.7	6.6	6.1	20.5	8.0	8.7
<b>Saskatoon</b>								
Feb. 1988 index	140.7	127.3	141.7	129.6	134.9	171.6	145.2	183.6
% change from Jan. 1988	0.6	0.6	0.1	2.8	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.3
% change from Feb. 1987	6.3	4.2	4.3	6.4	6.8	27.7	6.8	7.5
<b>Edmonton</b>								
Feb. 1988 index	135.7	134.8	126.5	127.2	135.4	143.3	141.4	212.5
% change from Jan. 1988	0.2	-0.1	0.1	2.0	-0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7
% change from Feb. 1987	4.2	3.6	2.4	5.9	1.2	4.6	6.8	18.8
<b>Calgary</b>								
Feb. 1988 index	134.6	133.2	125.8	123.5	134.4	147.9	141.0	206.0
% change from Jan. 1988	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	2.5	-3.3	0.7	0.6	0.3
% change from Feb. 1987	3.6	2.2	1.9	6.2	-0.5	4.8	6.6	17.8
<b>Vancouver</b>								
Feb. 1988 index	135.7	132.5	129.2	126.6	139.7	134.9	147.4	179.4
% change from Jan. 1988	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	2.0	-1.8	-0.1	0.1	0.9
% change from Feb. 1987	3.0	1.4	3.1	3.2	3.6	2.7	3.6	6.2
<b>Victoria<sup>2</sup></b>								
Feb. 1988 index	108.8	109.8	103.4	109.1	107.4	107.7	117.0	130.3
% change from Jan. 1988	-0.4	-0.8	-0.1	1.7	-2.5	-1.1	0.0	0.6
% change from Feb. 1987	4.1	1.1	3.1	3.0	9.7	2.0	5.9	5.8

<sup>1</sup> For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 22 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$16.50/\$66.00).

<sup>2</sup> December 1984 = 100.

## Monthly Retail Trade, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1988



### Month-to-month Changes (seasonally adjusted)



## Retail Trade

January 1988

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$13.5 billion in January 1988, virtually unchanged from December 1987.
- The overall lack of growth in January 1988 is in contrast to a generally rising trend observed during 1987, when retail trade advanced on average by 1.0% on a monthly basis.

- In January 1988, the most significant sales increases in dollar terms were recorded by automotive parts and accessories stores (+6.1%); grocery, confectionery and sundries stores (+1.2%); and pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores (+1.5%). Offsetting these increases were declines by department stores (-5.4%), combination stores (-1.6%) and general merchandise stores (-7.8%).

#### Unadjusted Sales

- Retail trade totalled \$11.3 billion in January 1988, up 9.6% over the same month last year.

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- The two largest major groups within retail trade recorded sales increases over January 1987: dealers of new and used motor vehicles increased a significant 20.6% while total food stores rose a more moderate 4.7%. Department store sales were down 5.4% on a year-over-year basis, while service station sales rose 11.2%, the tenth consecutive monthly increase.
- All provinces and territories registered higher retail sales in January 1988 compared to the corresponding month in 1987. Sales were also higher in the four metropolitan areas covered by the survey.

(see table on page 12)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

The January 1988 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$16/\$160) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

# Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. 1988 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. 1988/ Jan. 1987	Oct. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Dec. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. 1988 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. 1988/ Dec. 1987
	(millions of \$)			%	(millions of \$)				%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,229.9	2,528.8	2,282.6	2.3	2,289.0	2,304.2	2,325.7	2,288.5	-1.6
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	600.3	733.5	667.7	11.2	702.2	729.9	718.4	727.4	1.2
All other food stores	207.3	298.3	229.2	10.5	241.2	245.3	250.1	257.9	3.1
Department stores	771.6	2,031.2	729.6	-5.4	1,075.5	1,090.1	1,097.2	1,038.2	-5.4
General merchandise stores	196.8	366.9	203.5	3.4	264.7	263.1	279.9	257.9	-7.8
General stores	157.1	225.6	170.9	8.7	199.1	199.2	192.6	200.2	3.9
Variety stores	61.4	159.3	61.5	0.1	90.2	90.4	86.9	92.0	5.8
Motor vehicle dealers	1,834.2	2,406.9	2,215.8	20.8	2,849.5	2,864.2	2,938.0	2,943.7	0.2
Used car dealers	60.4	72.7	69.5	15.0	96.0	94.3	96.8	95.5	-1.3
Service stations	837.4	1,011.7	931.7	11.2	1,027.6	1,029.3	1,005.5	1,004.9	-0.1
Garages	114.2	148.9	141.8	24.1	153.5	153.8	157.4	159.5	1.4
Automotive parts and accessories stores	187.0	384.0	220.5	17.9	304.0	297.4	295.9	313.8	6.1
Men's clothing stores	99.0	255.1	108.6	9.7	137.8	132.4	136.6	137.5	0.7
Women's clothing stores	221.4	422.6	228.8	3.3	276.0	281.5	282.1	280.1	-0.7
Family clothing stores	136.8	324.0	146.0	6.7	193.1	191.7	192.1	194.1	1.0
Specialty shoe stores	20.2	27.0	21.6	6.7	23.3	23.1	23.9	22.8	-4.3
Family shoe stores	76.0	137.9	79.8	5.0	105.4	100.7	101.7	105.6	3.9
Hardware stores	91.5	175.0	100.2	9.5	146.2	145.6	143.3	141.1	-1.5
Household furniture stores	124.2	196.6	144.7	16.5	169.3	169.9	169.1	167.7	-0.8
Household appliance stores	42.6	69.7	52.5	23.2	56.4	56.8	55.9	58.0	3.7
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	123.5	164.0	121.8	-1.3	136.3	138.6	136.0	135.3	-0.5
Pharmacies, patent medi- cine and cosmetics stores	524.3	753.9	574.3	9.5	584.4	584.0	587.7	596.3	1.5
Book and stationery stores	64.3	166.8	79.9	24.2	84.0	84.6	86.0	88.6	3.0
Florists	34.8	75.0	37.1	6.7	52.0	50.9	51.0	51.0	-0.1
Jewellery stores	61.8	266.1	66.3	7.3	96.0	93.1	94.8	99.8	5.2
Sporting goods and accessories stores	142.6	277.6	163.8	14.8	202.6	216.9	217.2	219.3	1.0
Personal accessories stores	148.5	362.8	172.0	15.8	201.9	206.3	209.3	212.1	1.3
All other stores	1,146.9	2,228.9	1,291.4	12.5	1,544.3	1,535.3	1,563.9	1,599.6	2.3
<b>All stores - Total</b>	<b>10,315.9</b>	<b>16,270.8</b>	<b>11,313.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>13,301.6</b>	<b>13,372.4</b>	<b>13,495.0</b>	<b>13,488.3</b>	<b>--</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.



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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Property and Casualty Insurers

Fourth Quarter 1987

Property and casualty insurers posted an estimated underwriting loss of \$390 million in the fourth quarter of 1987 compared to a loss of \$165 million for the third quarter. For the fourth quarter of 1986, the estimated underwriting loss reported was \$202 million.

Estimated net investment income exceeded \$467 million for the fourth quarter of 1987, an increase of 8% over the third quarter of 1987 and 15% above the fourth quarter 1986 amount.

#### Annual 1987

Estimated annual net income of property and casualty insurers during 1987 exceeded \$1 billion for the second consecutive year.

For 1987, the estimated underwriting loss stood at \$535 million compared to a loss of \$555 million for 1986. Estimated net investment income earned during 1987 was \$1.7 billion, an increase of 13% over 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3797 and 3857-3859.

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. Somers (613-951-9851), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. Complete details on the other financial institutions will be available before March 28.

### Highway Construction Price Indexes

1986

The Highway Construction Price Index for Canada (1981=100)<sup>1</sup> fell to a level of 114.7, a drop of 2.7% from the previous fiscal year's level of 117.9. Prices for new highway construction declined in all provinces except British Columbia, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Contractors' bid prices, which account for about 80% of total expenditures, rose 3.5% during the year, mainly because of increases of 7.1% for granular base course and 1.5% for grading, although prices for paving fell 10.5%.

While price changes across the country for grading were mixed, those for granular base courses moved upward for all provinces except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Quebec was the chief contributor to this movement with an increase of 27.9%. Prices for paving fell sharply in all provinces except British Columbia. These decreases ranged from 19.1% for Saskatchewan to 2.8% for New Brunswick.

Prices for materials supplied by the provincial departments of highways plunged 21.6% at the Canada level, principally as a result of nationwide decreases in the main component – asphalt. Prices fell in every province, with the most dramatic decreases occurring in Quebec (27.7%), Ontario (23.6%), Manitoba (24.2%) and Alberta (22.2%).

*<sup>1</sup>The Highway Construction Price Indexes are now calculated on a 1981 time base with fixed component weights at the provincial level, but with three-year moving average weights for the Canada total.*

Available on CANSIM: matrix 115.

The fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available towards the end of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

## Railway Carloadings

Eight-day Period Ending February 29, 1988

### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 5.7 million tonnes, an increase of 14.4% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 20.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 12.1%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 2.2% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	Eight-day Period Ending February 29, 1988	Year to date
<b>Carload Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	5 747 587	39 416 180
% change from previous year	14.4	2.2
Cars	83,700	575,148
% change from previous year	11.7	-0.3
<b>Piggyback Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	327 612	2 157 700
% change from previous year	20.6	7.2
Cars	10,770	72,381
% change from previous year	12.1	--

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

## Steel Ingots

January 1988

Steel ingot production for January 1988 totalled 1 272 392 tonnes, an increase of 3.5% from 1 229 138 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The January 1988 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the last week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

## Rolled Steel

January 1988

Rolled steel shipments for January 1988 totalled 1 100 997 tonnes, an increase of 5.8% from the preceding month's total of 1 041 083 tonnes and up 5.5% from the year-earlier level of 1 043 458<sup>r</sup> (revised figure) tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The January 1988 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the last week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

## **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers**

January 1988 (Revision)

Data users should note the following text is a revised version of the one that appeared in the February 26<sup>th</sup> *Daily*.

Canadian domestic shipments totalled 193 955 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in January 1988, an increase of 18.7% from the 163 440 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

The January 1988 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4.50/\$45) is to be released the week of March 21. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

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## Publications Released

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✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation,**  
Vol.16, No.16, March 1988.  
**Catalogue number 32-023**  
(Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).

✓ **Non-metallic Mineral Products**  
**Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**  
**Catalogue number 44-250B 3521**  
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

### How to Order Publications

*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.*

*Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).*

*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*



## Major Release Dates: Week of March 21 - 25

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>March</b>		
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	January 1988
22	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	January 1988
22-April 8	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	January 1988
23	Wholesale Trade	January 1988
24	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	December 1987
25	Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products	Fourth Quarter 1987

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Joan Farley (613-951-1198)

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 21, 1988

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## Major Release

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- Department Store Sales and Stocks, January 1988** 2
- Seasonally adjusted, department store sales decreased 5.4%, following three consecutive monthly increases.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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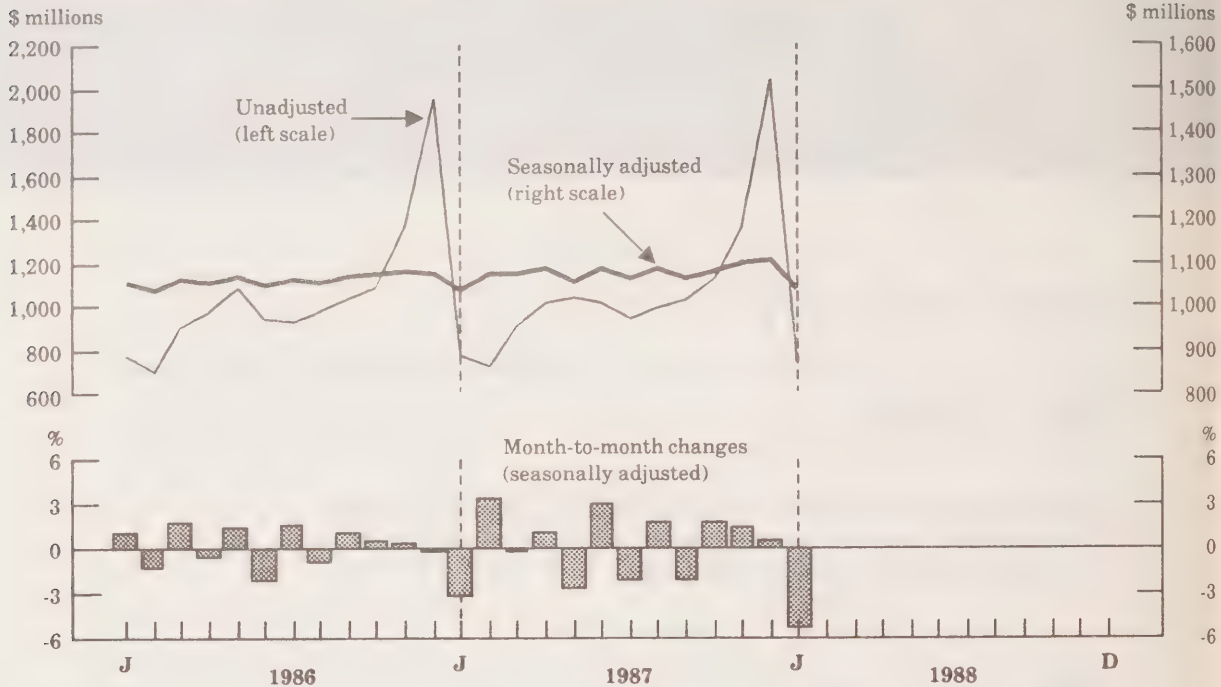
## Publications Released

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6

## Major Release

### Department Store Sales, by Month, Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1988



### Department Store Sales and Stocks January 1988

#### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in January 1988 totalled \$1,038 million, a substantial decrease of 5.4% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,097 million.
- The decrease in January sales contrasts with the generally upward trend observed in the last three months of 1987, when sales showed an average monthly growth of 1.2%.

- Seasonally adjusted, department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,240 million at the end of January 1988, down 1.8% from the December 1987 revised value of \$4,316 million. This constitutes the fourth consecutive monthly decrease.

- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 4.08:1 in January, down from the average ratio of 4.15:1 observed during 1987.

#### Unadjusted Data

- Removing the affect of the sale of Woodward stores Ltd.'s food division, department store sales declined 0.5% from January 1987, to a level of \$730 million.

(continued on page 3)



- On a provincial basis, corrected for structural changes, five provinces posted decreases in January 1988 from the corresponding month in 1987. Increases were recorded in Prince Edward Island (+5.2%), Nova Scotia (+3.6%), New Brunswick (+3.2%), British Columbia (+2.8%) and Ontario (+1.0%). Sales were down in five of the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed.
- Not adjusted for seasonal variations, department store stocks at month-end totalled \$3,749 million, a modest decrease of 0.2% from the level in January 1987.

**Note to Users:**

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas have been affected by major structural changes during 1987, including the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food department to Canada Safeway Ltd.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

The January 1988 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

## Data Availability Announcements

### Microdata Tape on Family Food Expenditure

1986

A microdata tape that contains detailed information on food expenditures of families and unattached individuals in Canada for the calendar year 1986 is now available. The tape includes socio-economic and income information of the spending unit, as well as weekly expenditures and quantities on individual food items. The type of outlet in which each purchase was made is also indicated. The data included on the tape were collected from the Food Expenditure Survey in 1986. Results from this survey will be published in *Family Food Expenditure in Canada, 1986* (62-554) later this year.

This is the second tape on food expenditures to be released from the Food Expenditure Survey. It contains information from 10,919 spending units. All records have been thoroughly screened, and in a few cases modified to assure the anonymity of respondents. The tape costs \$700.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Tom Greenberg (613-951-4644), Household Surveys Division.

### Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending February 13, 1988

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending February 13, 1988 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

For more detailed information, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division.

### Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period ending March 7, 1988

#### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.0 million tonnes, an increase of 4.3% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 23.5% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 8.8%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 2.4% more than that loaded in the previous year.

### Railway Carloadings

	Seven-day Period ending March 7, 1988	Year to date
<b>Carload Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	4 999 473	44 415 653
% change from previous year	4.3	2.4
Cars	72,914	648,062
% change from previous year	1.0	-0.2
<b>Piggyback Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	286 658	2 444 358
% change from previous year	23.5	8.9
Cars	9,643	82,024
% change from previous year	8.8	0.9

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

## Sugar Sales

February 1988

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 71 968 259 kilograms for all types of sugar in February 1988, comprising 68 400 266 kilograms in domestic sales and 3 567 993 kilograms in export sales. The 1988 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 134 524 637<sup>r</sup> (revised figure) kilograms, 127 908 935<sup>r</sup> kilograms in domestic sales and 6 615 702 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 75 985 000 kilograms in February 1987, of which 71 098 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 4 887 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1987 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 149 932 000 kilograms, 139 012 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 10 920 000 export sales.

The February 1988 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

## Construction Type Plywood

January 1988

Canadian firms produced 171 058 cubic metres (193,308,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during January 1988, a decrease of 3.2% from the 176 673 cubic metres (199,653,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during January 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The January 1988 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of March 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), British Columbia and Yukon Regional Office, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

## Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

January 1988

Canadian chemical firms produced 135 832 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in January 1988, an increase of 23.1% from the 110 326<sup>r</sup> (revised figure) tonnes produced in January 1987.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for January 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The January 1988 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50) is scheduled to be released the week of March 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

## Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

January 1988

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,997,947 phonograph records in January 1988, down 15.7% from the 3,555,800 produced a year earlier. Production of tapes decreased to 3,246,163 in January 1988, down 0.2% from 3,253,688 tapes in January 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

The January 1988 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released this week. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Marie-Pierre Longtin (613-951-3521), Industry Division.



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## Publications Released

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✓ **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production**, November 1987.  
**Catalogue number 26-006**  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

✓ **Gas Utilities**, October 1987.  
**Catalogue number 55-002**  
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

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*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 22, 1988

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## Major Releases

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### Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, January 1988

2

- Canadian manufacturing shipments and inventories continued to hit new highs in January. New orders remained at the same level as in December, and the ratio of inventories to shipments declined to a new low.

### Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, Third Quarter 1987

4

- Canadian production of primary energy rose 8.0% from the same period a year earlier.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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Stocks of Frozen Meats, March 1, 1988

5

Selected Financial Indexes, February 1988

5

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## Publications Released

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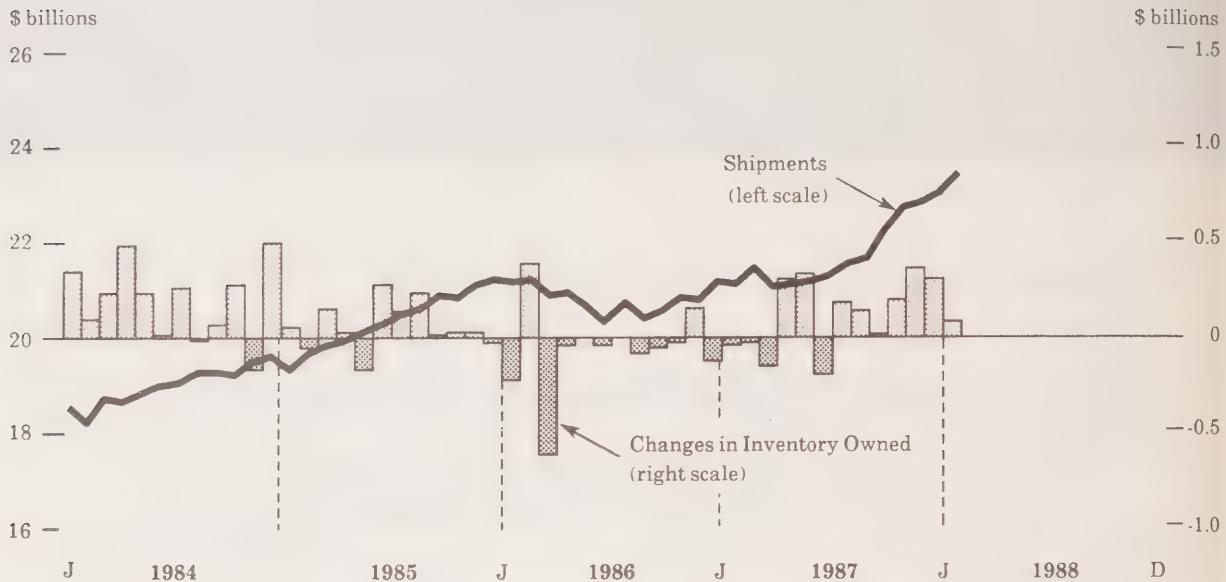
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## Major Releases

### Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1984-1988

(Seasonally adjusted)



### Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

January 1988

Canadian manufacturing shipments and inventories continued to hit new highs in January. New orders remained at the same level as in December, and the ratio of inventories to shipments declined to a new low.

Since shipments continued to outpace the growth in inventories, the inventories to shipments ratio dropped to a new low. Shipments have increased an average of 1% a month for the last 10 months, while inventories have increased at half this rate over the same period. Unfilled orders declined in January, and new orders remained at the same level as in December.

The increase in January shipments was mainly the result of a rebound in transportation equipment industry shipments and an increase for fabricated metal products industries. These increases were partially offset by declines for chemical and chemical products industries and primary metal industries.

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the value of **shipments** increased 1.5% in January to a level of \$23.5 billion. The January increase was the tenth consecutive increase since March 1987 and pushed monthly shipments to a new high.
- **New orders**, at \$23.3 billion, remained at the same level as in December. New orders have increased at an average of about 1% a month from March 1987 to January 1988.
- **Inventories** increased 0.3% to \$34.9 billion in January. Consecutive increases in the last seven months have continued to push inventories to record levels.

(continued on page 3)

- The **inventories to shipments ratio** fell to a new low of 1.49:1 in January. This ratio has declined despite an increasing trend for inventories because of an even stronger upward trend for shipments.
- The **unfilled orders backlog** decreased 0.5% to \$24.9 billion in January. Unfilled orders had increased an average of 0.6% a month from April to December 1987, despite a decline in October.

#### Unadjusted

- Manufacturers' shipments in January were estimated at \$21.3 billion, 8.7% higher than the January 1987 level.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

**Note:** Inventories referred to in the text above are inventories owned, which exclude inventory for which manufacturers have received payment, but which they are still holding (e.g. shipbuilding). At the all-industry level, inventory owned accounts for the largest part of inventory held.

Data in this release are based on 1983 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks.

The January 1988 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$16.50/\$165) will be available in about three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications".

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For other more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Hewer (613-951-9497) or the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

### Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries (billions of dollars)

	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. 1988 <sup>p</sup>
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Shipments	21.2	21.2	22.9	23.1	23.5
New orders	21.4	20.8	23.0	23.3	23.3
Unfilled orders	24.1	23.7	24.8	25.0	24.9
Inventories	33.4	33.3	34.5	34.8	34.9
Ratio of inventories to shipments	1.57	1.57	1.51	1.50	1.49
Unadjusted					
Shipments	20.1	19.6	23.1	22.0	21.3
New orders	19.8	19.6	23.0	21.7	21.6
Unfilled orders	23.5	23.6	24.6	24.3	24.7
Inventories	32.9	33.4	34.3	34.3	34.9

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.



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## Report On Energy Supply-Demand In Canada

Third Quarter 1987

### Highlights

- Canadian production of primary energy in the third quarter of 1987 reached 2 416 petajoules (PJ), up 8.0% from the corresponding quarter the previous year. Production of crude oil accounted for 39.4% of the total in the most current quarter, natural gas and byproducts 33.1%, coal 14.3% and hydro and nuclear electricity 13.0%. On a year-to-date basis, energy production stood at 7 398 PJ, up 4.0% from 1986.
- Exports of energy commodities for the third quarter of 1987 climbed 15.3% from the year-earlier period to 943 PJ. Of this total, crude oil contributed 37.7%, natural gas and byproducts 27.0%, coal 20.7%, electricity 4.8% and other energy forms 9.8%. Imports for the same period were 470 PJ, with crude oil and coal accounting for 83.6% of these imports. The trade balance of energy products in the third quarter stood at + 473 PJ.
- The amount of energy available to Canadians for consumption rose to 1 801 PJ, up 5.4% from the corresponding quarter in 1986. Per capita consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) stood at 70 gigajoules, 4.5% above that of a year earlier.
- Energy and non-energy use in the industrial sector totalled 658 PJ in the third quarter, up 9.0% from a year earlier; on a cumulative basis it increased 5.3%, reaching 1 983 PJ. Of this increase, non-energy uses accounted for 19.8% in the current quarter and 38.2% on a cumulative basis.
- Residential and farm use (excluding motor gasoline and diesel) was down slightly (2 PJ or 1.2%) in the third quarter, falling to 150 PJ. For the first nine months of the year, the cumulative decline was 30 PJ or 3.5%, down to 808 PJ.
- Transportation uses (including all aviation fuel use) increased 25 PJ to 464 PJ in the third quarter of 1987, up 5.7% from 1986. Cumulative use rose 57 PJ to 1 282 PJ, up 4.7% from January to September 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7976-8001.

The third quarter 1987 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada* (57-003, \$28.75/\$115) is scheduled to be released the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Industry Division.



## Data Availability Announcements

### Stocks of Frozen Meats

March 1, 1988

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of March amounted to 31 860 tonnes, up from 27 282 tonnes a month earlier and 30 490 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

The March issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release on April 6. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-951-8714), Agriculture Division.

### Selected Financial Indexes

February 1988

February 1988 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The first quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

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## Publications Released

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- ✓ **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics,** December 1987. Catalogue number 25-001  
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).
- ✓ **Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,** January 1988. Catalogue number 32-022  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard,** December 1987. Catalogue number 36-003  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries,** December 1987. Catalogue number 43-005  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Fuel Consumption Survey – Passenger Cars, Light Trucks and Vans,** July-September 1986. Catalogue number 53-007 Free.
- ✓ **Fuel Consumption Survey – Passenger Cars, Light Trucks and Vans,** October-December 1986. Catalogue number 53-007 Free.
- ✓ **The Labour Force,** February 1988. Catalogue number 71-001  
(Canada: \$22/\$220; Other Countries: \$24/\$240).
- ✓ **Culture Communiqué Service Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 1, Periodical Publishing, 1985-86.** Catalogue number 87-001  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 23, 1988

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## Major Release

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### Wholesale Trade, January 1988

2

- Wholesale merchants' sales increased 11.7% over January 1987.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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Provincial Government Enterprise Finance, 1985

4

Fur Production, 1986-87

4

Steel Ingots, Week Ending March 19, 1988

4

Sawmills East of the Rockies, January 1988

5

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## Publications Released

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6

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## Major Release

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### Wholesale Trade

January 1988

#### Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for January 1988 were 11.7% above those of January 1987. This year-over-year rise follows gains of 13.1% in December 1987 and 18.5% in November.
- In January 1988, all major trade groups within wholesale trade registered increased sales over a year earlier except for wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-1.5%). The three largest trade groups recorded increases over January 1987: wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+14.7%); wholesalers of food (+1.0%); and, other wholesalers (+16.5%).
- Wholesale trade increases between January 1987 and January 1988 were posted in all regions, ranging from 12.3% in Ontario to 9.8% in British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

#### Inventories

- Inventory levels in January 1988 were 10.5% higher than those reported in January 1987. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of January 1988 stood at 1.68:1, down slightly from 1.70:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1987.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 44.

The January 1988 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5.50/\$55) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.



## Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for January 1988/1987

Major Trade Groups - Regions	Sales		Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	Dec. 1987/86 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. 1988/87 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1987/86 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. 1988/87 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. 1988 <sup>p</sup>
<b>Total all trades</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.68</b>
Food	5.7	1.0	4.5	8.2	0.74	0.79
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	11.2	6.8	3.7	5.8	1.06	1.05
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	9.7	8.1	6.5	9.8	2.19	2.23
Motor vehicles and accessories	-8.4	14.6	9.3	5.7	2.34	2.16
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	29.4	-1.5	3.9	8.1	3.62	3.97
Other machinery, equipment and supplies <sup>1</sup>	22.3	14.7	5.9	8.4	1.77	1.67
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	19.5	18.2	6.7	8.7	1.77	1.62
Lumber and building materials	8.6	16.3	21.3	21.7	1.74	1.82
Other wholesalers <sup>2</sup>	21.1	16.5	11.9	16.5	1.83	1.83
<b>Regions</b>						
Atlantic provinces	17.1	12.0	13.7	12.3	1.56	1.57
Quebec	9.1	12.1	12.8	13.7	1.62	1.65
Ontario	12.1	12.3	7.8	11.1	1.66	1.64
Prairie provinces	19.8	10.9	4.9	8.4	2.21	2.16
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	14.9	9.8	6.3	4.4	1.46	1.39

<sup>1</sup> Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Provincial Government Enterprise Finance 1985

In 1985, provincial government business enterprises earned an after-tax profit of \$2,711 million, up \$371 million (16%) over the previous year.

Total income reached \$35,536 million, an increase of \$1,563 million (or 5%) over 1984. Sales of goods and services, and investment income remained the largest sources of income. Sales of goods and services were \$30,290 million, up 3% over 1984 and investment income grew by 14% in 1985 to reach a level of \$4,669 million.

The debt of provincial government enterprises stood at \$122,189 million at the end of 1985, up \$7,127 million over the previous year. This annual increase in debt is the smallest one recorded over the last five years and resulted primarily from a slowdown in the construction of new facilities by the provincial hydros.

The 1985 issue of *Provincial Government Enterprise Finance* (61-204, \$25) is scheduled to be released in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1832) or Jeannine d'Angelo (613-951-1834), Assets, Liabilities and Enterprises Section, Public Institutions Division.

### Fur Production 1986-87

The value of pelts during the 1986-87 season was \$150,129,659 - up 50.1% from the previous season. Wildlife pelts brought in \$75,265,391 or 50.1% of the total. Fur farm production accounted for \$74,864,268 - up from \$49,465,211<sup>r</sup> (revised figure) the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5692-5699 and 9511-9515.

The 1986-87 issue of *Fur Production* (23-207, \$30) is scheduled to be released mid-April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact R. Koroluk (613-951-2549), Agriculture Division.

### Steel Ingots Week Ending March 19, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending March 19, 1988 totalled 299 985 tonnes, an increase of 7.3% from the preceding week's total of 279 507 tonnes and up 0.7% from the year-earlier level of 298 010 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 3 226 970 tonnes, an increase of 1.3% from 3 184 219 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

## Sawmills East of the Rockies January 1988

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 2.4% to 1 789 255 cubic metres (758,244,000 feet board measure) in January 1988 from 1 833 102 cubic metres (776,825,000 feet board measure) after revisions in January 1987.

Stocks on hand at the end of January 1988 totalled 2 528 707 cubic metres (1,071,606,000 feet board measure), an increase of 15.2% compared to 2 195 048 cubic metres (930,209,000 feet board measure) in January 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2 and 2.2) and 122 (series 2).

The January 1988 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$9/\$90) is scheduled to be released the week of April 4. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

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## Publications Released

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- ✓ **Canadian Economic Observer, March 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 11-010**  
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$22.50/\$225).
- ✓ **Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 2, March Intentions of Principal Field Crops Area, Canada. Catalogue number 22-002**  
(Canada: \$7.50/\$52; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$58). Available today at 3:00 p.m.
- ✓ **Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, November 1987. Catalogue number 31-001**  
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).
- ✓ **Oils and Fats, November 1987. Catalogue number 32-006**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Retail Trade, December 1987. Catalogue number 63-005**  
(Canada: \$16/\$160; Other Countries: \$17/\$170).
- ✓ **New Motor Vehicle Sales, November 1987. Catalogue number 63-007**  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- ✓ **Wholesale Trade, December 1987. Catalogue number 63-008**  
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).
- ✓ **Building Permits, November 1987. Catalogue number 64-001**  
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210).
- ✓ **Quarterly Demographic Statistics, April-June 1987. Catalogue number 91-002**  
(Canada: \$7/\$28; Other Countries: \$8/\$32).

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 24, 1988

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### Major Releases

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#### **The Canadian Renal Failure Register, 1986** 2

- The number of Canadians under care for life-sustaining treatment of dialysis or a kidney transplant increased 51% in the last five years.

#### **Crude Oil and Natural Gas, December 1987** 4

- Exports of natural gas continued to show a strong pattern of growth, rising 35.5% over December 1986.

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### Data Availability Announcements

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Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, January 1988 5

Footwear Statistics, January 1988 5

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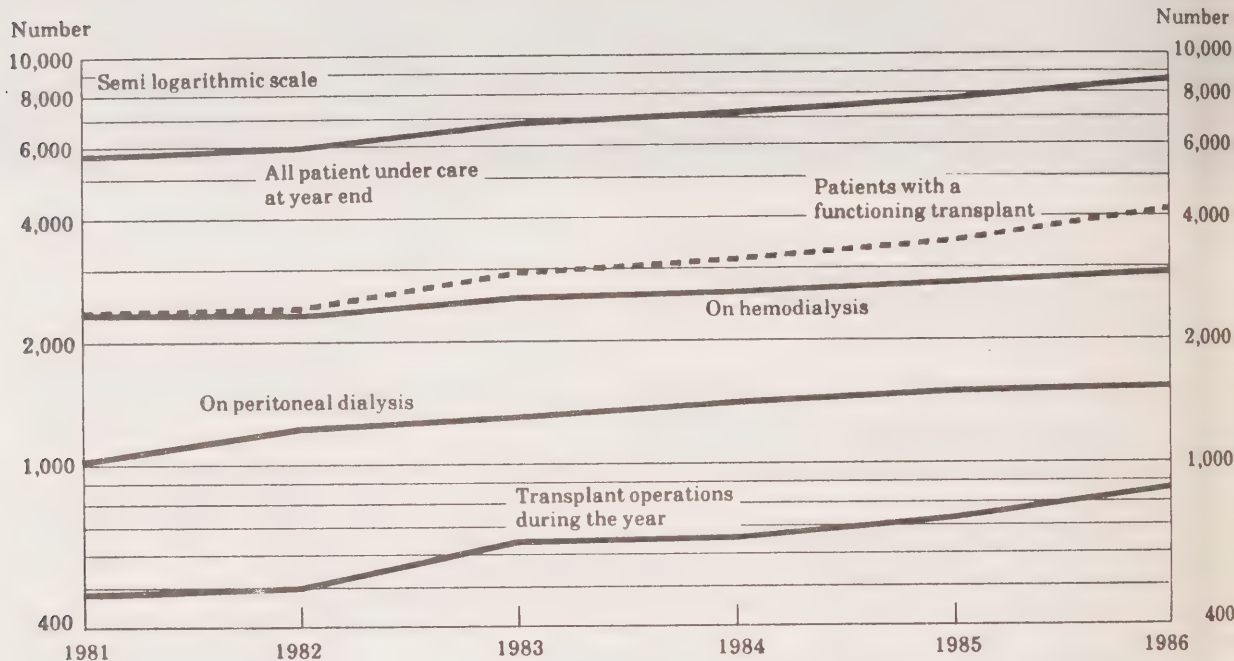
**Publication Released** 6

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## Major Release

### Canadian Renal Failure Register Trends in Treatment, 1981-1986



### The Canadian Renal Failure Register

1986

#### All Patients

- At year-end 1986, a total of 8,636 Canadians were under care for the life-sustaining treatment of dialysis or a kidney transplant. The number of patients doubled between 1976 and 1981 and has shown a further 51% increase in the last five years.
- Due to increasing numbers of transplants performed each year (to 871 in 1986 from 482 in 1981), there was a large rise in the number of patients with a functioning transplant (to 4,174 in 1986 from 2,362 patients in 1981). These patients represented almost one-half of all patients under treatment in 1986, compared with the proportion of 41% in 1981.

- Despite the continuous increase in transplant operations, the number of dialysis patients grew by 33% between 1981 and 1986. This increase can be attributed to a shortage of kidneys available for transplant as well as to the acceptance for treatment of increasing numbers of older patients and patients with renal vascular disease. These patients are not good candidates for a successful kidney transplant and are thus primarily treated by dialysis.
- Of the 4,462 patients on dialysis at year-end 1986, almost two out of three were on haemodialysis (using an artificial kidney machine) and one in three were treated by peritoneal dialysis (which uses the patient's own abdomen as a filter system).

(continued on page 3)

- Since 1981, there has been an increase of 50% in the number of patients on peritoneal dialysis and a smaller increase, 25% in the number of patients on haemodialysis.

#### New Patients

- The number of new patients entering treatment has grown each year, to 1,683 patients in 1986 from 1,189 in 1981.
- A large part of the increase is due to greater acceptance of older patients (an increase of 82% in patients aged 65 and over), who represented almost one-third of all new patients in 1986. Concomitant large increases occurred in the number of new diabetic patients (80%) and patients with renal vascular disease (52%). These trends, combined with the aging of the Canadian population, suggest that the number of Canadians requiring treatment for chronic renal failure will continue to grow in future years.

#### Patient and Graft Survival

- Of the 8,432 registered patients who started treatment in the years from 1981 to 1986, two out of three were still alive at year-end 1986.

- For kidney transplants performed in the period 1981 to 1986, risk of graft rejection was highest in the first three months after transplant, with a graft survival of 83%<sup>1</sup>. Thereafter, graft survival declined quite slowly, to 77% after one year and 63% four years after transplant. Patient survival for recipients of a kidney transplant<sup>1</sup> was 93% after one year and 87% after four years.

The Canadian Renal Failure Register is supported jointly by the Kidney Foundation of Canada, Health and Welfare Canada and Statistics Canada. Copies of the *Canadian Renal Failure Register*, 1986 report (\$5) can be obtained from the Kidney Foundation of Canada, Ottawa Valley Chapter, 1140 Morrison Drive, Suite 202, Ottawa, Ontario, K2H 8S9 or by contacting Anna Brancker (613-951-1769), Health Division.

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<sup>1</sup> First transplants using cadaver donors.

## Crude Oil and Natural Gas

December 1987

### Highlights

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 8.6 billion cubic metres in December, maintained its upward trend, registering a 12.7% increase over December 1986. For the year 1987, marketable production rose 7.9% over 1986. Similarly, exports of natural gas to the United States rose 35.5% in December, while the yearly total exceeded 1986 by 32.9%. Sales of natural gas in Canada declined 1.7% from December 1986, while sales for the year-to-date decreased 4.2%.
- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in December 1987 amounted to 8.5 million cubic metres, a 10.4% increase over December 1986. On an annual basis, 1987 production rose 4.2% over the level attained in 1986.

- Crude oil exports increased 1.1% in December 1987. For the year 1987, exports rose 6.1% over 1986. Imports of crude oil continued to reflect increased demand by eastern refineries, posting a gain of 25.7% over December 1986. For 1987, import levels showed a growth rate of 14.1% over the 1986 total.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The December 1987 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$9/\$90) is scheduled to be released the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Industry Division.

## Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	December 1987	% Change from Dec. 1986	Jan.- Dec. 1987	% Change from Jan.- Dec. 1986
(thousands of cubic metres)				
<b>Crude oil and equivalent</b>				
Production	8 537.7	10.4	95 244.1	4.2
Exports	2 867.0	1.1	36 024.0	6.1
Imports	2 635.9	25.7	23 472.4	14.1
Refinery receipts	7 432.3	10.1	81 831.5	4.6
(millions of cubic metres)				
<b>Natural gas</b>				
Marketable production	8 592.8	12.7	77 578.2	7.9
Exports	3 396.6	35.5	28 032.1	32.9
Canadian sales	5 164.3	-1.7	46 064.6	-4.2



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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

January 1988

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,077.4 million for January 1988, an increase of 13.3% over the \$951.2 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The January 1988 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5/\$50) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Services Division (613-951-3506).

### Footwear Statistics

January 1988

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,543,817 pairs of footwear in January 1988, a decrease of 14.9% from the 2,989,830<sup>r</sup> (revised figure) pairs produced a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The January issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of April 4. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Carla Mouradian (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

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## Publication Released

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**Fruit and Vegetable Preservation  
Service Bulletin, Vol. 16, No. 2,  
Pack of Processed Raspberries, 1987.  
Catalogue number 32-023**  
(Canada: \$6/\$100; Other Countries: \$7/\$110).  
This is a corrected edition of the publication  
released January 6<sup>th</sup> 1988.

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### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Friday, March 25, 1988

### Major Releases

<b>Federal Government Employment, December 1987</b>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federal (general government) employment showed a decrease of 0.4% or 1,411 employees from December 1986.</li> </ul>	
<b>Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1987</b>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total assets of investment funds at market value were \$29 billion, a decline of about 11% from the third quarter.</li> </ul>	
<b>Sales of Natural Gas, January 1988</b>	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sales of natural gas in Canada posted an 11.8% increase from the previous year's level.</li> </ul>	

### Data Availability Announcements

<b>Production of Biscuits, Fourth Quarter 1987</b>	7
<b>Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Fourth Quarter 1987</b>	7
<b>1986 Census of Manufactures:</b>	
Leaf Tobacco Industry	7
Rubber Hose and Belting Industry	7
Chemical Fertilizer and Fertilizer Materials Industry	7

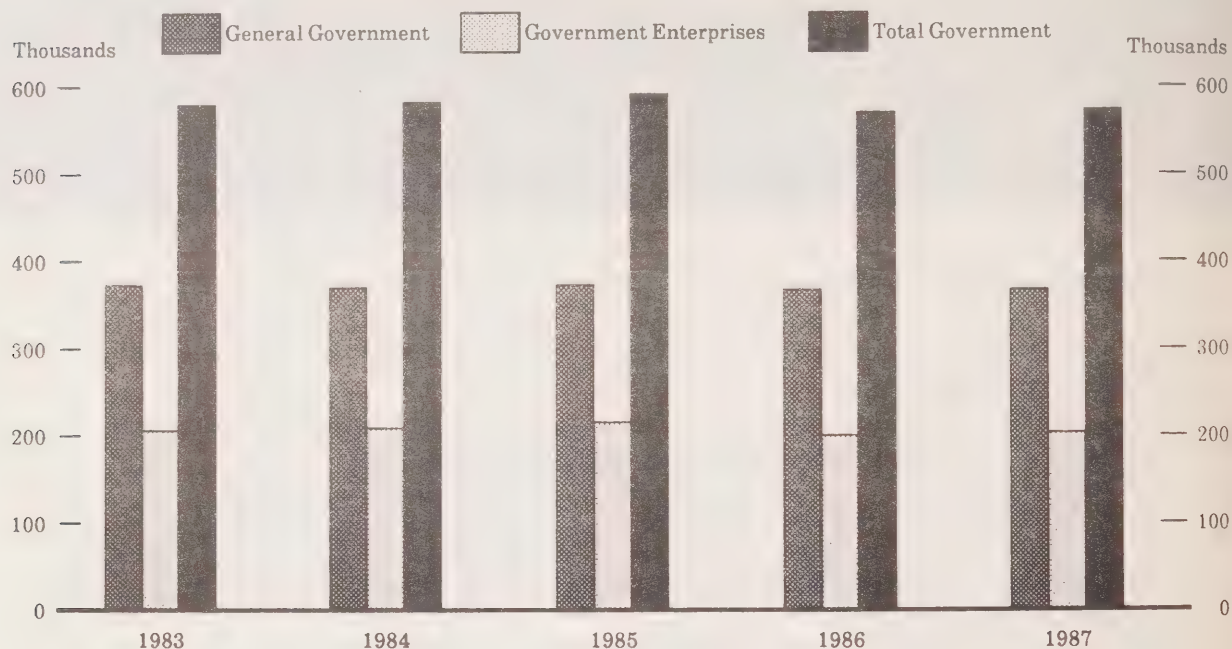
### Publications Released

<b>Major Release Dates, March 28-31</b>	9
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## Major Releases

### Federal Government Employment, December 1983-1987



### Federal Government Employment December 1987

#### Highlights

- There were 367,676 federal (general government) employees in December 1987 compared to 369,087 in December 1986, a decrease of 0.4% or 1,411 employees. The general government category includes departments, ministries, boards, commissions and agencies, but excludes government enterprises.

Significant variations in general government employment occurred in the following departments:

#### Decreases

- Indian Affairs and Northern Development -646 (-11.9%)
- Statistics Canada -407 (-7.9%)

- Supply and Services -377 (-3.7%)
- Employment and Immigration -739 (-2.8%)

#### Increases

- Public Works 393 (5.2%)
- National Revenue 672 (2.4%)
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police 539 (2.4%)

- The decrease in employment at Indian Affairs and Northern Development was due to the continuing transfer of programs in the areas of self-government and education from the federal government to Native control and that of architectural and engineering services to Public Works. The decline at Statistics Canada was caused by the termination of temporary employees previously hired for the one-time occurrence of the June 1986 Census.

(continued on page 3)



- The decline at Employment and Immigration was due to staff reductions administered by the Employment Maintenance Program, while the decrease at the Department of Supply and Services was the result of cutbacks.
- The increase in employment at Public Works was due to the consolidation of architectural and engineering services resources from other departments, which resulted in the transfer of employees from the Departments of Transport and Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The rise in employment in National Revenue stemmed mainly from a growth in the Taxation Program.
- The increase in employment in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was due to increased recruitment of members of the Force for diplomatic security and police services under contract to provinces, territories and municipalities.

#### **Federal Government Enterprises**

- There were 205,167 employees of government enterprises in December 1987 as compared to 204,227 in December 1986, up 0.5% or 940 employees.
- The rise in government enterprise employment from the previous year was due primarily to the acquisition of Air Ontario and Gelco Express Ltd. by Air Canada, and employment growth at Canada Post Corporation. These increases and other smaller ones were partly offset by decreases caused by the sale to the private sector of Fishery Products International and Telelobe Canada during the year.

#### **Total Government Employment**

- General government and government enterprise employment totalled 572,843 in December 1987, compared to 573,314 in December 1986, a decrease of 0.08% or 471 employees.

Available on CANSIM: quarterly data are located in matrix 2717, monthly data by province in matrix 2718 and Canadian Armed Forces data in matrix 2720.

The October-December 1987 issue of *Federal Government Employment* (72-004, \$22/\$88) will be released by the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Moore (613-951-8306) or M. Fathy (613-951-1843), Public Institutions Division.

## **Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics**

Fourth Quarter 1987

### **Investment Funds**

Canadian sales of investment funds stood at \$3.17 billion in the fourth quarter of 1987, an increase of 19.5% over sales for the same quarter in 1986. Net sales however, due to record redemptions of \$3.47 billion, were -\$305 million, a dramatic change from the \$1.14 billion recorded for the fourth quarter of 1986.

Total assets of investment funds at market value were \$29 billion, a decline of about 11% from the third quarter. This reflects both the negative net sales for the quarter and a drop of 12.5% in market value of common and preferred shares from the end of the third quarter. However, total assets were still \$5 billion higher than the market value of total assets at the end of 1986.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3800-3809, 3815, 3820, 3834-3845, 3849, 3857-3859 and 3883-3886.

The fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Financial Institutions* (61-006, \$40/\$160) will be available in early May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Moreau (613-951-2512) or Garry Somers (613-951-9851), Financial Institutions Section, Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

# Financial Institutions

Fourth Quarter 1987

	Fourth Quarter 1987	Change from previous quarter	Change from same period a year earlier	
		millions of dollars		%
<b>Trust companies</b>				
Mortgages	55,871	2,038	8,100	17.5
Total assets	89,958	1,618	8,214	10.3
Deposits	80,474	1,879	8,465	12.0
<b>Mortgage companies</b>				
Mortgages	64,317	4,253	16,014	32.8
Total assets	77,460	4,800	21,093	36.5
Deposits	56,345	3,902	17,846	44.1
<b>Financial corporations</b>				
Retail sales financing:				
Industrial and commercial	5,211	241	987	23.5
Consumer	6,770	476	868	14.7
Wholesale financing	3,927	519	787	21.9
Personal loans	851	40	83	10.8
Total assets	20,191	1,483	4,779	27.0
<b>Finance leasing corporations</b>				
Lease contracts outstanding	4,130	146	234	6.3
Total assets	5,109	187	713	16.6
<b>Investment funds</b>				
Total assets:				
Cost	27,765	-254	4,328	20.9
Market	28,987	-3,505	5,199	21.8
Total portfolio:				
Cost	26,798	153	4,374	22.1
Market	28,021	-3,103	5,196	22.8
<b>Property and casualty insurance companies</b>				
Net premiums earned	2,954	83	273	10.2
Underwriting gains	-390	-225	-188	...
Total assets	25,341	688	3,022	13.8

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

## Sales of Natural Gas

January 1988

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during January 1988 totalled 6 467.1 million cubic metres, an 11.8% increase from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in January 1988 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from January 1987 in brackets: residential sales, 2 073.3 million cubic metres (+13.7%); commercial sales, 1 709.5 million cubic metres (+15.2%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 684.4 million cubic metres (+8.4%).

The January 1988 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$11.50/\$115) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

## Sales of Natural Gas

January 1988

Preliminary Data

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	107 612	187 065	293 776	10 069	598 522
Ontario	994 010	715 055	905 076	133 968	2 748 109
Manitoba	119 437	109 965	59 418	-	288 820
Saskatchewan	155 000	122 000	40 000	37 086	354 086
Alberta	480 515	390 805	956 457	-	1 827 777
British Columbia	216 726	184 570	156 564	91 942	649 802
<b>January 1988 - Canada</b>	<b>2 073 300</b>	<b>1 709 460</b>	<b>2 411 291</b>	<b>273 065</b>	<b>6 467 116</b>
January 1987 - Canada	1 823 871	1 483 926	2 345 127	130 778	5 783 702
% change	13.7	15.2	8.4		11.8

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue # 55-002) as well as on CANSIM.  
- Nil.



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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Production of Biscuits

Fourth Quarter 1987

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 56 557 666 kilograms during the fourth quarter of 1987, an increase of 4.6% from the 54 085 693<sup>r</sup> (revised figure) kilograms produced during the fourth quarter of 1986.

The year-to-date production for 1987 was 197 265 400 kilograms, up from 186 023 285<sup>r</sup> kilograms for the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

The fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Production of Selected Biscuits* (32-026, \$5/\$20) is scheduled to be released the week of March 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

### Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Fourth Quarter 1987

For the quarter ending December 31, 1987, shipments of office furniture products totalled \$189.6 million, an increase of 13.5% compared to \$167.1<sup>r</sup> (revised figure) million shipped during the same quarter the previous year.

Cumulative shipments for 1987 amounted to \$680.1 million, an increase of 10.2% from the \$617.1<sup>r</sup> shipped during 1986.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the fourth quarter of 1987 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The fourth quarter 1987 issue of *Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, \$6.25/\$25) is scheduled to be released the week of March 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division.

### Leaf Tobacco Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the leaf tobacco industry (SIC 1211) totalled \$335.8 million, down 3.0% from \$346.3 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5407 and to be released in catalogue 32-251B 1211.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

### Rubber Hose and Belting Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the rubber hose and belting industry (SIC 1521) totalled \$214.5 million, up 0.3% from \$213.8 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5411 and to be released in catalogue 33-250B 1521.

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

### Chemical Fertilizer and Fertilizer Materials Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the chemical fertilizer and fertilizer materials industry (SIC 3721) totalled \$913.7 million, down 5.4% from \$966.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6872 and to be released in catalogue 46-250B 3721.

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

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## Publications Released

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**Telephone Statistics, December 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 56-002**  
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:  
\$8.50/\$85).

**Employment, Earnings and Hours,**  
**December 1987. Catalogue number 72-002**  
(Canada: \$38.50/\$385; Other Countries:  
\$40.50/\$405).

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## Major Release Dates: March 28 - 31

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(Release dates are subject to change)

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>March</b>		
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1988
29	Security Transactions with Non-residents	January 1988
29-31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	January 1988
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1988
31	Industrial Product Price Index	February 1988
31	Raw Materials Price Index	February 1988

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Monday, March 28, 1988

### Major Releases

<b>Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, January 1988</b>	2
• Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks for the fourth consecutive month.	
<b>Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, February 1988</b>	4
• Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products rose 5.7% over January 1988.	
<b>Employment, Earnings and Hours, January 1988</b>	6
• Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$453.76, up 4.2% from a year earlier.	

### Data Availability Announcements

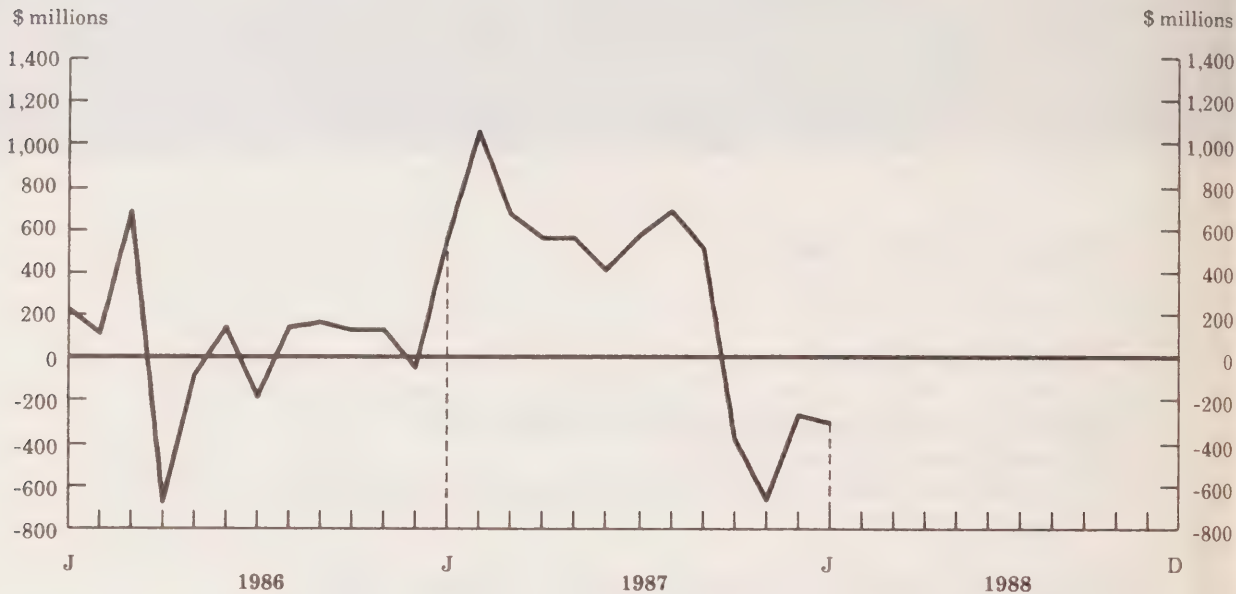
Federal Government Assets and Liabilities, 1987	10
Provincial Government Assets and Liabilities, 1970-1986	10
Electric Lamps, February 1988	10
Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, January 1988	10
Major Appliances, February 1988	11
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, January 1988	11
Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending March 14, 1988	11
Oilseed Crushings, February 1988	12

<b>Publication Released</b>	13
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## Major Releases

### Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)



### Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents January 1988

#### Outstanding Canadian Securities

In January, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks by \$309 million, the fourth consecutive monthly reduction. This brought the net decline since last September to \$1.6 billion. The gross value of stocks traded (sales and purchases) with non-residents dropped by more than a quarter to its lowest monthly level in over a year.

A substantial net foreign investment of nearly \$600 million was, however, recorded from trading in Canadian bonds, similar to the net investment recorded in the previous two months. The United Kingdom and the United States were the main buyers of Canadian bonds, while Japan reduced its holdings of Canadian bonds by \$100 million in the current month. The gross value of bonds traded rose by over 40% from the low level of the previous month.

#### Outstanding Foreign Securities

Residents reduced their holdings of foreign securities by over \$1 billion in January, mainly bonds. The net reduction in holdings of foreign bonds (\$971 million) more than offset the net investment in outstanding bonds recorded in the whole of the previous year (\$911 million).

A small disinvestment was recorded from trading in outstanding foreign stocks, in contrast to a large net investment recorded in the previous month. The decline in the current month resulted from trading in overseas stocks, which was only partly offset by a net investment in United States stocks.

The January 1988 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

(continued on page 3)

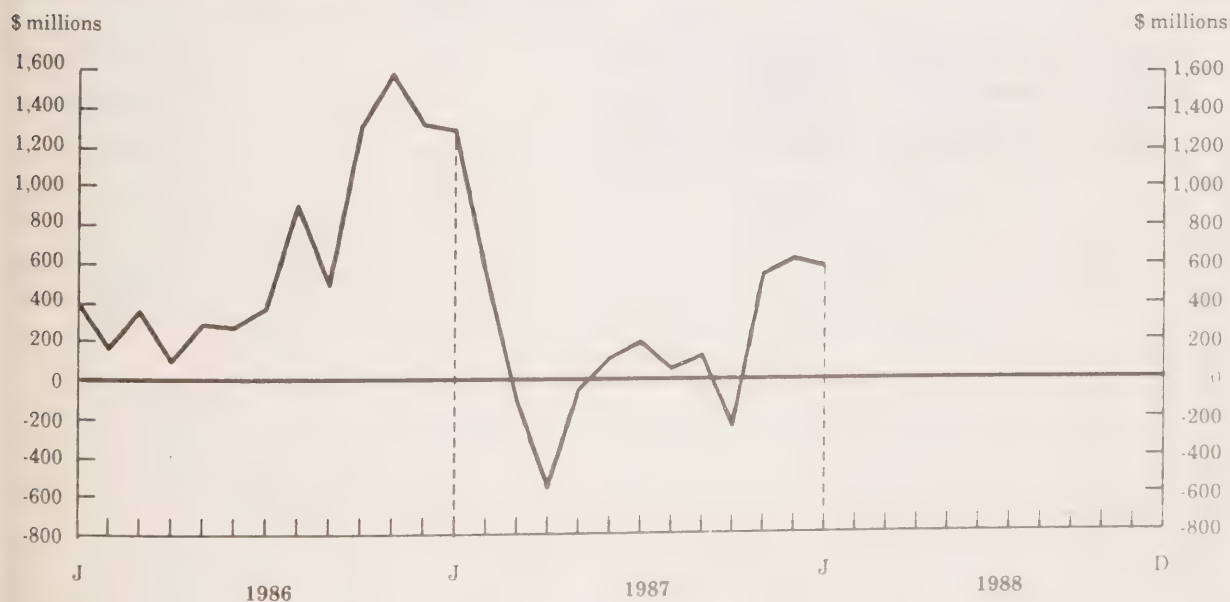
# Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

January 1988

(\$ millions)

Type of security	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales (+)
<b>Canadian securities:</b>			
Bonds	2,884	2,304	+ 580
Common and preferred stocks	1,132	1,442	-309
<b>Total - January 1988</b>	<b>4,017</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>+ 271</b>
Total - December 1987	3,619	3,253	+ 367
<b>Foreign securities:</b>			
Bonds	2,667	1,696	+ 971
Common and preferred stocks	1,585	1,519	+ 65
<b>Total - January 1988</b>	<b>4,252</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>+ 1,036</b>
Total - December 1987	3,678	4,200	-522

## Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)



## Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

February 1988

### Highlights

#### Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products in February totalled 6.9 million cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>), up 5.7% over January. As a result of the February increase, sales for the first two months of this year were 6.1% above those for the same period last year.
- The February increase was largely due to gains by the four main products. Following declines in December and January, motor gasoline sales rose 7.4%. Diesel fuel sales, up 4.1%, maintained their generally upward trend while light fuel sales, up 8.9%, posted a third consecutive increase. Heavy fuel sales were also up, rising 1.1%.

#### Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products in February rose 6.7% over February 1987, recording a volume of 6.6 million m<sup>3</sup>. All four of the main products contributed to the

February increase. Increased imports led to a rise of 20.9% in heavy fuel sales. Gains were maintained for both diesel fuel (16.1%) and motor gasoline (4.0%). Light fuel sales, up marginally by 0.2%, rose for the second time this year.

- As a result of the February increase, total sales for the first two months of this year were up 5.3% over the same period last year. Within this total, heavy fuel sales climbed 35.1%, diesel fuel was up 12.6% and light fuel sales rose 2.5%. Motor gasoline sales fell 1.7%.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The February 1988 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.



## Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1988 <sup>r</sup>	Feb. 1988 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. '88/ Jan. '88
	(Thousands of cubic metres)				%
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	6 806.9	6 674.8	6 562.6	6 938.6	5.7
Main Products:	2 831.7	2 797.5	2 697.9	2 898.6	7.4
Motor Gasoline					
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 332.6	1 359.9	1 367.4	1 423.7	4.1
Light Fuel Oil	505.4	508.5	514.3	559.9	8.9
Heavy Fuel Oil	651.3	525.0	686.2	694.0	1.1
	Feb. 1988 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 1987	Total Jan.-Feb. 1987	Total Jan.-Feb. 1988	Cum. '88/ Cum. '87
	(Thousands of cubic metres)				%
Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	6 638.1	6 219.2	12 266.5	12 914.9	5.3
Main Products:	2 495.7	2 400.6	4 794.9	4 713.3	-1.7
Motor Gasoline					
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 207.7	1 040.4	2 008.0	2 260.7	12.6
Light Fuel Oil	1 022.3	1 020.1	1 951.0	2 000.1	2.5
Heavy Fuel Oil	748.3	618.9	1 136.8	1 536.0	35.1

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.  
<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

## Employment, Earnings and Hours

January 1988

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Preliminary data for January 1988 showed an estimated 9,810,000 employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level<sup>1</sup>, a decrease of 44,000 (-0.4%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This change was similar to previous years. Compared to January 1987, industrial aggregate employment increased by 1.4%.

Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$453.76 for January, up 0.5% from December and 4.2% from the January 1987 level (not adjusted for inflation).

### Employment

Estimated employment in January in the goods-producing industries was 2.2% lower than in December, a larger than usual decrease for this time of year. Forestry decreased when an increase is usually observed, while manufacturing decreased more than usual. The number of employees in the service-producing industries in January was up 0.2% from December. Transportation, communication and other utilities increased at a time of year when a decrease is usually observed. Finance, insurance and real estate increased more than usual whereas community, business and personal services increased less than usual.

The total number of employees at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by an estimated 134,000 (+1.4%) from January 1987. The year-to-year rate of change was 2.4% in the goods-producing industries. Forestry recorded its lowest annual growth rate in the last 12 months. The year-to-year growth rate was 1.0% in the service-producing industries. Transportation, communication and other utilities recorded its first year-to-year increase since 1986. For the sixth consecutive month, community, business and personal services reported a decrease in its year-to-year growth rate.

<sup>1</sup> The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

Estimated employment in Newfoundland increased less than usual between December and January. Prince Edward Island reported a smaller than usual decrease, while Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia increased when a decrease is usually observed. Ontario decreased more than usual and Manitoba decreased when an increase is usually observed. Ontario and Manitoba recorded their lowest annual growth rates in the last 12 months, whereas Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded their highest.

### Average Weekly Earnings

Between December and January, average weekly earnings for employees in the goods-producing industries were up 2.8%. Earnings in forestry and construction increased less than usual for this time of year. In the service-producing industries, average weekly earnings decreased by 0.3% between December and January. Transportation, communication and other utilities reported a smaller than usual increase.

Compared to January 1987, average weekly earnings at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by \$18.40 (+4.2%). The year-to-year rate of change was 4.0% in the goods-producing industries. Forestry recorded its lowest growth rate in the last 12 months and mines, quarries and oil wells recorded its highest. The annual growth was 4.2% in the service-producing industries. Community, business and personal services recorded its highest year-to-year growth since the beginning of the survey in 1983.

Provincially, average weekly earnings in Newfoundland increased more than usual between December and January. Prince Edward Island and British Columbia showed decreases when increases are usually observed. Saskatchewan showed a larger month-to-month decrease than in previous years and Alberta increased less than usual. In Prince Edward Island, the year-to-year percentage change in average weekly earnings was negative (-0.2%) for the first time since the start of the survey in 1983.

(continued on page 7)

### Hours and Hourly Earnings

At the Canada industrial aggregate level, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 31.6 in January, a slight decrease from December. Average weekly hours were estimated at 38.7 in the goods-producing industries and 27.9 in the service-producing industries.

Average hourly earnings of employees paid by the hour were an estimated \$11.37 in January. Average hourly earnings were estimated at \$13.30 in the goods-producing industries and \$9.98 in the service-producing industries.

(see table on pages 8 and 9)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The January 1988 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact R. Arsenault (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

**Employment, Earnings and Hours**

January 1988

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group - Canada (1970 SIC)	All employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	Jan. 1988 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 1987	Jan. 1988 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 1987
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	50.2	52.1	60.0	616.78	585.19	603.08
Mines, quarries and oil wells	154.4	154.1	156.9	759.59	733.24	745.98
Manufacturing	1,877.2	1,903.2	1,930.9	537.24	521.20	530.62
Durables	916.4	928.6	943.1	568.50	548.94	564.43
Non-durables	960.9	974.6	987.8	507.43	494.77	498.34
Construction	393.5	421.7	493.6	546.42	543.13	551.70
Building	335.2	356.9	413.6	528.61	527.65	533.53
Industrial and heavy	58.3	64.8	80.0	648.87	628.41	645.67
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>2,475.4</b>	<b>2,531.2</b>	<b>2,641.3</b>	<b>554.19</b>	<b>539.08</b>	<b>549.00</b>
Transportation, communication and other utilities	813.4	810.8	819.3	585.87	583.36	580.54
Transportation	451.0	450.2	458.5	541.81	540.78	529.50
Storage	13.1	13.3	14.0	560.35	558.46	550.43
Communication	230.8	229.9	228.5	601.92	600.04	606.49
Electric power, gas and water utilities	118.5	117.5	118.3	725.09	716.71	731.78
Trade	1,800.2	1,832.0	1,832.1	330.78	332.37	326.59
Wholesale	531.6	530.9	530.5	466.22	462.97	459.92
Retail	1,268.5	1,301.0	1,301.6	274.01	279.07	272.25
Finance, insurance and real estate	619.5	614.1	611.1	492.26	490.32	498.29
Community, business and personal services	3,441.7	3,406.2	3,522.2	385.45	387.65	380.68
Public administration	660.0	659.7	661.7	569.86	577.14	575.25
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>7,334.8</b>	<b>7,322.8</b>	<b>7,446.5</b>	<b>419.87</b>	<b>421.17</b>	<b>416.30</b>
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>9,810.1</b>	<b>9,854.0</b>	<b>10,087.8</b>	<b>453.76</b>	<b>451.46</b>	<b>451.05</b>
<b>Industrial aggregate - Provinces</b>						
Newfoundland	134.7	134.0	138.5	435.89	431.28	429.96
Prince Edward Island	32.7	33.2	34.5	368.06	369.28	362.52
Nova Scotia	268.4	267.3	277.8	408.42	408.83	404.00
New Brunswick	201.2	203.2	212.6	419.10	419.43	419.17
Quebec	2,435.5	2,453.8	2,507.3	443.15	440.63	439.25
Ontario	4,098.8	4,125.4	4,220.6	470.59	466.48	466.74
Manitoba	375.9	378.2	384.2	411.68	411.95	410.38
Saskatchewan	293.9	293.0	303.1	410.16	413.09	408.47
Alberta	905.6	909.7	919.9	455.83	452.68	455.19
British Columbia	1,035.8	1,028.6	1,061.2	458.46	460.91	460.80
Yukon	9.2	9.2	9.4	535.50	543.45	549.44
Northwest Territories	18.5	18.2	18.6	582.11	583.37	593.34
<b>Canada</b>	<b>9,810.1</b>	<b>9,854.0</b>	<b>10,087.8</b>	<b>453.76</b>	<b>451.46</b>	<b>451.05</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.



# Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

January 1988

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry group – Canada (1970 SIC)	Employees paid by the hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Jan. 1988 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 1987	Jan. 1988 <sup>p</sup>	Dec. 1987 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 1987
	hours			dollars		
Forestry	39.5	37.0	39.1	16.31	16.02	16.23
Mines, quarries and oil wells	41.1	39.2	40.7	16.63	16.37	16.50
Manufacturing	38.8	37.8	39.0	12.64	12.48	12.48
Durables	40.0	38.9	40.2	13.19	12.97	13.05
Non-durables	37.6	36.7	37.6	12.00	11.91	11.82
Construction	37.4	36.8	38.1	15.12	14.98	14.87
Building	37.0	36.4	37.4	14.83	14.73	14.63
Industrial and heavy	40.0	39.1	41.6	16.84	16.33	16.03
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>13.30</b>	<b>13.15</b>	<b>13.21</b>
Transportation, communication and other utilities	38.2	38.2	38.7	14.18	14.15	13.93
Transportation	38.0	37.9	38.1	13.33	13.34	13.10
Storage	39.8	38.6	38.4	13.94	14.23	14.31
Communication	36.2	37.0	37.7	14.92	14.60	14.40
Electric power, gas and water utilities	40.3	40.3	41.7	16.78	16.76	16.59
Trade	27.8	28.9	28.2	8.69	8.56	8.56
Wholesale	35.2	35.4	35.4	10.30	10.09	10.09
Retail	26.4	27.6	26.8	8.26	8.18	8.15
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	26.4	26.7	26.7	9.82	9.82	9.80
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>9.98</b>	<b>9.91</b>	<b>9.90</b>
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>11.37</b>	<b>11.25</b>	<b>11.32</b>
<b>Industrial aggregate – Provinces</b>						
Newfoundland	35.4	34.5	35.0	9.81	9.64	9.86
Prince Edward Island	30.8	31.0	31.3	7.81	7.65	7.71
Nova Scotia	32.3	32.5	33.1	9.96	9.86	9.78
New Brunswick	33.1	33.2	34.0	10.15	10.15	10.24
Quebec	32.4	32.5	32.9	11.08	11.03	11.08
Ontario	32.1	32.1	32.4	11.62	11.46	11.56
Manitoba	29.9	30.4	30.9	10.24	10.12	10.12
Saskatchewan	28.2	28.7	28.8	10.38	10.37	10.34
Alberta	30.5	30.3	30.9	10.97	10.79	10.90
British Columbia	29.4	29.7	29.8	12.81	12.70	12.80
Yukon	33.1	33.2	33.4	13.20	13.16	13.53
Northwest Territories	32.8	33.0	34.7	14.46	14.11	14.35
<b>Canada</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>11.37</b>	<b>11.25</b>	<b>11.32</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Federal Government Assets and Liabilities

1987

At March 31, 1987, total financial assets of the federal government stood at \$110,653 million while liabilities reached \$328,230 million. A summary of balance sheet items for the year ending March 31, 1987 is now available.

Amounts owed to government employees' pension plans by the federal government are now considered as liabilities of the federal government and data for the years 1976-1986 have been revised accordingly.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3200.

The March 1987 issue of *Federal Government Finance* (68-211, \$25) is scheduled for release in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826), Public Institutions Division.

### Provincial Government Assets and Liabilities

1970-1986

Data for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1970 to 1986 have been revised for provincial government financial assets and liabilities as a result of a decision to recognize governments' liabilities to non-trusted employees' pension plans.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3201-3213.

The 1987 issue of *Provincial Government Finance, Assets, Liabilities, Source and Application of Funds* (68-209, \$30) is scheduled for release in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826), Public Institutions Division.

### Electric Lamps

February 1988

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 23,010,284 light bulbs and tubes in February 1988, an increase of 8.8% from the 21,158,811 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1988 amounted to 44,159,746 light bulbs and tubes, up 7.4% from the 41,131,495 sold a year earlier.

The January 1988 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4.50/\$45) will be available the week of April 11. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

### Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

January 1988

Canadian firms produced 133 798 cubic metres of waferboard in January 1988, an increase of 28.1% from the 104 472 cubic metres produced a year earlier. Particleboard production reached 97 554 cubic metres in January 1988, down 5.8% from 103 602 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for January 1988 was 3 145 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (33,856 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), an increase of 33.9% from the 2 349 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (25,283 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) of hardboard produced in January 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and matrices 122 (series 8 and 34).

The January 1988 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of April 4. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

## Major Appliances

February 1988

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers increased to 168,559 units in February 1988, up 6.7% from 158,017 units in January 1988 and up 1.4% from the 166,169 units sold in the same month of 1987.

Year-to-date domestic sales to February 1988 amounted to 326,576 units, a 9.8% increase from 297,473 units for the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The February 1988 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of April 11. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

## Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

January 1988

In January 1988, a total of 70 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 123,109,086 fare passengers. Operating revenues totalled \$88,226,596.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,557,218 fare passengers. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$17,104,268.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The January 1988 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

## Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending March 14, 1988

### Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.9 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.1% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 4.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 4.9%.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 2.1% more than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period Ending March 14, 1988	Year-to-date
<b>Carload Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	4 941 885	49 357 538
% change from previous year	-1.1	2.1
Cars	70,876	718,938
% change from previous year	-4.3	-0.6
<b>Piggyback Traffic</b>		
Tonnes	281 051	2 725 409
% change from previous year	4.6	8.4
Cars	9,055	91,079
% change from previous year	-4.9	-0.3

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. The 1987 figures and the 1988 year-to-date figures have been revised. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

## Oilseed Crushings

February 1988

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for February 1988 were as follows:

- Canola-rapeseed: 153 421 tonnes of crushings, with 62 191 tonnes of oil and 88 278 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans: 81 111 tonnes of crushings, with 14 184 tonnes of oil and 61 756 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The February 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release early in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.



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## Publication Released

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✓ **Railway Carloadings, December 1987.**

**Catalogue number 52-001**

(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries:

\$8.50/\$85).

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**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 29, 1988

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## Major Release

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### Construction Union Wage Rate Index, February 1988

2

- The Canada total union wage rate index for construction trades remained unchanged from January.

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## Data Availability Announcement

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Steel Pipe and Tubing, January 1988

3

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## Publication Released

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4

RECEIVED

## Major Release

### Construction Union Wage Rate Index

February 1988

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981=100) for February 1988 remained unchanged from January 1988's level of 141.1. On a year-over-year basis, the 18-city Canada composite index increased by 3.1%.

In St. John's, Newfoundland, plumbers received an increase in the social portion of their existing benefit package. In Sudbury and Thunder Bay, both cement finishers and plasterers received total package increments within their existing contracts.

The accompanying table presents indexes for the 18 major cities across Canada. Cities in Saskatchewan and Alberta are excluded from this table, as no collective agreements have been signed for the majority of construction trades in these two provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The first quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

### Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

February 1988

(1981=100)

	Feb.1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	% Change	
				Feb. 1988/ Jan. 1988	Feb. 1988/ Feb. 1987
<b>Canada</b>	<b>141.1</b>	<b>141.1</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.1</b>
St. John's	142.8	142.7	142.7	0.1	0.1
Halifax	165.0	165.0	160.9	-	2.5
Saint John	144.2	144.2	140.8	-	2.4
Quebec City	142.5	142.5	136.8	-	4.2
Chicoutimi	141.8	141.8	136.2	-	4.1
Montreal	142.2	142.2	136.5	-	4.2
Ottawa	147.2	147.2	141.6	-	4.0
Toronto	142.5	142.5	137.6	-	3.6
Hamilton	142.9	142.9	138.1	-	3.5
St. Catharines	145.0	145.0	138.9	-	4.4
Kitchener	148.5	148.5	141.8	-	4.7
London	147.6	147.6	141.4	-	4.4
Windsor	144.4	144.4	138.4	-	4.3
Sudbury	146.5	146.3	140.0	0.1	4.6
Thunder Bay	145.3	145.2	139.0	0.1	4.5
Winnipeg	136.1	136.1	133.2	-	2.2
Vancouver	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-
Victoria	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-

- Nil or zero.



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## Data Availability Announcement

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### Steel Pipe and Tubing

January 1988

Steel pipe and tubing production for January 1988 totalled 145 554 tonnes, an increase of 35.7% from the 107 266 (revised figure) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The January 1988 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, \$4.50/\$45) is scheduled to be released the week of April 4. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

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## Publication Released

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**The Sugar Situation**, January 1988.  
**Catalogue number 32-013**  
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries:  
\$5.50/\$55).

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**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 30, 1988

### Major Release

- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, January 1988** 2
- The number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations, increased 1.0% from the preceding month.

### Data Availability Announcement

- 100% Data Profiles – Large Urban Centres and Census Tracts, 1986 Census** 5

- Publications Released** 6

- Regional Reference Centres** 7

#### 100% Data Profiles – Large Urban Centres and Census Tracts 1986 Census

Some of the leading indicators from Canada's largest demographic survey – the 1986 Census – are now available in profile form for 37 large urban centres, their major component census subdivisions and their component census tracts (small census geostatistical areas established in large urban communities; populations of CTs normally vary between 2,500 and 8,000 persons). These profiles can be obtained on computer tapes as well as on diskettes.

Profiles provide a statistical overview of particular geographic areas, touching on a wide selection of census variables but providing a limited amount of detail for each variable. The distributions are usually univariate, with a limited number of indicators such as percentages and rates shown.

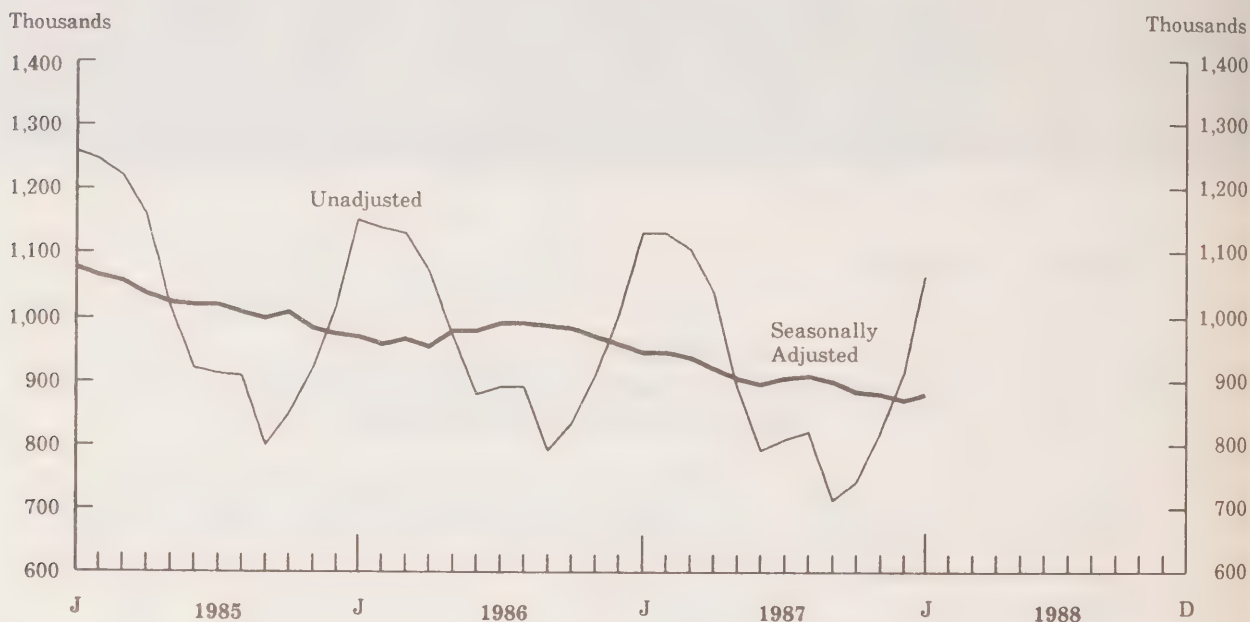
The profiles which are now available contain information collected from all Canadian households. They are designed to yield quick answers to the fundamental information requirements of the majority of Census data users. Profiles can be used with geographic and cartographic computer files (also available from Statistics Canada) in a number of data analysis applications such as market research and the planning of numerous community and local services.

See page 5 for information on content and prices.



## Major Release

### Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, 1985-1988



### Unemployment Insurance Statistics January 1988

#### Seasonally Adjusted Data – Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits

- For the week ending January 16, 1988, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 879,000 – up 1.0% from the preceding month. This is the first increase since August 1987 when the number of beneficiaries stood at 909,000.
- Between December 1987 and January 1988, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased in most provinces: 2.9% in the Northwest Territories, 2.4% in Saskatchewan, 2.1% in British Columbia, 2.0% in

Prince Edward Island, 1.6% in Newfoundland, 1.6% in Manitoba, 1.3% in New Brunswick and 1.2% in Quebec. The number decreased in the Yukon (-1.1%) while Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta recorded little change.

#### Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In January 1988, the total number of beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,195,000 – a decrease of 5.7% from January 1987. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased to 703,000 (-7.2%) while the number of female beneficiaries declined by 3.3% to 492,000.

<sup>1</sup> The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

(continued on page 3)



- Benefits paid during January 1988 totalled \$1,053 million<sup>2</sup>, up slightly (0.3%) from January 1987. Over the same period, average weekly payments increased 6.0% to \$202.09, while the number of weeks paid decreased by 5.4% to 5.2 million.
- A total of 309,000 claims<sup>2</sup> (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in January 1988, down 2.9% from the same month a year ago. The decrease is in part explained by the greater number of days available to process claims in January 1987 than in January 1988.

<sup>2</sup> Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

#### Note to Users

Each year the ceilings are adjusted for insurable earnings and weekly benefits. For 1988, the weekly insurable earnings maximum has been raised to \$565 from \$530, and the weekly benefit level, calculated as 60% of weekly insurable earnings, has been increased to \$339 from \$318 in 1987.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736. The last two matrices are new; they contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) or Census Agglomerations (CAs).

Data for the months of November and December 1987, and January 1988 will be published in the January 1988 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13/\$130), available at the beginning of April. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users. For special tabulations and further information contact J.-P. Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

## Unemployment Insurance Statistics

					% change from	
	January 1988	December 1987	November 1987	January 1987	December 1987	January 1987
<b>Benefits</b>						
Amount paid (\$000)	1,052,710	896,043	757,715	1,049,946	17.5	0.3
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,209	4,509	3,932	5,508	15.5	-5.4
Average weekly benefit (\$)	202.09	198.70	192.70	190.62	1.7	6.0
<b>Claims received (000)</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>-14.8</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
<b>Beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> (000)</b>						
Total	1,195 <sup>p</sup>	1,051 <sup>p</sup>	934 <sup>r</sup>	1,267 <sup>r</sup>	13.7	-5.7
Regular benefits	1,063 <sup>p</sup>	911 <sup>p</sup>	820 <sup>r</sup>	1,133 <sup>r</sup>	16.7	-6.1
Regular benefits – Seasonally adjusted	879 <sup>p</sup>	870 <sup>p</sup>	879 <sup>r</sup>	946 <sup>r</sup>	1.0	

<sup>1</sup> The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

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## Data Availability Announcement

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### 100% Data Profiles - Large Urban Centres and Census Tracts

1986 Census

Profiles providing the information described below are now available for 37 large urban centres, their component census subdivisions and their component census tracts.

These profiles contain data gathered from all Canadian households. Supplementary data from 20% of the population, including such topics as ethnicity, education, industry, occupation, and income will become available at a later date.

Prices for tape output of the large urban centre profiles range from \$500 for the smallest centre to \$1,440 for all of Canada. Cost estimates for selected subprovincial regions or for output to diskette can be provided upon demand.

### Content of Profiles

- Population, 1981
- Population, 1986
- Population, percentage change, 1981-86
- Land area in square kilometres, 1986
- Population density per square kilometer, 1986
- Sex and age groups (24)
- Marital status (5)
- Mother tongue (11)
- Dwellings (8)
- Households (12)
- Census families (27)
- Family status and living arrangements (13)
- Economic families (9)

For more detailed information on this release, contact your local Regional Reference Centre (see page 7) or the Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200).

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## Publications Released

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**Gross Domestic Product by Industry,**  
December 1987. Catalogue number 15-001  
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries:  
\$12.50/\$125).

**Security Transactions with Non-residents,**  
December 1987. Catalogue number 67-002  
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries:  
\$16/\$160).

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
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Local calls: 772-4073

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### Ontario

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10<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Arthur Meighen Building  
25 St. Clair Avenue East  
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Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

### Nipissing Region

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Civic Administration Centre  
225 Holditch Street  
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P0H 2G0

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Guy Favreau Complex  
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Montreal, Quebec  
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Yukon and Northern B.C.  
Zenith 08913

### National Capital Region

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Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 2B6

Local calls: 780-5405

Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 31, 1988

## Major Releases

<b>Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, January 1988</b>	2
• Real GDP increased 0.1% from December 1987.	
<b>Raw Materials Price Index, February 1988</b>	5
• The RMPI decreased 2.8% from January, registering its third consecutive monthly decline.	
<b>Industrial Product Price Index, February 1988</b>	6
• The IPPI advanced 4.3% year-over-year, a deceleration from the level of nearly 5% registered in the two previous months.	
<b>Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1987</b>	8
• Seasonally adjusted operating profits increased 10.8% – the fifth consecutive quarter of strong growth. Annual operating profits for 1987 were up 36% over 1986.	

## Data Availability Announcements

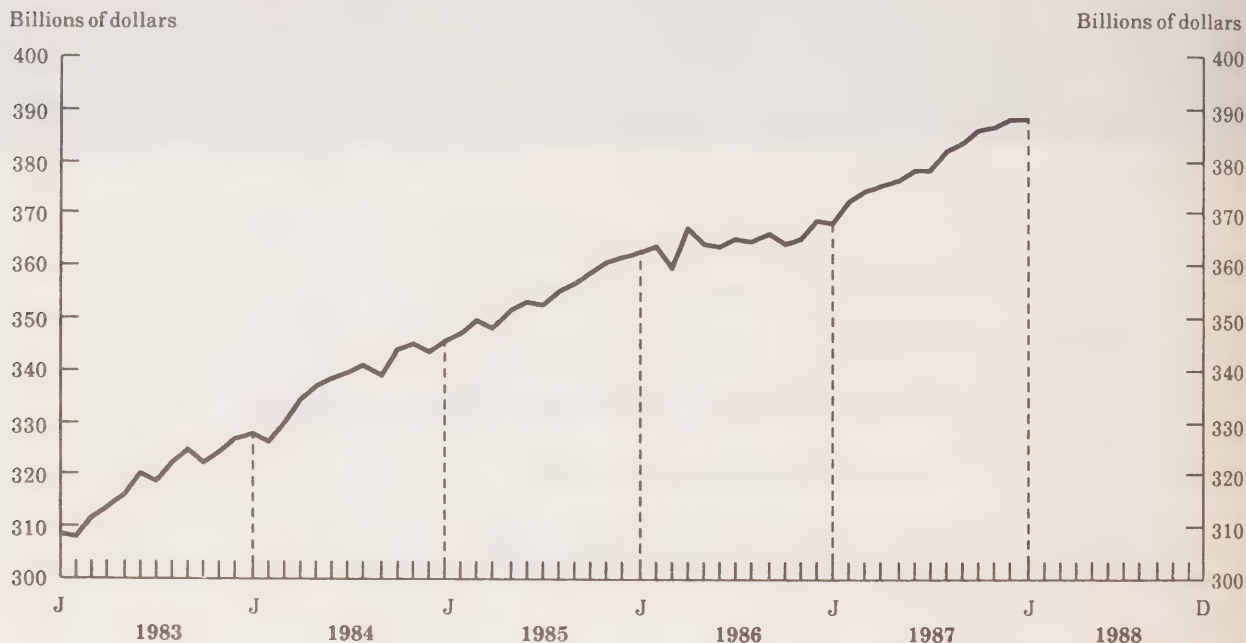
Chain Store Stocks, January 1988	11
Coal and Coke Statistics, January 1988	11
Electric Power Statistics, January 1988	11
Sound Recording, 1986-87	11

<b>Publications Released</b>	12
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<b>Major Release Dates, April 1988</b>	13
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## Major Releases

### Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry at 1981 Prices (Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



### Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry January 1988

#### Monthly Overview

Gross domestic product at factor cost in 1981 prices rose 0.1% in January, following an increase of 0.4% in December. On a year-to-year basis, GDP rose 5.4%. From January to October last year, growth averaged about 0.5% per month. Since October, growth has averaged about 0.2%.

Output of services-producing industries rose 0.2% in January, while goods-producing industries declined 0.1%.

#### Services-producing Industries

The January increase in the services-producing industries resulted mostly from output gains in transportation, wholesale trade, and community, business and personal services.

- Transportation services advanced 1.6% in January mainly due to an increase in air transport, which had been affected by the three-week Air Canada strike in December.
- Wholesale trade activity rose 0.7%, with substantial gains recorded by wholesalers of motor vehicles and parts, electrical machinery and equipment, furniture, and lumber and building materials.

(continued on page 3)



- Output advances among business service industries accounted for most of the growth in community, business and personal services.
- Retail trade declined 0.5% in January, following the 1.1% advance recorded in December. Output was down in food stores, department stores and general merchandise stores.
- A moderate decrease (0.2%) was recorded in the finance, insurance and real estate industry, primarily due to a fall in output of stock exchanges, security brokers and dealers, and real estate agencies.

### Goods-producing Industries

Output of goods-producing industries declined 0.1% in January, the first monthly decrease since last July when output fell 0.5%. Most of the January weakness occurred in two primary industries – logging and forestry, and mining.

- In logging and forestry, the output decline was attributed to a cutback in the production of sawlogs. Lumber production declined 6.8% in January following smaller decreases in October, November and December. The cumulative decline since September is about 12%. This decline in lumber production occurred against a backdrop of declining housing starts in both Canada and the U.S. in recent months. At the same time lumber exports have been weak since October, and in January were 24% below the September level.

- Following five months of growth, the construction industry reported a 0.6% decline in January, with both residential and non-residential building construction recording decreased output.
- Mining output fell 1.0%, the largest monthly decline since January 1987. Decreased production was widespread, encompassing gold, copper, nickel, iron ore, crude petroleum and natural gas.
- Manufacturing industries reported a 0.2% output gain in January following 0.7% growth in December. Significant production increases were reported by manufacturers of motor vehicles, office, store and business machines, and plastic products. Automobile exports increased substantially in January. Most of the deceleration in manufacturing output was accounted for by a 4.7% decline in production of wood products industries, following three months of smaller declines.
- Utilities posted the most substantial gain among the goods-producing industries, increasing 2.3% in January.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

The January 1988 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release early in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

# Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

	1987				1988
	Jan.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
<b>Total economy</b>	<b>368,209.9</b>	<b>385,716.2</b>	<b>386,416.4</b>	<b>387,774.7</b>	<b>388,011.7</b>
<b>Business sector</b>					
Agricultural and related services industries	11,909.4	11,703.0	11,769.0	11,869.8	11,863.2
Fishing and trapping industries	824.5	563.8	579.2	522.5	548.4
Logging and forestry industry	2,344.5	2,703.6	2,721.8	2,790.7	2,578.8
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	21,041.2	22,571.9	22,665.6	22,640.2	22,411.2
Manufacturing industries	71,889.0	76,284.0	77,075.0	77,520.8	77,656.8
Construction industries	26,072.1	27,449.6	27,819.4	27,824.3	27,644.4
Transportation and storage industries	16,512.7	17,283.0	17,159.0	17,068.0	17,338.8
Communication industries	10,516.8	10,824.7	11,081.8	11,091.4	11,160.0
Other utility industries	11,002.6	11,441.1	11,226.7	11,209.9	11,472.0
Wholesale trade industries	19,426.0	21,032.2	21,312.9	21,191.7	21,344.4
Retail trade industries	23,831.4	26,070.8	26,121.3	26,401.3	26,265.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	52,515.7	55,371.8	54,588.3	55,104.2	54,988.8
Community, business and personal services	37,437.4	38,981.6	38,908.1	39,047.2	39,190.9
<b>Non-business sector</b>					
Mining industries	38.3	57.5	49.1	56.3	66.0
Manufacturing industries	58.4	65.6	63.2	62.0	62.4
Forestry services industry	238.7	253.1	250.7	253.1	255.6
Transportation industries	1,446.2	1,436.6	1,442.6	1,448.6	1,456.8
Communication industries	46.7	47.9	46.7	46.7	46.8
Water systems industry	542.3	544.7	545.9	544.7	546.0
Insurance and other finance industry	368.2	379.0	380.2	383.8	381.6
Government service industry	23,502.4	23,706.4	23,726.8	23,801.2	23,802.0
Community and personal services	36,645.4	36,944.3	36,883.1	36,896.3	36,931.2
<b>Special aggregations</b>					
<b>Business sector:</b>	<b>305,323.3</b>	<b>322,281.1</b>	<b>323,028.1</b>	<b>324,282.0</b>	<b>324,463.3</b>
- goods	145,083.3	152,717.0	153,856.7	154,378.2	154,174.8
- services	160,240.0	169,564.1	169,171.4	169,903.8	170,288.5
<b>Non-business sector</b>	<b>62,886.6</b>	<b>63,435.1</b>	<b>63,388.3</b>	<b>63,492.7</b>	<b>63,548.4</b>
- goods	639.0	667.8	658.2	663.0	674.4
- services	62,247.6	62,767.3	62,730.1	62,829.7	62,874.0
Goods-producing industries	145,722.3	153,384.8	154,514.9	155,041.2	154,849.2
Services-producing industries	222,487.6	232,331.4	231,901.5	232,733.5	233,162.5
Industrial production	104,571.8	110,964.8	111,625.5	112,033.9	112,214.4
Non-durable manufacturing industries	32,464.0	32,960.8	33,212.8	33,371.2	33,456.0
Durable manufacturing industries	39,425.0	43,323.2	43,862.2	44,149.6	44,200.8

## Raw Materials Price Index

February 1988

### Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) decreased 2.8% between January and February 1988 to a preliminary level of 98.9. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component decreased 1.8% from January. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Mineral fuels, down 4.6%, due mainly to an estimated 5.4% price decrease for crude oil.
- Non-ferrous metals, down 10.1%, due mainly to decreases for copper, lead and precious metals.
- Animals and animal products, up 1.6%, primarily in response to higher prices for hogs, unprocessed milk and for furs, hides and skins.

- Non-ferrous metals, up 30.2% over the year, due mainly to higher prices for copper, nickel, lead, zinc, and other base metals.

- Mineral fuels, down 8.9% over the year, mainly in response to lower prices for crude oil.

- Wood products, up 7.3% because of increases for logs and bolts.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The February 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available towards the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

### Year-over-year Change

Between February 1987 and February 1988, the RMPI increased 0.5%. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the index increased 7.2%. The main contributors to the year-over-year change were:

## Raw Materials Price Index

(1981=100)

	Relative Importance	Index Feb. '88 <sup>1</sup>	% Change	
			Feb '88/ Jan. '88	Feb. '88/ Feb. '87
<b>Raw materials total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Mineral fuels	45	82.8	-4.6	-8.9
Vegetable products	11	87.7	-0.6	4.3
Animal and animal products	20	116.0	1.6	0.1
Wood products	8	128.3	0.1	7.3
Ferrous materials	2	110.6	-0.2	3.0
Non-ferrous metals	11	112.6	-10.1	30.2
Non-metallic minerals	3	129.3	0.4	0.9
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	112.1	-1.8	7.2

*These indexes are preliminary.*

## Industrial Product Price Index

February 1988

Preliminary figures indicate that the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) dropped 0.6% in February 1988. The advance of the IPPI between February 1987 and February 1988 was 4.3%, down from the level of nearly 5% observed in December 1987 and January 1988. However, with the petroleum and coal products component excluded, the year-to-year advance of the IPPI was 4.9%.

### Highlights

- According to preliminary estimates, the price index for **petroleum and coal products** decreased 3.9% in February, mainly as a result of lower prices for gasoline and fuel oil products.
- After registering increases for 11 consecutive months, the price index for **primary metal products** declined 2.7%, primarily as a result of a 14.8% drop in prices for copper and copper alloy products. Significant decreases were also recorded for lead primary forms (-12.4%), refined gold bullion (-8.8%) and silver (-7.9%).
- The 1.6% rise in the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar was in large part responsible for decreases of 1.0% for **motor vehicles**, 0.9% for **woodpulp** and 0.8% for **newsprint paper**.

- For the first time since September 1987, the **meat products** price index registered an increase (0.4%), mainly due to price increases of 0.9% for pork, 0.9% for beef and 0.4% for chicken.
- Price increases of 1.6% for butter, 1.3% for whole-milk cheese and 1.3% for skim-milk powder resulted in a 0.7% rise in the price index for **industrial milk products**.
- The **chemicals** price index rose 0.6%, mainly as a result of price increases of 3.7% for fertilizers and 0.9% for industrial chemicals.

(see table on page 7)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The February 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available towards the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.



**Industrial Product Price Indexes**  
(1981 = 100)

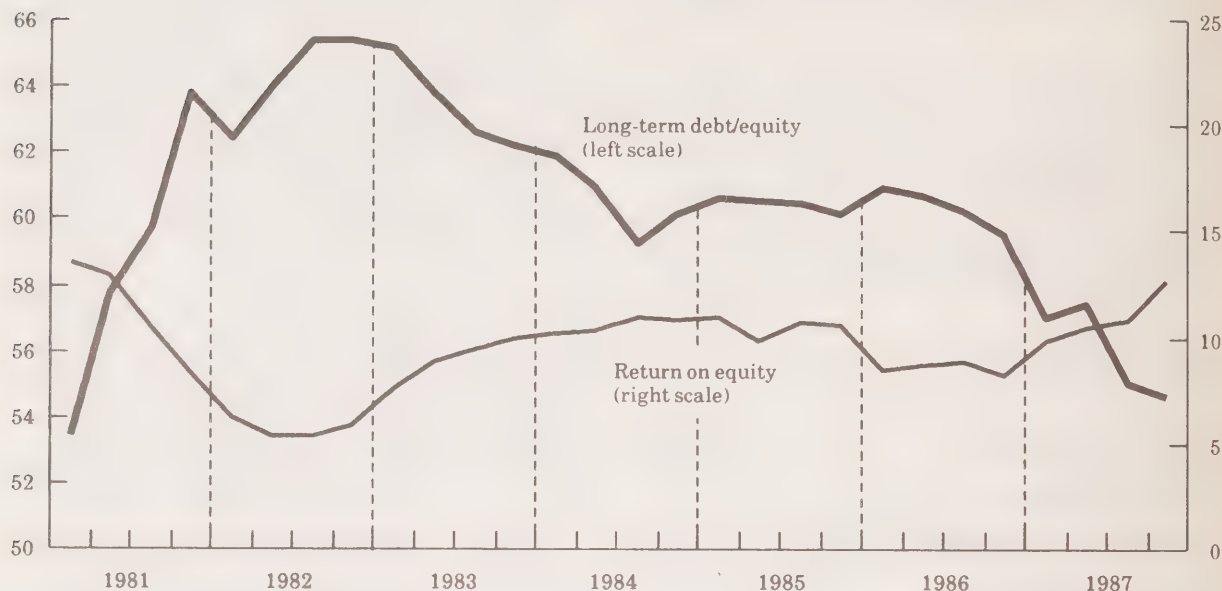
Index	Relative Importance <sup>1</sup>	Index Feb.'88 <sup>2</sup>	% Change	
			Feb.'88/ Jan.'88	Feb.'88/ Feb.'87
<b>Industrial Product Price Index - Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Intermediate goods</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	120.1	-1.2	14.5
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	124.1	-0.7	4.3
<b>Finished goods</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	132.9	0.3	2.1
Capital equipment	10.2	130.9	-0.3	0.3
All other finished goods	17.9	126.6	-0.9	1.4
<b>Aggregation by commodities:</b>				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	125.8	0.4	2.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	121.8	-0.1	3.5
Beverages	1.9	144.5	0.6	3.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	153.0	0	2.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	125.1	0.2	5.1
Textile products	2.4	116.7	0.2	3.8
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	123.4	0.2	3.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	123.0	-0.5	2.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	135.8	0.1	3.1
Paper and paper products	8.1	137.2	-0.5	10.2
Printing and publishing	2.4	147.2	0.5	4.9
Primary metal products	8.8	124.5	-2.7	18.2
Metal fabricated products	5.3	129.1	0.2	3.7
Machinery and equipment	4.8	126.7	-0.2	1.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	131.3	-0.8	-1.6
Electrical and communication products	5.0	128.7	-0.2	3.4
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	138.8	0.4	4.0
Petroleum and coal products <sup>3</sup>	10.7	98.6	-3.9	-0.5
Chemicals, chemical products	7.1	127.3	0.6	9.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	133.1	-0.4	2.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	104.6	-1.6	6.7

<sup>1</sup> Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

<sup>2</sup> Indexes are preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> This index is estimated for the current month.

## Industrial Corporations – Financial Ratios



## Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1987

### Profits Summary (adjusted for seasonality)

- Final estimates for the fourth quarter of 1987 show that operating profits of industrial corporations rose 10.8% from the previous quarter to a level of \$9.0 billion. This is the fifth consecutive strong quarterly increase and contrasts sharply with the profit declines registered in the earlier quarters of 1986.
- The metal mining, paper and allied products, and chemicals industries registered the largest fourth quarter increases, accounting for over three-fifths of the total. The transportation equipment and primary metals industries also showed strong advances. The largest decline was in the petroleum and coal industry.

- Pre-tax profits (which unlike operating profits include investment income and other gains) were up 13.0% in the fourth quarter to \$13.2 billion, following an increase of 5.2% in the third quarter. Pre-tax profits had risen strongly in the earlier quarters of 1987 after declining in the fourth quarter of 1986.

### Summary for 1987

Operating profits were \$31.6 billion in 1987, compared to \$23.2 billion in 1986 and \$27.8 billion in 1985. A factor in the recovery of profits in 1987 was an improvement in prices for paper, petroleum and metals. The primary metals, metal mining, mineral fuels, petroleum and coal, and paper industries accounted for over half of the 1987 operating profit increase.

(continued on page 9)

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**Balance Sheet Data Summary –  
Corporations with Assets Exceeding  
\$10 Million** (unadjusted for seasonality)

- Total assets in the fourth quarter of 1987 rose \$9.9 billion, compared to \$10.0 billion in the third quarter and \$11.7 billion in the second quarter. Increases in the five previous quarters averaged \$4.3 billion. In the current quarter, the growth in assets was broadly based, with fixed assets being the single largest contributor. On the liability side, accounts payable contributed most to the overall advance. The growth in share capital slowed down to less than half of the previous quarter's rate, influenced in part by the decline in stock market prices in October.
- The increase in fixed assets of \$4.3 billion in the fourth quarter continued the pattern of strong growth shown throughout 1987. Quarterly growth for the first three quarters averaged \$4.2 billion. In 1986, fixed asset changes ranged between a \$2.1 billion increase and a \$1.1 billion decline.
- Accounts payable grew by \$4.6 billion in the fourth quarter compared to \$2.1 billion in the third quarter and \$2.9 billion in the second quarter of 1987. The fourth quarter increase in accounts payable is usually the largest because of seasonal factors. However the advance for the fourth quarter of 1987 was well ahead of the increase of \$3.3 billion for the same quarter in 1986.
- Following the October decline in stock market share values, many companies announced the withdrawal of pending new stock issues. Share capital grew only \$1.8 billion in the final quarter of 1987, well below the \$3.6 billion increase registered in the third quarter. The average increase for the previous six quarters was \$3.0 billion.

**Financial Ratios**

- Profitability, as measured by the rate of **return on shareholders' equity**, rose to 12.7% in the fourth quarter from 10.8% in the previous quarter, and an average of 9.7% over the 1986-87 period. Historically it compares to a low of 5.3% registered during the 1982 recession and a high of 18.6% recorded in 1979.
- The ratio of **long-term debt to equity**, a measurement of corporate liquidity, continued the downward trend of the past several years, falling to 54.6% in the fourth quarter from 55.0% in the third quarter and 57.4% in the second quarter of 1987. The average long-term debt to equity ratio over the 1985-87 period was 58.9%.

**Coverage**

The information covers corporations in Canada except government-owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing, and the finance industries. Income statement information for corporations of all sizes and balance sheet and income statement information for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million are now available.

More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4921 and 4928-4942.

(see table on page 10)

The fourth quarter issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$50/\$200) will be available the second week in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

# Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics

	4 <sup>th</sup> Q 1987	3 <sup>rd</sup> Q 1987	2 <sup>nd</sup> Q 1987	1 <sup>st</sup> Q 1987
(\$ billions)				
(Corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million)				
Current assets	153.9	150.8	145.8	139.6
Short-term investments	23.8	23.5	21.0	19.3
Accounts receivable	60.8	59.4	58.0	54.8
Inventories	56.2	55.2	54.0	54.1
Current liabilities	114.6	108.8	106.1	102.6
Bank loans	20.4	19.5	19.8	19.3
Accounts payable	66.6	62.0	59.9	57.0
Working capital (current assets minus current liabilities)	39.4	42.0	39.7	37.0
Long-term investments	87.4	85.2	85.7	84.4
Fixed assets	239.2	234.9	230.0	226.9
Total assets	496.8	486.9	476.9	465.2
Long-term debt	110.4	109.1	110.1	107.2
Bank loans	31.5	31.9	31.6	31.1
Bonds	42.7	42.8	43.1	41.7
Shareholders equity	202.1	198.4	191.6	188.0
Share capital	96.4	94.6	91.0	88.6
Retained earnings	91.4	89.2	87.2	85.7
Capital expenditures	12.0	8.8	7.8	8.0
Income statement (Seasonally adjusted)				
Sales	121.1	118.0	114.2	110.9
Operating profits	7.0	6.3	5.8	5.0
Pre-tax Profits	10.2	8.8	8.3	7.5
After-tax profits	6.4	5.4	5.0	4.5
Ratios				
Return on equity (after-tax profits/equity)	12.7%	10.8%	10.5%	9.7%
Long-term debt/equity	54.6%	55.0%	57.4%	57.0%
Selected income statement data				
(Seasonally adjusted)				
All Asset Sizes				
(\$ billions)				
Sales	210.7	205.9	199.4	192.4
Operating profits	9.0	8.2	7.6	6.8
Pre-tax profits	13.2	11.7	11.1	10.3
After-tax profits	8.4	7.3	6.8	6.4



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## Data Availability Announcements

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### Chain Store Stocks

January 1988

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,149 million at the end of January 1988, an increase of 0.9% over the level reached in January 1987.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 1.15:1 in January 1988, down marginally from the ratio of 1.18:1 observed a year earlier but up from the average ratio of 1.01:1 observed in the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

The January 1988 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

### Coal and Coke Statistics

January 1988

#### Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 6 192 kilotonnes in January 1988, up 27.0% from the corresponding month last year. Exports rose 80.1% from January 1987 to 3 005 kilotonnes.
- Coke production decreased 2.4% from a year earlier to stand at 391 kilotonnes in January 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The January 1988 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week in April. Contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Electric Power Statistics

January 1988

#### Highlights

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in January 1988 increased to 48 949 gigawatt hours (gwh), up 4.2% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 17.3% to 3 225 gwh, while imports climbed to 556 gwh from 259 gwh.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The January 1988 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-3565), Energy Section, Industry Division.

### Sound Recording

1986-87

Preliminary data from the 1986-87 annual survey of sound recording (production, releases and sales) are now available. All data can be cross-classified by origin of financial control, size of record/label company as well as by various geographic divisions.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-1544), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

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## Publications Released

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**Coal and Coke Statistics, December 1987.**  
**Catalogue number 45-002**  
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

**Unemployment Insurance Statistics,**  
**December 1987. Catalogue number 73-001**  
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries:  
\$14/\$140).

**Department Store Monthly Sales, by**  
**Province and Metropolitan Area,**  
**January 1988. Catalogue number 63-004**  
(Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries:  
\$3.50/\$35).

### How to Order Publications

*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.*

*Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).*

*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.*

**The  
Daily**

### Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)  
Statistics Canada, 3-O, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1103)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1198)

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## Major Release Dates: April 1988

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<b>April</b>		
5	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1988
6	Building Permits	January 1988
7-8	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	January 1988
8	Labour Force Survey	March 1988
8	Estimates of Labour Income	January 1988
11	New Housing Price Index	February 1988
11	Farm Product Price Index	February 1988
12	Housing Starts	February 1988
13	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	February 1988
14	New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1988
14	Help-wanted Index	March 1988
15	The Consumer Price Index	March 1988
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	February 1988
20	Census of Population: Place of Birth, Language, Income and Housing Data	1986
21	Retail Trade	February 1988
21-26	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	February 1988
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	February 1988
22	Wholesale Trade	February 1988
25	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	January 1988
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	February 1988
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1988
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1988
28-29	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	February 1988
29	Industrial Product Price Index	March 1988
29	Raw Materials Price Index	March 1988
29	Major Release Dates	May 1988

The May 1988 release schedule will be published on April 29, 1988. **Users Note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1103), Communications Division.





# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

### Index to Data Releases March 1988

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
<b>Airport Activity Statistics: Scheduled Services</b>	Third Quarter 1987	March 9, 1988
<b>Appliances, Major</b>	January 1988	March 7, 1988
	February 1988	March 28, 1988
<b>Appliances, Specified Domestic Electrical</b>	January 1988	March 7, 1988
<b>Arts Companies, Performing</b>	1986	March 16, 1988
<b>Assets and Liabilities, Federal Government</b>	1987	March 28, 1988
<b>Assets and Liabilities, Provincial Government</b>	1970-1986	March 28, 1988
<b>Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin</b>	December 1987	March 10, 1988
<b>Barley Malt</b>	December 1987	March 8, 1988
<b>Batteries, Electric Storage</b>	February 1988	March 17, 1988
<b>Belting Industry</b>	1986 Census of Manufactures	March 25, 1988
<b>Biscuits, Production</b>	Fourth Quarter 1987	March 25, 1988
<b>Bookstores, Campus</b>	1986-87	March 14, 1988
<b>Boxes, Corrugated</b>	January 1988	March 18, 1988
<b>Building Material Price Indexes</b>	January 1988	March 11, 1988
<b>Building Permits</b>	December 1987	March 4, 1988
<b>Bus, Passenger</b>	January 1988	March 28, 1988
<b>Campus Bookstores</b>	1986-87	March 14, 1988
<b>Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing</b>	Fourth Quarter 1987	March 14, 1988
<b>Casualty Insurers</b>	Fourth Quarter 1987	March 18, 1988
<b>Caterers</b>	January 1988	March 24, 1988
<b>Cement</b>	January 1988	March 2, 1988



Statistics  
Canada

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Canada

Canada

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Census of Population: Mobility, Labour Force, Education	1986	March 1, 1988
Chain Store Stocks	January 1988	March 31, 1988
Cheese, Process	January 1988	March 2, 1988
Chemical Fertilizer and Fertilizer Materials Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	March 25, 1988
Chemicals, Industrial	January 1988	March 21, 1988
Coal	December 1987	March 2, 1988
	January 1988	March 31, 1988
Coke	December 1987	March 2, 1988
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Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential	January 1988	March 11, 1988
Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential	January 1988	March 11, 1988
Construction Price Indexes, Highway	1986	March 18, 1988
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	January 1988	March 3, 1988
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100% Data Profiles - Large Urban Centres and Census Tracts	1986 Census	March 30, 1988
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<b>Fruit, Ontario</b>	1981-86	March 4, 1988
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<b>Fur Production</b>	1986-87	March 23, 1988
<b>Furniture Products, Office</b>	Fourth Quarter 1987	March 25, 1988
<b>Gas, Natural</b>	December 1987	March 24, 1988
<b>Gas, Natural (Sales)</b>	January 1988	March 25, 1988
<b>Glass and Glass Containers Industry, Primary</b>	1986 Census of Manufactures	March 4, 1988
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<b>Government Assets and Liabilities, Provincial</b>	1970-1986	March 28, 1988
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<b>Government Employment, Provincial and Territorial</b>	September 1987	March 10, 1988
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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Natural Gas	December 1987	March 24, 1988
Natural Gas, Sales	January 1988	March 25, 1988
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Material Price Index	January 1988	March 11, 1988
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Notifiable Disease Summary	Four-week Period Ending February 13, 1988	March 21, 1988
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Poultry Products, Stocks of Frozen	March 1, 1988	March 16, 1988
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<b>Railway Financial and Operating Statistics</b>	November 1987	March 7, 1988
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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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<b>Tobacco Industry, Leaf</b>	1986 Census of Manufactures	March 25, 1988
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<b>Canadian International</b>	January 1988	March 16, 1988
<b>Trade, Wholesale</b>	January 1988	March 23, 1988
<b>Transactions in Outstanding</b>		
<b>Securities with Non-residents</b>	January 1988	March 28, 1988
<b>Transit Statistics, Urban</b>	January 1988	March 28, 1988
<b>Transport Service Bulletin,</b>		
<b>Surface and Marine</b>	July-August 1987	March 4, 1988
<b>Travel Between Canada and</b>		
<b>Other Countries</b>	January 1988	March 4, 1988
<b>Trucking, For-hire</b>	1986	March 3, 1988
<b>Tubing, Steel</b>	January 1988	March 29, 1988
<b>Unemployment Insurance Statistics</b>	January 1988	March 30, 1988
<b>Union Wage Rate Index, Construction</b>	January 1988	March 3, 1988
	February 1988	March 29, 1988
<b>Urban FSA and Rural Postal Code</b>		
<b>Summary Data</b>	1986	March 9, 1988
<b>Urban Transit Statistics</b>	January 1988	March 28, 1988
<b>Waferboard</b>	January 1988	March 28, 1988
<b>Wage Rate Index, Construction Union</b>	February 1988	March 29, 1988
<b>Wheat Flour, Exports</b>	December 1987	March 8, 1988
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	January 1988	March 23, 1988
<b>Wood Residue</b>	January 1988	March 17, 1988
<b>Wool Production and Supply</b>	1987	March 4, 1988
<b>Wrappers, Corrugated</b>	January 1988	March 18, 1988









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